

About 1840 he received the Government appointment of Rector of the Catholic University of Malta. However, he was unwilling to submit to protestant laymen in matters of ecclesiastical interest, and was again rebuked and dismissed.

On his return to Ireland in 1845, O'Malley started a newspaper "The Social Economist," and in a public debate with O'Connell, argued the comparative advantages of federalism and Repeal. In support of his views he started another paper "The Federalist," and endeavoured to unite The Young Ireland and O'Connell Party. Failing he retired from public life, lived alone in a back lane in Dublin and was not heard of for close on twenty years.

However, when Isaac Butt started the "Home Rule" Movement in 1870, O'Malley recovered, and with voice and pen zealously supported Butt's policy, which was nothing more or less than the one which O'Malley advocated thirty years previously. But O'Malley again got into trouble with his superiors. He wrote a book entitled "Harmony in Religion," advocating certain reforms in the Catholic Church, published it anonymously, and incurred the censure of Cardinal Cullen, then Archbishop of Dublin. In 1873 he wrote a pamphlet "Home Rule on the Basis of Federalism," which went into several editions.

He died at his humble lodgings in Henrietta Street, Dublin, on 2nd January, 1877, aged 81 years, and was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery. Of this stormy petrel of politics and religion it has been said that although "bold in urging ecclesiastical reform, he was unswerving on articles of faith . . . an honest man, a gentleman, and a scholar, he was greatly beloved by a large circle of friends."

### **JAMES ROCHFORT MAGUIRE.**

James Rochfort Maguire, sometime President of the British South African Company, was born

at Kilkeedy, the second son of the Rev. John Mulock Maguire by his wife, Anne Jane Humphries, on 4th October, 1855.

He was educated at Cheltenham College, and Oxford, and had a brilliant career at the latter. He obtained first classes in mathematics and jurisprudence, was elected a Fellow of All Souls College in 1879, and was called to the Bar in 1883.

Maguire was a close friend of Cecil Rhodes at Oxford, and remained so till Rhodes's death in 1902, as well as becoming his associate in the establishment of Rhodesia and other British Colonies. He was a keen admirer of Parnell and was the connecting link between him and Rhodes in regard to the Home Rule Bill of 1886, which Rhodes opposed because it would have excluded Irish Members from the House of Commons. In 1890 Maguire was elected unopposed to the House of Commons, as the Parnell representative for North Donegal. He was again elected, this time for West Clare, in 1892, but on his defeat in 1895, he retired for good.

Maguire seems to have been Rhodes' chief emissary to the natives of South Africa. However, he was no party to the famous "Jameson Raid," and strongly disapproved of it. In 1899, Maguire was in the Siege of Kimberley, together with his wife and Rhodes, but they all escaped unharmed. After Rhodes' death Maguire devoted himself to the affairs of the British South Africa Company and was responsible for making its financial position sound. He was President of the Company in 1923.

Maguire married the Honorable Julia Peel, eldest daughter of Arthur Wellesley, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons in 1895. He died in London on 18th of April, 1925, leaving no children.

### **JOHN FITZGIBBON.**

John Fitzgibbon, lawyer and father to the Earl of Clare, was born at Ballysheedy in the Liberties