

1770, the heir to the throne of France was married to Mary Antoinette, an Austrian princess of whom Edmund Burke in his memorable pamphlet on the French Revolution has left so beautiful a description. In 1774, Louis XV., whose reign had been stained by deep crimes and marked by many national calamities, died. Louis XVI. brought to the throne of France (a throne whose history goes back fourteen hundred years) many excellent traits of character, the Court of Queen Marie Antoinette presented an honorable contrast to that of the previous reign. It happened, however, most unfortunately, that it was just at this period of French history that the dangerously clever writings of infidel authors were widely diffused. Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, D'Alembert, and other men possessing talents which they unhappily misapplied, were busily engaged impregnating the mind of France with the most poisonous doctrines. For a time the attention which the nation gave along with armed support to the American republic, then springing into existence, turned men's thoughts to the memorable struggle beyond the Atlantic. But soon after the peace of 1783, when the independence of the United States was acknowledged by England, the people of France began to agitate for the removal of the grievances under which a large portion of the nation labored. No truthful historian has denied that there was great need for amendment in the condition of the French people, for the exclusive privileges of the aristocracy were most unjust to the community at large. But it must always be deplored that the result was not merely a reform of abuses, but a revolution, which from 1789 to the present day, has kept a glorious country in an unsettled state. During that long period of more than eighty years the rulers of France have been changed again and again, and yet after all it seems by no means improbable that the end will be the restoration of the old Capetian family which governed France for more than a thousand years.

There were faults on both sides in 1789. The Court dreamed not at first of its danger, and its advisers by bad counsel led it on to ruin. The people, being filled with the teachings of infidel writers, paused not even when some concessions were made. The king, queen, and a large number of the upper classes were consigned to the scaffold. Then ensued that awful "Reign of Terror" when all the worst passions seemed to be let loose, and when the whole framework of society was shattered. Ministers of religion and holy nuns were cruelly massacred, and the "Goddess of Reason" was set up as an idol. In La Vendee an attempt was made to stem the torrent. The brave Breton Catholics struck a noble blow for the old faith, and for years maintained the unequal struggle. A more gloomy picture was never presented by any nation than that which France afforded at this period, and so we shall not dwell upon its horrors. We prefer to pass on to the consideration of those times when a great country gave proofs that she had not forgotten her ancient renown. The downfall of aristocratic privileges in France started the surrounding nations, and she soon felt that she had to contend against the great northern powers, who were aided by large subsidies from England. Then the national ranks closed up, and there sprang to the front a man of wondrous talents and indomitable energy, who rescued France from civil war, and gave to French arms a greater lustre than they had ever known, even in the palmiest days of a Conde, or a Turenne. Napoleon felt, however, that as long as France was alienated from religion she was not fulfilling her mission, as the eldest daughter of that Church to which for 17 centuries she had been faithful, and to whose calendar she had given many illustrious saints.—He, therefore, by the Concordat brought France into harmony with the Holy See. He restored to her her clergy, and he gave up one of his palaces to be the home of the recalled Sisters of Charity. Well had it been for France and for himself, if his subsequent actions always corresponded with so honorable a course of conduct. It can never, however, be forgotten that he was the first ruler after the Revolution who dared to raise again the Catholic Church in France, from which it has never been severed.

When Napoleon passed from the scene of his worldly splendor to linger out a few years and to die on a rugged and lonely rock in the distant ocean, the Bourbons were restored to a throne to which some of them had given so much glory and some of them so much disgrace. For a time all seemed to promise fair, and the sky, if not quite serene, showed not many clouds. But in an evil hour Charles X. listened to the advice of the despotic Administration of Polignac, and lost his Crown. Then another Bourbon was tried, and it seemed that he would found a dynasty. But with all his cunning Louis Philippe was not able to read the "signs of the times," and by his arbitrary mode of resisting a popular demand, he too, after a reign of eighteen years, took his place among royal exiles. Then came the Republic of 1848 which was overthrown by its own president, Louis Napoleon, who raised himself to the imperial purple. A few weeks ago he who had accustomed Europe to tremble at his nod, and whose angry word could denigrate the finances of nations, passed into a foreign land as a prisoner.

Such has been the past of France for a century, but who shall say what is to be her future? Up to the time of our writing these lines she has not had one important success for many months in the war which is making desolate the homes of her people. She has her faults, but (like Caesar) "grievously has she answered" for them. When the Emperor proclaimed war she did not bid him pause, but in a voice of thunder sent the cry, "a Berlin," booming back to the Tuileries. But let us hope that she has been sufficiently humbled, and that the national agony will soon pass away. This is no time for people who think themselves saints to be preaching to her of her share in the sins which stain every land. Let us look to the noble chapters of her story, and remember how much real greatness she can boast of. Let us look at home with humility, and not be always dwelling on France as "gay, frivolous, and sinful." Let us rather remember that in her fall there would fall a nation which has been a pioneer in civilization; a nation which can point to a St. Louis, a St. Vincent de Paul, and many other canonized servants of God; a nation which gave a Massillon, a Bossuet, a Fenelon, and other men of glorious intellect to the Church; a nation which has taken the highest rank in every science that can elevate the mind; and last and greatest of all, a nation which has sent forth the countless missionaries to bear to the far off heathen the glad tidings of Christian truth, and with undaunted hearts to confront torture and death in the cause of the cross. Remembering these things, let us hope that France may yet be saved, and that, chastened by bitter sorrow, she may soon with restored prestige resume her onward progress, adding fresh laurels to those which are inseparably entwined with her glorious history.—*London Universe, Oct. 22.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE DIOCESE OF FERMS.—His Lordship, the Most Rev. Doctor Furlong, has been pleased to make the following promotions and changes amongst the Clergy in this Diocese.—The Rev. W. F. O'Neill from the Curacy of Carrig-Bannow to be P.P. of Castlebridge, vice the Very Rev. Canon Stafford, P.P. deceased; The Rev. Thomas Busher from the Curacy of Wexford to be P.P. of Newtownbarry; the Rev. John Furlong, C.O. Castlebridge, to the Curacy of Newtownbarry; the Rev. John Hore, C.O. Newtownbarry, to the Curacy of Rathangan; the Rev. Nicholas Hore, C.O. Rathangan, to the Curacy of

Carrig-Bannow; the Rev. William O'Neill, C.O. Blackwater, to the Curacy of Gorey; the Rev. Robert Sinnott, C.O. Gorey, to replace the Rev. Thomas Busher at Wexford; the Rev. M. O'Connor to the Curacy of Blackwater. With regard to three of those changes we shall express our own feelings in a very few words. With our whole heart we rejoice at the promotion of the Rev. Thomas Busher, but at the same time, we cannot but feel a natural sense of regret that one who has labored with such restless assiduity in the popular cause has been removed from Wexford. We shall not speak of him as a priest, nor shall we wound his keen sense of modesty by writing of him as we feel; we shall content ourselves with expressing what may be our selfish regret at his departure from Wexford, and at the same time our joy that our good Bishop has given him requital for his long, ceaseless and fruitful labors. We have also to express our great gratification that two such men as Rev. W. F. O'Neill and Rev. Robert Sinnott have come, as we may say, to reside at Wexford. The one has been ever an unflinching advocate of the people's rights, and the other has been equally uncompromising in the assertion of principles which time has stamped with the impress of truth.—*Wexford People.*

CONVERSION AT BALLINROBE.—On Tuesday, the 18th October, Mrs. Sarah Mary Barrett nee Sands, of Ballinrobe, made a public abjuration of the Protestant religion, and after having been baptized conditionally was solemnly received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Thomas Hardiman, P.P.—*Mayo Examiner.*

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—During last week the examinations were held for the exhibitions offered to the competition of students at entrance. The examinations were also held for the junior and senior classical exhibitions, and for some of the Limerick and Cloyne exhibitions. Yesterday the examinations of candidates for the supplemental B A and scholarship examinations were commenced, and will be continued to-day. Examinations were also held for the Cloyne exhibition for logic and mental science, and for the Connolly exhibition for natural philosophy were held. To-day an examination will take place for the Connolly exhibition for chemistry and crystallogogy. To-morrow that for the Cloyne exhibition for modern languages and literature will be held; and that for the Cloyne exhibition for the Irish language, literature and history, on Thursday. The results of these examinations will be duly announced.—*Freeman.*

OPENING OF THE REPARATION CONVENT.—One of the most consoling and suggestive ceremonies which we have ever witnessed was performed in the chapel attached to the Convent of Reparation, in this town, on the 13th Oct.—a ceremony which taught us impressively our own frailty, at the same time that it presented before our mental vision, in broadest and most striking contrast, the great mercy of God towards sinners, and His burning and infinite love for them despite all their offences. The branch of the gentle and loving Sisterhood of the Reparation Order, which has just been established here, is the first of the kind in Ireland, so that Wexford has the grand and glorious privilege of being the first to give a welcome and a home to an Order which devotes its life to making reparation to Our Divine Lord in the Adorable Sacrament for the numberless wounds inflicted upon His sacred heart by the sins of mankind. The ceremonies commenced with a Solemn Mass.—*Coram Pontifice.* Very Rev. P. C. Sheridan, P.S.P.C., Celebrant; Rev. James Ryan, C.C., Deacon; Rev. Thomas Clooney, S.P.C., Sub-Deacon; and Rev. Francis M. Marshall, Master of Ceremonies. The Deacons at the throne were Very Rev. James Roche, P.P., V.F., and Rev. W. Lambert, C.C. We also noticed amongst the clergy in attendance Rev. James Cullen, Order of Missions, Ennisorthy; Rev. T. Power, C.C., Terenure; Rev. James Keating, Kinahugh; Rev. James Brown, C.C., Wexford, &c. &c. Immediately after the Solemn Mass, the Rev. Thomas Burke, O.P., ascended the altar, and taking as the subject of his sermon the reputation that is due for our sins, discoursed in a strain of "grand and fervid eloquence, which bound the attention of the large congregation that filled the chapel. The Rev. Preacher grasped the whole subject with a master hand, and impressed it upon the hearts of his auditory in words of vigorous and burning eloquence. We regret being unable, owing to our limited space, to give even a faint outline of the able discourse of one of the first pulpit orators in Ireland, and will simply add that those who were absent from the ceremonies, have cause for lasting regret. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Most Adorable Sacrament was exposed upon the altar, around which the self-sacrificing Sisterhood of the Order of the Reparation will keep vigil in perpetuum.—*Wexford People.*

SYMPATHY WITH THE HOLY FATHER AT ENNISORTHY.—Ennisorthy, true to its traditional characteristics, love for, and loyalty to, the Holy See, initiates a weekly collection for the Pope throughout the parish. The organisation is nearly complete. Everyone even the poor with their penny, will have the opportunity of showing practically their love for his Holiness. I hope this new "Catholic Rent" will prove a blooming, flourishing flower on the Three of Christianity, which Pope Celestine planted (through St. Patrick) in Ireland in the fifth century.—*Cor. of Wexford People.*

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE CLERK OF THE PEACE IN THE CITY OF CORK.—Mr. Ralph Bull, deputy Clerk of the Peace for the city, was fired at in Patrick-street, by one of three persons. Bull struck his assailant with a stick, and was set on by the three and severely beaten. Some persons came to his assistance, and a desperate row occurred, in which the persons who fired the shot escaped. The police coming up, found the fight still going on and arrested three persons, one of whom is stated to be one of the three by whom Mr. Bull was first assailed. The cause of the outrage is unknown.

Robert O'Sullivan, Richard Murphy, and John Bullen, the young men charged with assaulting and firing a pistol on Monday night in Cork, at Mr. Ralph Bull, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, were remanded for eight days, but admitted to bail.

PROPOSED REFORMATORY FOR DRUNKARDS.—At the last meeting of the North Dublin Board of Guardians the subject of pauperism as the result of intemperance being under discussion, a guardian gave notice of a motion to call on Government to introduce a measure for the erection of Reformatories for persons habitually addicted to drunkenness.

BRITISH BRUTALITY.—A deliberate, cruel, and most ruffianly assault has been perpetrated by a gang of English navvies on their Irish and Scotch fellow workmen. It seems that the Midland Railway Company are carrying out some extensive works at Carlisle, and thought it expedient to divide their English, Irish and Scotch laborers into three distinct gangs. The English suspected the Scotch and Irish of working for lower wages than themselves, and to prevent this, planned against both "a war of expulsion or extermination." Incredible as this statement may appear, we quote the *ipissima verba* from an unquestionable authority the *Daily News*. The English journal, with a candour which does it the highest honor, throws the whole and undivided responsibility of what has occurred on its compatriots. The English were the stronger, and they were not only the aggressors, but the unprovoked and murderous aggressors. The fighting lasted two days and had, says our contemporary "something of the organization of battle." Many men were wounded; one at least near killed, a village was sacked, and the "victorious" English having "captured" a public-house and drunk it dry, were about to renew hostilities when the Carlisle police

turned up and protected the victims from further maltreatment. There are plenty of Englishmen working in this country, and their competition, of course, sometimes tends to lower the wages of their Irish competitor. But we know not where any similar conspiracy against the stranger was hatched on Irish soil. Our industrial population, hardworking, honest, and averse to violence and brutality, endeavor to live upon such wages as the state of the labour market determines. Where they find this impossible they have manliness and enterprise to emigrate. To the Sheffield saw-grinder, the Manchester brickmaker, the Carlisle navvy, they leave the role of the conspirator, the exterminator, and the wrecker. All they ask is to be protected in their peaceful and legal occupations. We shall see what protection they shall receive at Carlisle.—*Irish Times.*

The Irish Land Act has come into operation, and at the Clonmel Quarter Sessions a claim for compensation for disturbance of tenure has been already made. It was legally barred on the ground of subletting, but the Irish Land Company, the ejectors, liberally agreed to allow seven years' rental to the evicted tenant.

The rains in Ireland have been more constant and copious than has been the case for 20 years. In Louth and Meath many of the fields and cabins are submerged.

A fact is mentioned in the *Clonmel Chronicle* which proves the comfortable circumstances in which the farmers of that county are now placed. The rate collector had a sum of £4,000 to collect, extending over 30 electoral divisions. He had received the whole amount with the exception of the trifling arrear of £17. Another fact is not less significant. Three days ago the interest in a leasehold farm of 20 acres, held at a rent 30s. per acre, and with an unexpired term of only 16 years to run, was offered to public competition by the owner of the property, Mrs. Michael Green, of Tipperary. The tenant's interest alone brought no less a sum than £300.

The late stormy weather has been followed by melancholy accounts of shipwrecks on various parts of the coast. The ship Sydney, commanded by Captain Hamilton, which left Quebec for Greenock with a cargo of timber, on the 15th September, was driven during the late storm on Glenties Point, county Donegal, where the vessel became a total wreck. All hands, numbering 21, perished, with the exception of two men who, after struggling with the waves for a long time, succeeded in climbing up a cliff sixteen hundred feet high and reaching a house. The vessel was then driven into an indentation in the cliffs. It is feared other casualties have taken place during the storm, as wrecks have been found on various parts of the coast.—*Mayo Examiner.*

THE IRISH AMBULANCE.—The accounts of the reception of the Irish Ambulance in France which we publish in our present number are of a very gratifying character. They show that the gift of Ireland to her suffering sister nation has been received in the spirit in which it was offered—a spirit of sympathy and love. It was received as a token of present affection, a memorial of former services, and a pledge of future friendship. The national instinct of the French people truly appreciated this gift. They did not judge of the Irish Ambulance by its money cost, they did not estimate it by the perfection of its equipments or by the number of men comprising the corps—they valued it by the sentiments, the motives, to which it owed its origin. They rightly regarded it as a token of true sympathy from the heart of Ireland. Thus appreciating the facts, they gave to our countrymen a genial and hearty welcome. The day of their arrival was a gala day in Havre. The officials and the populace alike turned out to do them honour. The soldiers, the National Guard, the sailors from the war-ships in the harbour, were drawn up to receive them and escort them through the town. Military bands played for them the national airs of France and Ireland. Flags and banners waved from the windows of the citizens. Crowds of people assembled to greet them, and to offer them generous hospitality, and rarely has the good old town of Havre heard such ringing cheers as were raised by the united voices of those French and Irishmen. The speeches delivered by the representatives of the French Government and of the Municipality were worthy of the occasion; and those of Mr. P. J. Smyth and Alderman McCann, representing the Dublin Ambulance Committee—or we should more properly say, the Irish nation—were in every way suitable and proper. The effect created on the public mind by those highly interesting proceedings is well shown in the admirable article on the subject published by the *Courier de Havre*, and copied into another column of this paper. It has been found that of the 250 hospital attendants sent from Dublin with the Ambulance, the services of only forty would be required. Under these circumstances the remaining number were informed that the Government would defray their expenses back to Dublin, if they should choose to return. Some sixty or seventy of them decided to take that course; the others, with a spirit which does them high honor, resolved that as they could not serve France in the Ambulance Corps, they would serve her by joining the ranks of her Army. They shouldered their chasubles accordingly, and marched off for Caen, to enter the Irish Regiment of the Foreign Legion. We hope shortly to receive the names of those brave fellows, whose chivalry and daring deserve to be remembered in Ireland.—The men who have returned were fully entitled to adopt that course after they had found there was no occupation for them in the service in which they had engaged, but the action of those who preferred to remain and give the aid of their brave hearts and stout arms to France is certainly much more in accordance with the feelings and the spirit of the Irish people, and we commend them accordingly far the noble part they have taken. Of those Irish soldiers, as well as of the men whose duty will be the care of the wounded, we hope to hear in due time a good account. Ireland expects to find them giving valiant and loyal service to France; and assuredly in that expectation she will not be disappointed.—*Dublin Nation.*

WATERFORD, NEW ROSS, AND WEXFORD JUNCTION RAILWAY.—We are greatly pleased to perceive, by an advertisement in another part of our paper, that the enterprise and unwavering perseverance of Mr. Motte have at length culminated in a grand success, and that the northern and midland counties of Ireland have at length been opened up by railway communication, in placing the great fairs of Ireland within reach of Wexford, have been so repeatedly pointed out, that we feel it unnecessary to do more than allude to them. Wednesday will be the opening day with the new line. Probably this day has been selected in order to facilitate the conveyance of passengers to the Ballybar races, as we understand a train will start at 4½ a.m. from Sparrows-Jand on that morning for their accommodation.—Messrs. Edgeworth and Stamford, Traffic Managers are making most earnest exertions to carry out the arrangements satisfactorily.—*Wexford People.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR CORK.—On Friday night a fire broke out in the flour and corn mills of Mr. Shaw, situate in the picturesque little valley known as Kinlap Glen, within a few miles of the city, which made a complete wreck of the concerns. Between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock cries of fire were raised by a woman residing near, who had just observed the flames.—There being no fire engine in or near the place, the persons collected could do little or nothing to check the flames, and, in a few hours, the entire roofs of the building tumbled in with a most fearful crash that resounded for a considerable distance through the glen. Between two and three o'clock, the fire engine of the Royal Exchange arrived from Cork, but it could not be used. The entire of the machinery was torn from its place, and hurled in a solid mass to the ground floor, much damaged by the fire. Nothing remains but the naked walls.—*Cork Constitution.*

THE POLITICAL PASSENGERS.—We have often asked ourselves "Will the time ever come when the prison doors will be opened and the Irish prisoners let free?" The invariable answer given by the British Government has been "Not yet," and year after year the grating bolts, the retiring footsteps of the warder, and the monotonous "Not yet" of the Minister, have been the only well-defined sound that fall on the ears of the occupants of the gloomy cells in which the Irish prisoners still drag out an existence which may be called a living death. We ask in sober earnestness has not the time come to fulfil solemn promises of restoring the captives to liberty—the living occupants of the tombs to their friends and their homes. The country is now in that state of torpid quiescence to which the Minister pointed last Session as the "Yet" the advent of which would be signified by unbarring the prison doors. It is time to remind him of his promise and to ask for its fulfilment.—*Freeman.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

RIGHT REV. DR. ULLATHORNE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL ON THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.—On Sunday the 16th Oct. Dr. Ullathorne, preached at Birmingham on the Roman Council. He said the Council was marked by the freedom of the House of Commons, the august dignity of the House of Lords, with the meekness and patience of episcopal character added. He vindicated the decree of the Council concerning faith as being of the utmost importance; condemning intellectual errors pervading modern society. He contended that Papal infallibility had always been believed in the Church. It was not introduced by the Pope or the Cardinals, but originated among the bishops, who felt that the Gallican notion of councils being superior to the Pope must be for ever put an end to, and that the Pope's hands must be strengthened in his contest with the world. There was no opposition to the definition of infallibility. The so-called opponents really believed the doctrine, and they only objected to the time of declaring it, fearing for weaker members of the Church. The Pope could not declare any new thing, but ascertain from Scripture, tradition, and teachings of all bishops, and then decide what was truth, as a judge did after hearing evidence. He compared the office of the Pope with that of the Queen in giving sanction to acts of Parliament. The Pope was not infallible as a man, but only as a teacher speaking *ex cathedra*. The dogma had been promulgated by being affixed to certain buildings in Rome, which was all that was required. Dr. Ullathorne promised a pastoral on the whole subject.

BABY FARMING.—It has been resolved to establish a society to be called the "Infant Life Protection Society" on the model of similar societies in France, having for its first object the introduction of a bill into Parliament for the registration and supervision of nurses who receive children of others into their homes, and of the children entrusted to their care.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE.—Although no precise date has been announced for the marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Louise with Lord Lorne, it is understood that the nuptials will probably be celebrated about the first week in February in Windsor Castle. It is expected that Parliament will be asked to present the Princess Louise on her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne with the same dowry as that granted to the Princess Helena on her marriage to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, namely, £30,000, and an annuity of £6,000.—*The Observer.*

It is thought probable that, in the course of a few weeks, the broad lands of Lorne will be raised into an English duchy, in favor of the Marquis of Lorne, as there are objections to a son-in-law of her Majesty holding a seat in the Lower House of Parliament. England has a Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, a Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and a Duke of Richmond and Lennox, so she shall have also a Duke of Argyll and Lorne. A slightly parallel example of a father and son both sitting in the Upper House under two separate creations, which, however, must ultimately be merged into each other, is to be found in the case of the eldest son of the Duke of Leinster, who, a few months ago, was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Kildare.

GEORGE MOIR, LL.D.—This well known lawyer and literary man died at his house in Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, rather suddenly, on Oct. 19. Though he had been complaining for a few days before the unexpected end, he was in the midst of arrangements to move permanently to London; and had resolved, after consultation with his medical adviser, to travel all the way by train, without stopping.

RECLAIMING LAND FROM THE SEA.—The Lincolnshire men still keep fighting the sea and conquering it, as the Dutchmen have done for ages on the shore of the German Ocean. The latest feat has been the inclosure of 1,000 acres of valuable alluvial land in the parishes of Kirton and Frampton, near Boston. The embankment, about four miles in length, has been completed in the short space of six months.

The royal palaces in England have long since been furnished with telegraphic offices, and now the British ministers are having wires laid on to their country seats. Lord Granville, whilst at Walmer Castle, his official residence as Governor of the Cinque Ports, has been within immediate communication with Downing-street; and Mr. Gladstone is having a similar arrangement made at his favourite retreat, Hawarden Castle. This seat is the property of Sir Stephen Glynn, Bart., Mrs. Gladstone's brother; but by a family arrangement it is the Premier's country home. Sir Stephen is neither married nor likely to marry, and his only brother has no sons; and it is supposed that the estate will probably ultimately devolve upon Mr. Gladstone's eldest son.

THE PAPAL TROOPS.—The following letter appeared in the *Liverpool Daily Post* of 17th Oct.—To the Editor of the *Daily Post*, Sir.—In your paper of to-day, a paragraph alludes to a letter in the *Tablet* of the 25th ult., stating that the native Papal troops were faithful to their duty. I was present at the late siege of Rome, and was also with the column which retreated from Viterbo, by Civita Vecchia, to Rome. In this retreat the native troops behaved admirably, and the brave conduct of the dragoons elicited the applause of the Zouaves. The gendarmes preferred joining our retreat to accepting the tempting offers held out by Victor Emmanuel. During the siege of Rome the Papal artillerymen kept up, under a furious fire, a well directed and efficient cannonade. Of the 160 Papal soldiers killed and wounded, most are artillerymen. The dragoons carried the despatches under heavy fire. Lieutenant Picadori, one of their brave and intelligent officers, had his hand knocked off by a cannon shot close to the Scala Santa. Stationed near the St. Sebastian Gate, I was witness of the intrepid conduct of the Capotri (native rifles), and of the artillery. The Sovereign Pontiff, desirous of saving his beloved city from the horrors of a prolonged bombardment, had ordered the hoisting of a flag of truce once a breach was made. The violation of this flag of truce on the part of the Italian army gave rise to various reports of treason; but such is always the cry in troublous times. General Zappi

was admirable for his intrepidity at St. John of Lateran's. The Zouaves also can bear testimony to his conduct. He has added another laurel to those of Pasaro, which he valiantly defended in 1860. Efforts had been made to bribe the native officers and troops, but they were unavailing. It is a duty I owe to my former comrades to pray you to insert these lines. The native Papal troops, and particularly their officers, are those who have most to suffer from past events. We return to our homes; their are invaded by an usurper. Many and many of the native officers are reduced to absolute want. In the Pontifical army the foreign element was about 4,100, of which 3,000 were Zouaves, and in this number a total of a hundred English, Irish, and Scotch—I have the honor to remain, sir, your very humble servant,—HUGH MURRAY (Of Kingston, Canada, late sub-lieutenant, No. 3 Company, 4th Battalion Papal Zouaves). Victoria Hotel, Liverpool, 15th Oct., 1870.

ITALY AND ROME.—THE "CAPITULATION."—The following protest has been addressed to the press by some of the returned Papal Zouaves:—

The undersigned present their compliments to the editor of the *Times*, and request that he will give the following protest a place in its columns:—
"The Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool,
Monday, Oct. 17."

"We, the undersigned, late of the Pontifical Zouaves, having arrived in England from Rome, where we had been performing a service of love and duty in defending our Holy Father Pope Pius IX. from his enemies, desire to take this first opportunity of declaring before the Christian world the bad faith of the Florentine Government.

"By the terms of the convention entered into at the capitulation, the 'honors of war' were accorded to the Pontifical army; and the Florentine Government, moreover, pledged itself to afford every facility to the foreign troops for returning to their respective homes.

"So far from these conditions being observed, we were, as soon as we had laid down our arms, thrust into prison, fed on bread and water for 24 hours, kept under lock and key for six days, and exposed to all the hardships which fall to the lot of ordinary prisoners.

"We think it incumbent on us to make this declaration because we are given to understand, that it is believed in England that the Florentine authorities have behaved as models of courtesy, and have observed all the laws of honor and of war.

"(Signed),
"CHARLES WOODWARD,
"ARTHUR VASSITARI,
"WALTER MAXWELL,
"CHARLES LYNECH,
"WILF. WATTS RUSSELL,
"JOHN G. KENTON,
"OSWALD VAVASOUR.

UNITED STATES.

DEDICATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, WILLIAMSBURG.—Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, assisted by Fathers William Weyrick (celebrant), Hauptmann (pastor), Neiderhausen (master of ceremony), Zeller, Kreuzer, Huber, Fuchs, McDonald, Gotzke, Ferle, Nico, Miller, and Mullane, on last Sunday dedicated with appropriate ceremonies the Church of the Annunciation, corner North Fifth street and Seventh street, Williamsburg. Previous to the ceremony the Societies of St. Boniface, of St. Vincent de Paul, and an independent rifle company under the command of Captain Boes, and headed by a full band, paraded the streets, and entering the church participated in the ceremonies. The edifice is of the Romanesque basilica order of architecture, and will have cost when completed about \$60,000.

At St. Albans, Vt., on the 5th inst., the new Church of St. John the Baptist, at Northfield, in that State, was dedicated by the Right Reverend Bishop de Gousbriand, who, on the same occasion, blessed a fine bell, weighing 1,600 pounds. The dedication sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Thomas Lynch, V.G.; and the St. Alban's choir, under the direction of Dr. A. S. Smith, was in attendance.—*Pilot.*

The new Theological Catholic Seminary in Philadelphia is now finished, and about to be occupied. Bishop Wood has made an appeal to the people in behalf of the new building, the dimensions of which are: centre building, 58 feet 8 inches front, by 95 feet deep; chapel 45 feet 6 inches wide, by 104 feet 6 inches deep; end pavilions, 41 feet 6 inches front, by 64 feet 7 inches deep; whole front, 386 feet 8 inches; whole depth, including laundry building, 288 feet 7 inches. The centre buildings three, and the rest two stories high.

In Jennings county, Ind., two men have bitterly quarrelled for twenty years. One recently died, and, to the general astonishment, bequeathed \$2,000 to the other.

A. P. Crittenden, a San Francisco lawyer, was on the 4th inst. shot through the lungs by Mrs. Laura A. Fair. It was a mere matter of jealousy on her part. His wife and daughter were present when she shot him.

The New Orleans City Council, fearful of disturbances, prohibit all political processions through the streets.

Two young people of Macon, Ga., of whom it was prophesied that their married life would prove one of continued misfortune if united in the light of day, recently, aroused a Magistrate after midnight and had the ceremony performed by lamp-light.

The population of Philadelphia, as ascertained by the complete census returns, numbers 667,179; in 1860 it was 566,629. The increase is 91,550, or sixteen and twelvethundredths per cent.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y. Nov. 10.—The New York Central transfer house and about 200 cars were destroyed by fire last night.

A few days since, after a storm at Long Island, in Boston harbor, there was captured at North Head a veritable sea-serpent, 14 feet in length and 27 inches round in the largest portion of the body. The serpent had evidently had a battle with some large fish, as his head was broken in, and he probably ran into shallow water to elude his pursuers when he was taken. He is covered with scales, has four rows of teeth, and is variegated in color.

An accident of a singular nature, resulting fatally occurred near Connellsville, Penn., on Saturday, the 22nd October, about noon. A coal miner named Smith Buttermore was at work in a bank on the old North Farm, at the place stated, when a quantity of slate or "horseback" came tumbling down, striking him on the neck, and throwing him upon the pick which he held in his hand. The singular part is that the force of the slate falling drove the pick directly to the miner's heart. Strange to say he then dropped over dead. The deceased was quite a young man, and leaves a wife and child.

A little fellow in Mercer, Maine, about sixteen years of age, was left alone one night recently. During the night he was awakened by a noise made by some one entering the house. Springing up he crept to the kitchen, and there saw two men entering one of the windows. The boy seized a loaded musket, took good aim, and blazed away. The window went down suddenly, with a bang. The neighbours were aroused, and on getting a lantern they found drops of blood on the window sill, and traced the course of the flying housebreaker to the woods, by the marks of blood. It is thought that one of the thieves was killed, and carried off to the woods and concealed or buried.