THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-DEC. 23, 1870.

Magenta. He had resigned his command to Genefal Ducrot, who was fully informed of his plans. General Wimpfien, however, being the senior officer, and producing a letter of authorization from the the supreme command. This substitution was productive of grievous consequences; for it is fraught with langer to change arrangements previously made while a battle is being fought. For nearly two hours the troops maintained with vigour an unequal fight. But about this time the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, coming from the west, effected a Prince of Frussia, counting from the view of the Crown is about to be relaxed in favor of second sons. At prince of Saxony's men, who were marching from prince of Saxony's men, who were marching from prince of saxony's men, who were marching from provide the prince of the barrow for the second sons. the east, and the French army found itself entirely encompassed. From that time the battle might be considered lost, and our army prisoners; for, cut of from Mezieres, whence it drew its supplies and ammunition, it could only retire behind the fortifications of Sedan, where it would become a central point, exposed to the fire of 500 cannon placed round its circumference. Moreover, neither the efforts of the different commanders of corps d'arnice and of the officers generally : neither the heroism of our artillery, nor the brilliant charges of our cavalry; artillery, not fact, could arrest the retreat of our nothing, in fact, could arrest the retreat of our troops. The Emperor was, from early morning, in front of the village of Balan, where, as has been said, the 12th Corps, commanded by General Lebrun, was heavily engaged with the enemy, and well maintained its position, thence he ascended the slopes of Moncelle, crowned with batteries of artillery, from whence there was a comprehensive view of most of the battle-field he then rode along by the bottom of Givonnes, meeting a great number of wounded, and among them the brave colonel of the 5th Line Regiment stretched upon a litter. Seeing who was passing, he raised himself and cried repcatedly, 'Vive l'Empereur!' touching testimony of the attachment which the army bore for its Sovereign. Reascending the heights, the Emperor was rejoined for a moment by General Wimpfien. At all these points the earth was ploughed up by a prodigious quantity of shells falling from the right and left, and crossing in their fire.

After having remained exposed to this hail of projectiles for five hours, the Emperor returned to Sedan in order to consult if possible with MacMahon ; he then intended to return to the field of battle, but this he was not permitted to do; the streets, the squares, the gates were blocked up with all the imedimenta that an army in precipitate retreat collects in its train ; vehicles of every description, rubbish of all sorts heaped up pell-mell. On the heights at the gates of the town, however, the remainder of the army was still fighting, but the corps, not being able to unita could offer no longer any combined defence. About three o'clock General Wimpffen sent an officer to propose to the Emperor that he should place himself in the middle of a column of men, who would endeavour to cut their way through the enemy in the direction of Carignan. The Emperor, who had recognized the impossibility of leaving the place on horseback, replied that he could not rejoin the general : that, moreover, he could not consent to save himself by the sacrifice of a great number of soldiers, and that he was determined to share the fate of his army. The propositions of General Wimpffen, as events proved, had not the slightest chance of success. He wished, nevertheless, to make this desperate attempt but he could holy assemble 2,000 men ; and, after having advanced three hundred paces, he, himself, recognised the futility of his effort, and was forced to return into the town. Then it was that. the commanders of the corps d'armee came and announced to the Emperor that their troops, after having sustained for nearly twelve hours an unequal fight, wakened by fatigue and hunger, could no longer ffer any serious resistance. In fact, the soldiers, driven back against the walls and thrown into the ditches, were decimated by the enemy's artillery, Sedan itself, choked with the debris of all the corps, to the Government against rushing into foolish and was being bombarded on all sides. The shells set the houses on fire, and struck the wounded who had been carried into them. The graet barracks, converted into an hospital, upon top of which floated the red-cross flag, were not spared; and men and horses, huddled up in the courtyard, were continually hit. Many of the officers and men were killed in the streets swept by the enemy's fire : amongst them two generals. The Emperor then endeavoured to make known to General Wimpof asking for an armistice, sin ten the advisau every moment of delay only increased the number of victims. Not receiving any tidings of that General-at the sight of so much uselessly-shed blood, and in such a hopeless situation, the Emperor caused the white flag to be hoisted on the eitadel, and soon afterwards surrendered his sword to the King of Prussia. On the return of General Wimpffen from the Prussian head quarters, where he had gone, a council of war was held. 32 general officers being present, and all but two decided that any fresh struggle would but entail the useless loss of thousands of men; and the capitulation was signed. The 2nd of September was a day, the evilomened memories of which will never be effaced from our mind.

dente in the bravery and skill of the Duke of day even for the benefit of Irish manufactures, we Kennedy. It appeared that Lonergan had been in ke." It is unnecessary for us to be more explicit, the United States and Great Britain. Referred to trust that its cessation will not be followed by a corresponding abrupt termination in the production of these presently-prized products. One of the effects of this strong impulse has been to find full employment for everyone connected with the manufacture, and also to compel the introduction of new hands, in violation of sundry trade restrictions. The law of primogeniture is not supposed to find much favor with working men, but something analogous to it appears to be in operation in the poplin manufacture. Hitherto weavers have only been allowed to take their eldest sons as apprentices, but the rule poplin manufacture, but it is said that work for many more might be found did the trade regulations permit.-Manchester Examiner.

> THE FAILCRE OF RECRUITING .- In the few remarks which appeared in our last number relative to the threatened Russian war, some of our English contemporaries have discovered a design to discourage recruiting for the British army in Ireland As a matter of fact we had no thought on the subject of recruiting when penning those remarks; but the subject is a sore one with British journalists just now, and they imagine they see allusions to it in articles of the Irish national press where none was intended. It is from our English contemporaries. we learn that even in England recruiting is not progressing to the satisfaction of the authorities, but that in Ireland it is a dead failure. In vain they have lowered the standard of height for the men-it is now down to 5 feet 41 inches-still candidates for military glory are not forthcoming in the required numbers. The navy fares almost as badly as the army. A paragraph in one of our Dublin daily papers informs us that "several ships of war which have recently been commissioned for foreign stations have been compelled to leave England considerably short of their complement of men. Since the loss of the Captain the demand for service in the nect is largely diminished; indeed the apathy of men to serve in line regiments and at sea assumes a very serious aspect altogether." Surely the apathy shown by Englishmen themselves in this matter is not due to the writings of the Irish national journuls! If service in the English army and navy ought to be popular anywhere, it should be in England. They are English forces, under the control of the English Government, designed to carry out English policy, and to defend the shores of England. Their flag, too, is the English flag, their fame is fame for England, their triumphs, if triumphs they should achieve, would be set down to the credit of England, and would be the boast of Englishmen. These are substantial reasons why the English army and navy should enjoy more popular favour in England than elsewhere. But there are yet others. That army and navy are not employed for the coercion of the English people. They are not employed to overswe Englishmen and force on them a form of Government which they dislike; their function is not to beat down and break down the national will and compel it to conform itself to any particular set of political ideas, and there is not the least likelihood of their being alled on to shoot down the English people. Clearly then, if those forces are to stand well in popular estimation anywhere, it ought to be in England; if they have a claim for support on any people it is on the English. But if the English people do not show any remarkable love for them, and are not inclined to give them the support which it asked for, how, in the name of Heaven, can Irishmen be expected to do it? We do not for a moment argue that Englishmen are to blame for not answering to the call which the authorities have made on them. We know it may very fairly be said that this disinclination to swell the ranks of the army is an evidence of their good sense. Their conduct may be intended as a caution unjustifiable wars, in which they would most probably suffer ignominious defeat. Many of the most conscientious and most prudent men in England have raised their voices in the press against the idea of going to war with Russia because of her declared intention to break through the restrictions imposed upon her by the Treaty of Paris. They declare that Lord O'Hagan does not say it is perfect. What England has not sufficient force to fight out work of man's hand is? Where is the perfect legissuch a war with advantage to herself, and that lation? Who in his largest scheme can comprethe only allies she has any chance of obtain- hend every interest without failing to do equal jusing are two nations whose military repute does not stand high, and whose finances are all but in a state of bankruptcy. Moreover, they deny, that the bolstering up of Turkish Empire is a desirable object on which to spend the blood and treasure of Christian nations. Such views appear to be widely prevalent in England, and the fact may in a great degree account for the unwillingness shown by the English people to give a large development to their military and naval forces at this time : but if they have any weight and force in that country, surely they must have ten times as much in this! In conclusion, we shall just remark that it appears to us the Government themselves are not particularly desirous of getting a large proportion of Irishmen at present into the army. That they have some doubt of the advisability of recruiting its ranks among ous countrymen may be surmised from their willingness to dispense with the service of the Irish militia. Far be it from us to question their wisdom. They know what they know. It may not suit their purposes to give military training to some thousands of those young Irishmen who have been attending national meetings, marching in national processions, and singing national songs during the past few years. We shall not attempt to pass any judgment on the point, but we may say that the incertitude of the Government with regard to it does not at all astonish us. They do not feel solid ground under their feet in Ireland, and they never will until they win the hearts of the Irish people by a full and free concession of the national rights of this country .- Dublin Nation.

town marketing and left about five o'clock for home. than the Pope has thought fit to be; or the Committee on Commerce. He was then slightly under the influence of drink. He was seen, before dark set in, convenient to the town. This is a very mysterious case, as it is quite unaccountable how he could have delayed from five until near eight o'clock in going not more than one mile. The police are investigating the matter, and a reinforcement has been sent to the scene of the murder.-Irish Times.

LORD O'HAGAN ON THE IRISH LAND ACT .--- We should think badly of our country if a man like Lord O'Hagan was not held in the universal esteem of its inhabitants. But we doubt if their be any public man in Ireland who holds a higher position in the estimation of its people, of all classes, and of all opinions, than he does. And this because he is believed in-believed in because of his high character, his unblemished integrity, his genuine love of country-because, also, of his great natural gifts, and the honourable use he has ever made of them. Well, it is such a man who addresses himself to his countrymen on a subject which being one of an essentially practical nature, most intimately affects their happiness and well-being. His Lordship's address to the Statistical Society of Dublin was devoted to the Land Act of 1869 We all know how various have been the views entertained towards this legislative enactment. As a rule, it was denounced in unmeasured terms by the organs of what is known as the landlord's interest. Many excellent Irish landowners have advocated or voted for the measure, and assisted its passing in a variety of ways. But the so-called landlord interest was fiercely opposed to the spirit of the Act, and to the de-clared objects and intentions of its promoters. Then, on the other hand, the measure was harshly judged and freely abused by the more extreme of the popular party. The advocates of the landlord interest" denounced it because it was robbery," " confiscation," and villainy of the grossest kind; the extreme party on the other side scoffed at it because it was a mockery, a delusion, and a sham-an outrageous piece of quackery and imposition. Any rational man would at once have drawn the line between these conflicting opinions, wide as the poles asunder, and come to the conclusion that the measure was not only protective to the tenant, but just to the landlord-that it did much good and no harm. But unhappily, the denunciation of the opposition speakers and writers were little considered by the mass of those interested in a change of the law; while the unmeaning and inconsiderate abuse bestowed on the measure by those on the other side was treasured up in the popular mind. Thus it was that the measure—a large, bold, and nobly beneficent—was made, at least, for the time, to lose much of its moral weight as one of practical justice and intended conciliation. This was a result to be much deplored; and the sooner the delusion could be banished from the honest mind of the country, the better for its peace and contentmentthe better, too, for its actual material progress. We therefore hail with special satisfaction the address delivered by Lord O'Hagan on this most vital of subjects. Many persons have indulged in sweeping condemnations of the Act who, we say it in sober reality, were not competent to understand either its scope or its provisions. Now, no one can assert that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland does not thoroughly comprehend the scope, object, intention, and necessarv operation of an Act with which he personally must have had much to do. Lord O'Hagan is an able and experienced lawyer, who all his life has been conversant with the question of landlord and tenant-who knew and appreciated the wants of the tenant class, the difficulties in which they were placed, the restrictions by which they were fettered ; and he is too good a man, too true an Irishman, to be a party to passing off a miserable sham on a longsuffering and much-enduring class of his country-men. Lord O'Hagan is not the man to say what he does not believe, or to praise what in his heart he must disapprove. He recommends the measure to the good feeling and confidence of his country, because he knows it to be a large and liberal measure-because he believes it must be productive of great and practical advantage to those who live by the cultivation of the soil. ice to all ? must have them. It does not give all that was demanded-how could it? But it did more, and gave more, than was ever hoped for or expected. Bills that were brought in in the interest of the tenant, and which elicited a howl of rage and evecration at the time, were but the poorest of milk and water when compared with the Land Act of 1869. No doubt, some large men-wealthy and sturdy tenants - men who possess capital, intelligence, and a strong spirit of independence-are not protected in the same manner as are the great mass of the tenantry of the country. We heartily wish that every man was fally protected from the arbitrary exercise of power. But it is not because the Act does not lo all that was asked of its framers, that it is not a large liberal, and most beneficent piece of egislation, calculated to protect industy, and stimulate the best energies of the country. -Taking the enormous opposing interests and influences into consideration, it is a source of astonishment to its consistent supporters, who followed its every stage with breathless anxiety-every moment dreading its sudden destruction, or the loss of some vital principle. There was not an hour of its progress that was not fraught with peril to its safety, with danger to its usefulness; but, thanks to the resolute policy of its promoters, and the support which they received, the measure, instead of being a wretched abortion, is one full of life, and energy, and hope. What rational man in the land will not agree with these words addressed by Lord O'Hagan to his countrymen ?- "The endeavour of all good Irishmen should be to facilitate its proper working. and make the best of it. There is no longer excuse for acrid criticism or captious argument. The Act is passed for good or evil-I believe for great good to all-and all should combine to see that it be worked for the general advantage."-Cork Examiner.

to name the individual thus stricken with the Major Excommunication. The ecclesiastical position of that unhappy personage is now unmistakably defined. Hitherto he has, no doubt, by his many crimes and sacrileges committed in times past laid himself under sundry consures, incurred ipso facto, ; but now he stands before the world as an outlaw from the Christian commonwealth. He has deserved the highest penalty which the Church can inflict, and, after immense forbearance, the thunderbolt has fallen, that others may be warned. We shall no doubt hear scoffs; we shall be told that the fulminations of the Vatican are harmless. They have seldom been so, even in this world, though their bearing is chiefly on the interests of the next. But it will not do to say they are not feared. If so, why seize and confiscate the printed leaves that give publicity to the document? A Government that writes on its banners liberty of the press, that extends such ample liberty to the most deleterious and most detestable publications, would not for nothing forfeit its liberal character. Terror, it is said, makes men cruel ; and it is nought but abject fear that has caused the press censors of Victor Excommunication. The effort is futile, the publication cannot be stopped. As well might the Babylonian Monarch have tried to suppress the

that certain recommendations made in the message will fall still-born, like many of those of General stage of the President's downward career, and teaches how far the highest authorities will go when the balance of parties is unstable.

THE RIFLE OF THE FUTURE .- The Pall Mall Gazette states that the Army and Navy Gazette is premature in announcing the definitive adoption of the Martini-Henry ritle. The trials which were ordered to be carried out by the troops are not yet completed-at any rate, we understand that all the reports have not been received. And it is improbable that any decision will be come to until the whole programme has been worked through. The committee which has been appointed to digest the reports on these final trials, and which will be required to pronounce on the evidence of these trials for or against the arm, is still sitting. We trust, however, that a decision will be come to in time to enable arrangements to be made to discontinue the manufacture of the present large-bore rifles at the close of the financial year, and to commence the re-armament of our regular troops with the more perfect small-bore Martini-Henry. If by that time we are not in a position to pronounce decisive ever being come to at all. Assuredly no military arm has ever been subjected to such an exhaustive and thorough trial before its introduction as that which the Martini-Henry has very properly been required to undergo.

THE FAILURE OF RECRUITING IN THE ARMY .---- The Army and Navy Gazette, in a leading article, states :-Mr. Cardwell introduced an "Army Enlistment Act," which he was sanguing enough would prove a panager for all deficiencies. The facility of culisting for a limited period would, he said, attract such a number of young men as would keep the army up to its full strength, provide reserves of 90,000 men. When the bill was introduced few shared the sanguine expectations of the Minister at War. Strange to say, they were suddenly and unexpectedly put to the test. Twenty thousand men were wanted, and up to the present time, during four months of unusual military excitement, or even papic, we believe scarcely 8,000 have as yet been obtained; and now, the first excitement being over, recruiting, in place of increasing in activity, has almost ceased. Under these circumstances, it is the duty of the government to accept the logic of facts, and to look the matter manfully in the face. All expedients having failed to render voluntary enlistment sufficient, it is necessary to have recourse to some form of compulsion. There has never been a time more favourable than the present for the proposal of such a measure, British subject will be amply repaid by the true freedom that can only spring from a feeling of selfreliance and knowledge of inherent strength-by a freedom from that dread of foreign invasion which is now a bugbear, and has been so for centuries, Money, if judiciously expended, will, we feel assured, be in no way grudged more than any other insurance of most valuable and destructible property. The present Ministry have courted popularity by wholesale reductions; let them not now be deterred from doing what they know to be right by any fear of total or temporary unpopularity, but let them rest assured that the respect which results from a wise and judicious administration is the most lasting and the most to be valued. In an occasional note the same prayer says :---We regret much, in the face of the alarming aspect of public events, to hear that recruiting has practically come to something so near a standstill that the standard was officially lowered this week by a private order to 5 feet 4k inches.

Cosustics .- The revelations of certain famous physicians concerning the profuse and general use of cosmetics and washes of all kinds and their terrible effects are not yet forgotten. A medical writer now gives similar statements with reference to the use of a popular "hair restorer." He has under his care a lady who had been utterly helpless most of that time. "Her vision has been very imperfect ; her knowledge of past events has utterly departed from her; recently she appears to be recovering her recollection, and can count with tolerable accuracy as high as twenty." He attributes her prostration entirely to the use of a popular hair restorer. Of another lady he says that for the past year her eyes have been the stat of constant torture. The retina has become so sensitive to the light as to make a dark room indispensable. Wheels of burning flame revolve constantly before her eyes, attended by lightning like flashes, which are terrible to bear. She's also a victim to the poisonous lead contained in the same popronostrum.

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There is, it seems to us a triffe of over-doing in that part of the message relating to Canada. It Emmanuel to crush the newspapers containing this may be the fact-and it seems to us it ought to be -although the message dees not so state, that very positive representations should have been made to Canada, and an open indisposition on the part of writing on the wall and to manacle the invsterious | Canada evinced to recede from extreme and inadhand by which his sacrilegious revels were startied, missible claims, should have preceded the public The world knows of the excommunication; the ! announcement of difficulty, and the request for ex-Church knows it; the Devil knows it; Almighty Ged knows it; and the King himself knows it. Lospos, Dec. 7.—The *Times* has an editorial on the recent message of President Grant. It believes criment is a strong one, but in all this matter we must have a regard for our national reputation as well as equal justice. The United States have been Grant's predecessors. The document marks another | supposed to look upon Canada somewhat as France, before the war looked upon the Rhine provinces of Germany ; as Russia looks upon Turkey ; as Victor Emmanuel looked on the Papal States. There has been talk of coercing an annexation sentiment by the character of our legislation. Some of our more violent public men have advocated seizing Canada in payment of the Alabama claims. In vi. w of these facts our action ought to be well justified and circumspect lest we present the spectacle of a strong nation originating grievances as an excuse for grasping desirable territory. It will also be a matter of regret if the President's position shall enourage the reckless politicians who have scented political capital in this direction, and who by their oolish conduct may seriously embarrass the just settlement of grievances - Detroit Tribune.

The proposition advanced by President Grant to stablish non-intercourse with Canada, and the claim which he makes to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, clearly show that he has been led astray by bad counsels, and that he is fall abroad in his geography as well as his business appreciation. Non-intercourse would doubtless prove injurious to some special Canadian interests, but it would largely benefit others. On the other hand it would be a serious blow to many American interests, notably to the Michigan Central and the New York Central railroads. The President, furthermore, evidently misapprehends the topography of the water communication between the "eight great Western States" he speaks of so feelingly, and the Gulf of St. Lawence. He ignores entirely the Falls of Niagara and the St. Lawrence rapids. Canada never objected to the passage of American vessels down that great water-way. It is in coming up that the chief trouble exists. President Grant will hardly insist upon the free use of the system of Canadian canals around these obstacles. We can understand why Grant should be oblivious of Niagara Falls, by reason of his last experience at that place when " swinging around the circle" with President Johnson ; but he ought to have remembered the St. Lawrence rapids, for he resided at Sackett's Harbour several years as a lieutemant, and could not have been oblivious all the time. We notice that the Canadian press are poking fun at our President on this point. They leclare that our vessels are perfectly welcome to the free use of the Niagara and St. Lawrence going down, but not to the free use of their canals coming up. This logic is obvious, and reminds us of the remark attributed to a prominent railroad official nor has there ever been a Government more cal- and democratic manager, upon granting a pass to culated to succeed in carrying it. We believe that an importunate dead head to go to New York over the country at large sees its necessity, and feel that the Central railroad : "Certainly," he said, "I will any infringement on the so-called liberty of the pass you with pleasure if you will agree not to return." We commend to the President to overhaul his Virgil when he next has occasion to write of the great water-way between the Western States and the ocean, and when found make a note of the passage : " Sed renocare gradum, hie labour, has opus est !"-Buffalo Courier. The Scientific American calls attention to some striking deficiencies in the make up of our City. It says : "There is, perhaps, no large city in the civil-ized part of the world in which such utter scientific destitution prevails as in New York. However much the citizens may hunger and thirst after scientific knowledge, we have no public place in the City where their wants can be supplied. There is no inuscum of natural-history, no collection of mineralogy and geology, no accumulation of models of machinery, no zoological garden, no technological collection for the free use of the people." True as the above is, it seems to us less remarkable and far less deplorable than a kindred deficiency. Our boys, for the most part, are not learning trades, nor qualifeing themselves for any practical productive career. We believe more of our youth are tending bars and billiard rooms than are learning mechanical trades. Quite a number are trying to be clerks and bookkeepers-at least twice as many as can ever find steady employment in those pursuits ; but the men who dig our cellars, lay our brick, do our carpenter work, finish and furnish our houses, were nearly all born in Europe and are regularly recruited from that Continent It seems to us that fewer Americans by birth are working as mechanics in our city than there were twenty or thirty years ago, and that far fewer of our boys are serving an apprenticeship, But the gravest aspect of our social condition is the multiplicity and rapid increase of youth who have no regular pursuit, or, at least, follow none. They hang about grogshops and billiard-rooms, drinking and smoking, and avowing their purpose to become politicians. Some of them have been set to work at trades, but have thrown down the trowel, the adze, the jack-plane, and deliberately addicted themselves for life to what they consider politics. They are always ready for a horse-race, a game of ball, a target excursion; but they do not average an honest day's work each per month, and seldom achieve a new suit of clothes save on the eve of a contested election. In short they are a had lot of loafers. Though they expect to live out of the public, not one of these fellows even suspected that it might be necessary for him to seem honest, moral, and decent in order to succeed in his chosen career. On the con-trury, they are universally libertines, gamblers and tipplers, or only fail to be for lack of means. They glory in target excursions; they swell Democratic processions; they begin to vote at sixteen or seventeen years of age, and are veteran repeaters by the time they are twenty. If there is any vice with which one of them is not familiar, be sure that he is intent on its early acquirement. It was from such a crew that Catiline mustered the forces with which he advanced to sack and devastate Rome. What shall be done to transform these young reprobates into honest, virtuous, useful, respected citizens ? What must be our, future if our, future Tweeds are to be backed by thrice the number of

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* One of the officers who came to offer to the Emperor to cut him a passage through the enemy was himself unable to rejoin General Wimpflen.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF NUNS-On Tuesday morning twelve nuns arrived in Belfast by the Liverpool steamer. Eleven of them were French and one Irish, and they proceeded by the Ulster line to Armagh. The present disturbed state of France is the cause of their leaving Paris for the present.

The Derry Magistrates having decided to suppress all party display, the Catholic Defence Association, formed against Orangemen, has disbauded.

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE ORANGEMEN OF ULSTER .- The Protestant Church of the Neal was saved being burned by the villagers under the direction of the Rev. John O'Malley, C.C. The Rev. Mr. M'Clintock, the respected Protestant pastor, assured us the fire was purely accidental.-Mayo Écaminer.

DRUMMING PARTIES IN ULSTER .- We are glad to perceive that some, at least, of the Ulster magistracy we becoming alive to the necessity of taking energetic measures against the drumming nuisance which infests so many of the Northern towns. The Lurgan Justices have, we perceive, in consequence of the recent cowardly and disgraceful outrage on John Hancock, Esq., J.P., given orders to prevent in future all drumming parties from entering or parading that town ; and the intelligent Protestant press of the country will, we are satisfied, heartily endorse the nction of the magistrates.

THE IRISH POPLIN TRADE .- The war has given an immense impetus to trade in Ireland. Not only are agriculturists finding a ready market for all their produce at higher prices, but there is one branch of manufacturing industry which is undergoing unexampled development. Irish poplins have always been famous, but fashion is fickle, and sometimes it has turned it's back upon poplins altogether. Now, however, that the supply of silks from France is virtually suspended, ladies are taking to Irish poplins with a kindness which the reflection that it s involuntary seems in no way to diminish. Not only is there an increased home demand for these beautiful fabrics, but orders for them come even from the Continent of Europe and from America, and, to make the thing complete, we are given to understand that "Royal patronage" has not been withheld. All this is very encouraging, and, though utes after being discovered. He was lying in a ditch fulgentes, qu, &c."-t.e. "all those usuaguished by the treaty between the bound of a man named any rank, even that worthy of most special mention, who, such right as may be granted by the treaty between these embryo ruffians that afflict us to-day.

Some agitation has been set on foot in Londonderry to make Lough Swilly the port of call for the United States and Canadian packets in place of Lough Foyle. The wreck of the Cambria, on Innistrahull Island, which is said to be in the way of steamers coming from America, has been the cause of this agitation.

LONDON, Dec. 7th .- Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to Mr. Edmound Dease, M. P. for Queen's County, Ireland, acknowledging the reception of a petition praying for the intervention of England in behalf of the Temporal authority of the Pope, Mr. Gladstone says Her Majesty's Government has not interfered with any of the changes in Rome since the election of Pius IX., but it feels bound to make, and has made provision for affording protection to the Pontiff.

THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS, REPORT ON THE TREAT-MENT OF THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS .- Lord Devon, as Chairman of this Commission, has placed this report in the hands of the Home Secretary. It will be taken into consideration at a Cabinet Council in the course of the week, and the opinion gains ground that a general release of the political prisoners may be expected before Christmas .- Irish Times.

DREADFUL MURDER NEAR CAHIR .- A most brutal murder was perpetrated near Cahir, on Friday week. A man named Patrick Lonergan, caretaker at Rehill mountains, a portion of the property of the Hon. Col. and Lady Margaret Charteris, was found brutally murdered in a bye-way about a mile outside the town, and about 60 yards from the highway. His head and face were literally reduced to a mass of pulp; four of his ribs were broken, and penetrated through his chest. Lonergan died in about ten min-

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW MAYOR OF OXFORD. - Mr. Hanley is the first Catholic that has held the office of Mayor in that city since the Reformation.

THE MAJOR EXCOMMUNICATION .- The Encyclical of His Holiness, which we (Tablet) publish in a translation to-day, will be found on perusal to rank among the most remarkable documents that a Pontificate, crowded with great events, has produced .-Although dated on the 1st Nov., it had not appeared in any English paper up to the time of our going to press. The Latin text only reached us (late in the present week) in the pages of the Correspondance de Genere, a Catholic journal recently started at Genera. The delay is explained by a telegram from the Times correspondent, dated Florence, Nov. 23, 9 a.m., and stating that the Catholic journals amongst which are named the Verita Cattolica and Arannai, having published this Encyclical, have been seized. The reason is assigned for this proceeding, so characteristic of a revolutionary Government. It is that in the Papal document in question, the Pope excommunicates those who ordered, advised, and executed the invasion of the Pontifical States." No doubt he does : nay, he does more .-He points out as clearly as words can do it without actually naming him-one man : "Eos omnes qua-

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Grant is evidently deluded by the notion that the St. Lawrence is a river like the Mississippi, with which he parallels it, equally navigable up and down. He probably never heard of the Rapids.-But suppose the navigation of the St. Lawrence, with the Canadian canals thrown in, to be what Mr. Grant imagines it, and to be perfectly free up and down, how is he going to get his trans-Atlantic commerce from Lake Ontario into the upper lakes, where most of his coast line, inhabitants, and tonnage belong h The free navigation of the Niagara, which unites Lake Ontario and Lake Erie as the St. Lawrence unites Lake Ontario and the Atlantic Ocean, is conceded by the Canadians and every one else. But he cannot get his ships and steamers up Niagara Falls and over the Whirlpool and the Rapids. He must take the Welland Canal of the Dominion and pay such tribute as it may exact. Mr. Grant's information is sadly short of the measure of the commercial and international questions he has undertaken to discuss. The existing water channels for lake and ocean commerce are in fact and of right controlled y artificial canals wholly in Canadian territory and of Canadian property. We have no "right" in the matter, save such as we may acquire through comity and good sense, which are not over-abundant at Washington .- Rochester Union.

WASHINGTON, Dec .-- A bill in relation to the comnercial intercourse between the U. States and the British N. American possessions, and the Republic of Mexico was brought in by Hon. Mr. Chandler, authorizing the President, whenever in his judgment the public interest may require it, to issue a proclamation suspending in respect to the Provinces or territory therein to be designated the operation of all laws and regulations in reference to the rights of bonded transportation companies. The President is also authorized whenever in his judgment such a measure shall be expedient to declare the similar suspension of the laws whereby vessels of the Dominion of Canada, or of any other possessions in libet dignitate ctiam specialissima mentione digna North America, are permitted to enter the waters of fulgentes, qui, &c."-i.e. "all those distinguished by the United States, saving, however, to such vessels

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