On Wednesday, 12th Oct., the Rev. W. Shannahan was killed near Carrick, by a tree, which was uprooted by the violent storm.—Ib.

HIGH ALTAR, LISPOOL CHURCH, COUNTY KERRY. -The following is taken from the Irish Builder, which devotes its weekly cartoon to the product of Mr. Scannell's atelier.]—The subject of our illustration with this number is a high altar which has just been executed by Mr. John Scannell, of Union-quay, Cork, for the Very Rev. Daniel O'Sullivan, P.P. V.G., and now being erected in the Catholic Church of Lispool, Co. Kerry. Cork marbles and Caen stone are the materials employed, which produce an excellent effect. The sculpture is executed in a masterly style, and the subjects chosen very aporopriate-"The Good Shepherd" being the central figure, the emblems of the Four Evangelists, and the Vine and Wheat, suitably placed. The Reredos shows, in three panels, the "Fall" and the "Redemption;" that on the left representing the Expulsion of our First Parents from the earthly paradise, and in the correspending bay the Annunciation—the Crucifixion occupying the centre. This portion has been designed by Mr. O'Neill, Cork.

VALUE OF LAND IN THE COUNTY WEXFORD-A small farm, containing eight acres, the property of Mrs. Sunderland, of Mount Howard, (two acres of which are detached, being in the occupation of another), was purchased by private sale, for the high figure of £100, by Mr. Myles Bolger, of Mount Howard. This farm was held without lease, and at the yearly rent of £1 9s per acre. - Correspondent of Wexford People.

THEM HIGHORANT HORRISH.—Scarcely a day passes that two or three of the London Police Courts are not enlivened by the appearance of one or more defendants summoned for refusing or neglecting to have their children vaccinated. At Leeds, last week, four persons were "brought up" in the course of one morning, charged with this unpardonably stupid offence. One of them, we are told, was a chemist, who had been summoned for the thirteenth time, and who is likely to be summoned for the hundred and thirteenth time unless some radical change comes over the spirit of his prejudice. To what particular source is this insane hostility to an operation which has saved the lives of millions to be traced? In the first place, to a superstition so coarse, palpable, and degrading, that nothing like it was ever heard of even among the fetish-ridden Polynesians. One woman declared that after being vaccinated her child had died lowing like a calf. Another averred that she lost a little girl from the same cause, and that shortly before she died rudimentary horns appeared upon her forehead. These stories were out-heralded by that of a carpenter whose son began to grow a tail at the age of seven -"a regilar ox un," as he explained to the magistrate. The young gentleman so favored is at sea. and to what length the caudal appendage has grown by this time his father was unable to say. These things should have occurred in Ireland, if only to give our British censors another chance of bullving us upon our ignorance and our debasing superstitions. At all events, whilst such exhibitions of fatuity are confined to "the home of the Brave and the Free," we can smilingly afford to be called, "Them Hignorant Hoirish."—Zozimus. Some Recollections .- The departure of an Irish

Ambulance Corps for France seems a suitable occasion for recalling some of the prowess of Irishmen on a less familiar part on the Continent. At an emancipation meeting held in Dublin, in September, 1811, Colonel O'Shea spoke. He had been in the Austrian service, and at Wagram was a colonel over 3,000 men. He found no bigotry there, such as in England, nor such as England imposed on his native country. Catholic or Protestant, Irishman or to whoever possessed the talent. And 'tis to be retrians against the Prussians in 1866, was a Protestant. Colonel O'Shea, speaking of the Irish in Austria, said : "And such is now our established reputation, that the Archduke Charles said to me that never was the House of Austria better officered than when possessing so many Irish, of whom, at one time, upwards of thirty were generals." The Daily News should think of that, when it laments at Irishman sending their sympathies to foreign countries, and refusing them to England. For two centuries not one general professing the faith of the Irish has been none there! The Catholic who would become knows that his religion is a brand an English soldie disqualifying him from a position of equality in the higher grades. Some may be so spiritless and mean as to assent to this, by subjecting themselves to such a code, but had Colonel O'Shea entered he would never have been anything but a common soldier, and did the thirty Irish generals of Austria live to enter to-morrow, 'tis possible they might be made corporals. "In foreign countries," continued Colonel O'Shea, "no such differences are conceived. Austria Catholic has whole districts Protestant, and some of the first employments throughout that Empire are held by people of that persuasion. Saxony is Protestant; its Sovereign is Catholic. Nor does religion ever interfere in State. Such distinction is unfortunately only known to us. Frederic of Prussia, one of the greatest warriors that ever lived, built a Catholic church, one of the chief ornaments of Berlin, although the religion he professed was Protestant.—Irishman.

DOWNPATRICK PETTY SESSIONS .- POLLUTING AN AN-CHERT WELL.—The usual fortnightly Petty Sessions for the town of Downpatrick were held in the Court House on Thursday the 6th ult., ten o'clock. The presiding magistrates were—I. Eglington, Esq., R. M.; Conway Pilson, Esq., J. P.; and Colonel Craig, J. P. Thomas Patterson was summoned by Robert Trainor for that he "on the 19th day of September, 1870, at Erynagh, in the County Down, did pollute and foul the waters of a certain well of a public na-ture there situate, and did wilfully injure the said well and the waters thereof." Patrick Smith also summoned Thomas Patterson for that he "on the 19th September, 1870, at Erynagh, in the County Down did wilfully and maliciously injure, and cause to be injured, certain property of a public nature there situate-to wit, an ancient and public well and the waters thereof." There were also some charges of assault preferred by several parties for affairs arising out of the circumstances on account of which the summonses were issued. Mr. Gardner appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Johnstone for the defendant. On the case being called, Mr. Gardner addressed the bench, and said he was happy to be in a position to state that the matter had been settled on the defendant undertaking to restore the ancient and historic well at Erynagh and not interfere with it in future. Mr. Johnston said he understood that the matter had been arranged, but he had not been instructed as to his client having undertaken anything in regard to his future course of conduct in relation to the affair. Mr. Gardner-I have been instructed ;-and I am happy the matter has been so satisfactorily arranged. Mr. Eglinton—If you apply to have the summons discharged we will discharge it, but that will not debar you from any further proceedings. Mr. Gardner-Your worships won't have to hear the case. Mr. Pilson-It is very satisfactory that the parties have come to an amicable arrangement. Mr. Eglinton-Our orders is now that the case be discharged on the application of the complainants and defendant. -Ulster Examiner .- [The above paragraph taken from our excellent contemporary the Ulster Examiner, is valuable, as shewing that though the iconoclastic spirit of the so-called Reformation still survives in the breasts of ignorant and bigoted Protestants in the north of Ireland, as seen in the desceration of the well at Erynagh, there is that public spirit in the Catholic population which indignantly demands compelled to make instant reparation—Ed. C. T.] was cast, and her motion as "pursuer" was denied. year 1214, when more than 50,000 children in Ger-yeomanry and pensioners on the Dartmoor Hills? of being able to do so.

ITALY AND ROME.—The following letter from Lord Granard has appeared in the Freeman's Journal:-

Castle Forbes, 10th October, 1870. Sir,-The communistic and revolutionary principle, "Ote toi de la, que je m'y mette," has received its latest illustration in the sacrilegious plundering

of the Holy Father by King Victor Emmanuel. Every insult has been offered to his Holiness, and even his life has been in imminent danger during the bombardment of the city; for, whilst the most specious endeavors were made to cajole him into surrendering his undoubted rights, shells were thrown into the Vatican, and though possibly shame may induce the Italian Ministers to disavow such an act, yet the object is no less transparent, to drive the Pope out of the last palace remaining to him.

We learn that the Quirinal Palace, where the conclaves for the elections of the Popes have hitherto been held, has been seized upon as the future residence of King Victor Emmanuel, and halls once hallowed by the presence of holy men will now resound with the ribaldry of the profane and degraded characters who compose the usual entourage of that

We are, moreover, informed that the property of the Ecclesiastical Establishments is to be contiscated to rehabilitate the credit of the bankrupt exchequer

at Florence. And, to crown all, thousands of the vilest scum of the population have been released from the prisons of various parts of Italy, and let loose in Rome to compel the inhabitants, by intimidation and threats, into voting for annexation to Italy. During several days, until the sham vote was taken, these maranders were permitted to plunder and to commit every species of outrage, but the vote once taken, the Italian authorities in self-defence have caused them to be re-arrested and to disgorge their plunder, giving to the world an example of violence and hypocrisy unequalled in the annals of Christendom.

Will Catholic Ireland stand by and witness all these outrages taking place in silence without a

I trust not, for we owe it to ourselves, to our faith, and to the fair fame of our country to record our indignation at the insults offered to the chief of our holy religion, as well as to call upon her Majesty's Government to adhere to the policy of our great countryman, the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, of Mr. Pitt, of Lord Castlereagh, of the Duke of Wellington, and even of Lord Palmerston-to declare that the independence of the Holy Father cannot be a matter of indifference to them.

The present moment appears to be most opportune for making this appeal to her Majesty's Government. No administration in modern times has received the same amount of Parliamentary support from Ireland, as Mr. Gladstone's, and I therefore think that our respectful remonstrances would not be disregarded by her Majesty's advisers,

Besides, from the lowest point of view on the question, the political one, our action would be perectly legitimate. We should be merely asking the Government to re-affirm principles laid down by the most distinguished British Statesmen, and approved by them at the Congress of Vienna; and we have, moreover, a moral right as British subjects to urge upon the Government the necessity of shielding from confiscation such establishments as the English, Irish, and Scotch Colleges, the Convents of S. Isidore and S. Clemente, and other foundations, which have been from time immemorial the property of our fellow-countrymen.

I venture, therefore, to suggest that the Protest of Ireland against the scandalous scenes now being enacted in Rome should go forth to the world as the cry of one man, from every town and hamlet in the country; that meetings should be held without de-Austrian, the first command of the army was open | lay to appoint a committee to embody that Protest in a memorial to the Crown, and that a deputation marked that Benedek, who commanded the Aus- should be chosen to wait upon Mr. Gladstone to lay before him the views of the people of Ireland on this most important question.

I need scarcely add that if my opinion finds favor in the eyes of my countrymen. I shall be ready if selected to act as one of the deputation to London. I have the honor to be, Sir, yours faithfully,

THE NEW LORD AVONMORE .- "Viscount Avonmore s dead; Major Yelverton succeeds to the title," is the brief telegram which recalls a chapter of recent romance that is known to half the world. The Yelvertons. Lords of Avonmore, are neither a very antient nor a very distinguished race; yettwo of them have attracted attention in their day-Barry Yelverton, the founder of the house, and Major Charles Yelverton, R. A., at present entitled to its honors.— Barry Yelverton was an Irish lawyer in days when a steady hand and a sure shot were as necessary to advancement as eloquence or knowledge of the books - though a contemporary of the brilliant Irishmen of the last century could not hope for eminence unless he was both eloquent and learned. Yelverton shot and read and drank his way up to the highest honors of the Irish bar. He was a new man," but he died a peer, and he had been Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He was one of those fortunate Irishmen who lived at the time of the Union—" fortunate because he had a country to sell." More distinguished, at least more notorious, than any who have since worn the pearled coronet of Avonmore is the present peer, better known as Major Charles Yelverton, of the Royal Artillery, a distinguished Crimean soldier, a wearer of the Victoria Cross, "an officer and gentleman," and defendant of the cause celebre of "Thelwell vs. Yelverton." It is some twelve years since that famous case was decided in the Common Pleas of Dublin. decided by jury and by popular vote in favor of the real plaintiff, Teresa Longworth. On the record the plaintiff was a Yorkshire trader, and the plaint that Major Yelverton refused to pay for necessaries supplied to his wife to the extent of £187. The answer was a simple denial of the alleged relationship between himself and Miss Longworth, and an assertion that she had been his mistress. They had met in the Crimea, where Miss Longworth had acted as a volunteer nurse. Subsequently they met again, and the personal charms and rare accomplishments of the lady conquered the Crimean hero. As he confessed afterwards, he sought her ruin, but was unsuccessful, and then on two occasions went through a form of marriage—once in Scotland, per verba de presenti, and once in the pleasant little village of Rosstrevor, on Carlingford Lough, in Ireland. By a subterfuge he satisfied the clergyman, for it is still a felony in Ireland for a Catholic priest to bless the marriage of a Protestant and Papist. They travelled together as man and wife, but after a time events took the old course; the Major deserted Miss Longworth and married Mrs. Forbes, the widow of the distinguished Professor Edward Forbes. Thelwell vs. Yelverton was tried to decide whether in fact Teresa Longworth was wife or mistress. Whiteside, now Chief Justice of Ireland, and the most distinguished advocates of the Irish bar were arrayed on each side, and on the bench was the keenest Irish lawyer of his day, Chief Justice Monahan. The jury found for the plaintiff that there was a Scotch marriage and that there was an Irish marriage. Major Yelverton escaped through a side door, and his wife was drawn in her carriage by relays of Irishmen, after the manner in which Dublin does honor to its favorites.

That was the hour of triumph of Teresa Yelverton, nee Longworth. Thenceforward her life was a series of lawsuits. In Scotland and in the House of Lords her title to the name of wife was contested step by step, and fought as bravely by her. But though her touching letters brought tears of admiration to the eyes of Chancellors and ex-Chancellors, and her own personal advocacy in forma pauperis might have touched sterner hearts than Lord Colonsay's, she

for her to yield, for a legal triumph would have the rescue of the Hely Places. added nothing to the sympathy extended to her, no more than the victory of Major Yelverton's lawyer relieved him from the universal odium which his candid avowals and his course brought down on him. Mrs. Yelverton, for so the popular verdict still named her, practically abandoned her "pursuit." She appeared on the lecture stage as reader both here and in Great Britain. At home, where she was better known, she had a more certain success

than here. Of Major Lord Avonmore all trace has been lost; he has been dead to society, and for years in the legal proceedings against him service by attorney has been substituted. Where he is, whether in Australia or in this country, no one knows. It is not impossible that the press telegrams of this morning will be the first announcement he will receive of his present honor-a title which is never likely to conceal the fact that the new Lord Avonmore is Major the Hon. Charles Yelverton of Thelwall vs. Yelverton.

IRISH NATIONALITY.-The Association for agitating the question of domestic legislation for Ircland, held a meeting in Dublin on the 6th of October which was attended by a mixed community. The speeches and resolutions were excellent, showing that at length a movement is in existence which cannot fail. if the country be wise, in securing a Parliament in Dublin. The speeches of Mr. Butt and Mr. John Martin proved how the members of the Association are willing to put their feelings on many points in abevance, in order that unanimity might be secured, and the great cause which they advocate strengthened by a united nation. The meeting resolved to send deputations through the country, to explain their objects to the people, and a subscription was commenced with the view of paying the expenses of those who may traverse the different countries. As we have before stated, the time is propitious for such an undertaking. The Irish people are ready to receive these deputations, and co-operate with them in their national undertaking. The movement has nothing of a sectarian nature about it, so that all men whose assistance is worth having will embrace the objects it supports, because they are calculated to serve and improve the interests of Ireland. The Protestant as well as the Catholic will come forward and avow his desire to see his country ruled by her own sons. He knows as well as men of any other creed that no nation can be prosperous or happy whose laws are enacted by strangers. He sees how Poland suffers under Russia; and he d. not forget that Hungary was poor and discontent. I under Austrian government, or that Greece and Belgium were in distress beneath the vokes of Turkey and Holland. But when these yokes were removed and the energies of the people given full play under native rule, prosperity and comfort rewarded their labors. Ireland is a truer example of the direful effects of foreign rule than either Poland, Hungary, Greece, or Belgium. With a genial climate and an energetic intelligent people, she has found it impossible to improve her condition under the government of England. Her manufactures, which flourished during the independence of the old parliament, went to decay, although every possible effort was made to prolong their existence; but when the landlords became absentees and £20,000,000 a year began to be carried off from the country, the life-blood of the nation commenced to flow, and the industrial labors of the people expired. Commerce suffered in the same way, and agriculture could not thrive when the other branches became prostrate. Men may talk as they will of the services rendered by cattle shows, horse shows, and the good to be effected by offering premiums for improvements; but all these things have been proved to be mere delusions .-They cannot restore prosperity to a plundered country, nor enable the people to enjoy the abundance produced by their native land. Native government s the only radical cure for the ills we are forced to suffer. It will give us the management of our own affairs; which is the brightest treasure we could possess: it will convert barren wastes into smiling gardens: restere our long-lost prosperity and raise up our country to the proud position which the

GREAT BRITAIN.

genius of her sons entitles her to occupy in the

world .- Dundalk Democrat.

PROTEST AGAINST THE SPOLIATION OF THE HOLY SEE.

(To the Editor of the London Tablet.)

Sir,-It is to be hoped that an early opportunity will be afforded the Catholics of England and Ireland publicly to protest against the act of spoliation which has just deprived the Holy Father of his temporal power, and against the diplomacy which has tacitly sanctioned this iniquity. Deprivity in high places must indeed be rampant when the last stronghold of Christian order and legitimacy can thus be overthrown without a protest! Many Catholics look wistfully towards Prussia for a restoration of the Temporal Power, but this forlorn hope for help from a Protestant King shows the desperate nature of our position in a worldly point of view. Where now are the Catholic Powers? Austria and France both humbled, and the latter so utterly crushed that Europe is apparently at the mercy of the enemies of the Church! It is difficult in all history, since the Church emerged from the Catacombs, to find a more complete annihilation of the temporal arm. Whence I suppose that God means us to learn to Ican only upon Him; for as our Holy Father declared, in his truly Apostolic letter to General Kanzler, "Our cause is the cause of God, and we put our whole defence in His hands." But even so. as we have power to speak, is it not wrong to remain silent, since by such silence we may be seeming to consent? These are questions for our Bishops to solve, but as a humble Catholic layman I venture to give utterance to a longing which is in the hearts of thousands at this time.—I am, Sir, your obedient VINDEX.

The Athenaum, 10 Oct., 1870. DEATH OF THE LADY ABBESS OF THE BENEDICTINE Monastery, East Bergholt, Suffolk.—Died at St. Mary's Abbey, East Bergholt, on the 11th October, fortified by the Rites of Holy Church, the Rt. Rev. Lady Abbess Mary Aloysia Brenan, in the 70th year of her age, and the 53rd of her entrance into religion. This lamented lady was blessed Abbess by his Eminence Cardinal Wiscman, August 15th, 1851, at Winchester, in which city the English Benedictine Nuns from Brussels found refuge from the French Revolution in 1793. In 1857, Lady Abbess Brenan removed with her community to a more suitable convent in Suffolk, the beautiful residence of the late Countess Morton, where she built a church and founded a Mission and schools at East Bergholt. The deceased lady is deeply lamented by her sorrowing community and a large circle of friends. R. I. P.

UNITED PRAYER BY CHILDREN FOR THE POPE.—CRU-SADE FOR PIUS IX.—CHILDREN'S LEAGUE OF OUR LARY OF VICTORIES.—Mr. Edmund Waterton, Knight of the Order of Christ, and Private Chamberlain of H. H. Pius IX., requests us to publish the following. The League has received the hearty approval of the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin and his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, seven Bishops of the English Hierarchy, and all the Vicars-Apostolic of Scotland :-

The object of the Crusades was to rescue the Holy Places from the hands of the infidels by Christian arms; and those who were unable to take an active part assisted the good work by their prayers, and in other ways. One of the most remarkable episodes

To commence the fight over again was indeed post many and France took the Cross, and set out, but Most certainly we could not, nor one-fourth of the

If such was the zeal of the Middle Ages, shall not we emulate it? Cannot we organize a Spiritual League of young children to raise their innocent God in behalf of the Vicar of Her Son, now in the hands of his enemies? When S. Peter was in prison, prayer was made without ceasing for him by the Church. Already are the Elect of God and the Anointed of the Lord following the example of the Apostolic days. Let us bring into union with them the thou an is of innocent children, whose prayer to God is like the prayer of ungels. Ex ore infantium et our children, under the protection of Our Dear Lady of Victories, the Help of Christians. Let every Cathelic parent at once curol his children in the league. Let every Parish Priest enrol his schoolchildren. To simplify the organization as much as possible, the Children's League of Our Lady of Victories, the Help of Christians, is constituted as follows: 1. The enrolment shall be on the decimal system; that is, every member shalf endeavor to and so on. 2. In every church and chapel a plate child shall undertake,-or their parents shall pro-

Letter from his Grace the Archbishop of West-Letter from misser to Mr. Waterton :—

"London, Oct. 3, 1870.

"My dear Mr. Waterton,-I heartily approve of our proposal to unite our children in prayer for the sion for the Vicar of His Son. You may send to all the clergy of the Diocese to ask their help. May a blessing be upon the work.

"Believe me always, yours very faithfully. " | HENRY E., Archbishop of Westminster.

"Edmund Waterton, K. Ch."

Tablet.

THE CRISIS-THE DANGER OF DELAY. - The question of all others which, regarded in what light soever it may, in the highest degree affects the Catholies of this country, and is of the utmost social and religious importance to them, is assuredly the new Elementary Education Bill, which is soon to come into operation. The greater part of the provisions of this Bill are of such a nature, and are so directly opposed to the principles held by Catholies, as to cause to us the most serious apprehensions as to their effect, socially and potitically, if we did not know that by the prompt, energetic, and united action of the Catholies themselves those obnoxious clauses can be so nullified as to be rendered comparatively harmless and unobstructive. But it is only by prompt and untiring action this can be acaccomplished. A bill that, under the penalty of withdrawal of Governmental aid, prohibits the freedom of imparting religious instruction to the children of our schools cannot be regarded by Catholics as other than pernicious. And this is but one of the evils to be guarded against. The Catholics of Livernool are invited to attend a meeting that is to be held at the Theatre Royal on the 24th inst., in order to adopt such measures as the crisis demands. Never before-and we say it advisedly-have the Catholics of Liverpool been called upon to consider so momentous, so vital a question-a question so affecting their interests as Catholics, both individually and collectively. The fact that his Lordship the Bishop, even in his present delicate health, but who is ever watchful of Catholic interests, is to preside, proves the importance of the measures to be adopted. The attendance on the occasion of such Catholic noblemen as Lord Howard of Glossop, and the Duke of Norfolk, is a further Guarantee, if such were wanting, of the great importance attaching to the movement. Let there be no apathy shown,-The question is a vital one, and it is only by the prompt and united action of both clergy and laity that it can be successfully met and grappled with.— Liverpool Catholic Times, Oct. 15.

THE OPINION OF A PROTESTANT ON THE ROMAN INasion.—The following letter has been communicated to the London Tablet .- My DEAR MR. B .- I wish most heartily that I could put into words my own feelings as to the invasion of the Papal States by the Italian forces. I look upon this act as a far graver one than any of the events now taking place in France; and, if there be degrees in robbery, as a more guilty one than the theft of Naples and Tuscany by the King of Sardinia, and of Hanover by the King of Prussia,

If ever there were a Sovereign possessed-to use the expression of writers on the law of nations—of perfect rights," it is the Pope.

I speak of him now merely as a Temporal Sover-

There is no king in Europe with so clear and indefeasible a title. It is not necessary to dwell on this point, for I believe that his title has never been

impugned, I have looked over, with much care, a large collection of works on the law of nations, to see whether I could find in them anything that could be tortured into a pretext for this act on the part of the King of Sardinia. I can find nothing. Of course, I speak of pretext - and not of right. It is not alleged that the Pope had made war, as was asserted in the case of the King of Hanover, who was said to be dethroned for having made war against the King of Prussia. It is not asserted that the Pope endangered the territories of his neighbours by extensive military preparations. It is not alleged that he has violated the fundamental laws of the State, and so given his subjects the right to dethrone him : though even in this last contingency, to quote the words of the Protestant Vattel -"It does" not belong to any foreign power to take cognizance of the administration of such sovereign, to set himself up for a judge of his conduct, and oblige him to alter it." (Vattel. Book II. cap iv. sect 155.)

Their has been no declaration of war made against the Pope :- There has been no setting forth of wrong done by him and atonement demanded. It is simply and distinctly an act of brigandage. I know of no other name to give the entrance of the Italian troops into Rome, but Brigandage, Piracy, and Felony.

I cannot of course express the feelings that you must entertain at such an act as this. Were I in your place I should draw up two Protests; one for Catholics in all countries, and one for the world at | thought the point so fine that he adjourned the matlarge, to include men of every denomination. With the former I cannot deal. It must be connected of common sense. with the sacrilegious character of the act. But as regards the latter, I put down ideas as they occur to Š. E. R. me.

Is ENGLAND READY ?-We take the following extracts from the first article in Macmillan's Magazine for October, entitled "Are we Ready?"-The forces we have enumerated-regulars, militia,

volunteers, yeomanry, and pensioners—amount to nearly 400,000 men. But without contemplating the contingency of having to send a force to the Continent, could we assemble, say on Dartmoor, 100,000 men complete, and march them to York? Given two months to do it in, the time required to ton having "no desire to accomplish these feats as other ways. One of the most remarkable episodes beat Austria and France, could we put 30,000 regumere sporting displays," has acceded to the request, in their history was the Children's Crusade, in the lars, 30,000 militia, 30,000 volunteers, and 10,000 and "feels honoured and gratified, not to say proud,"

sible, but pecuniarily and physically it was wiser lieving that they were called upon by God to aid in number. And here lies the fallacy of our whole system; there is no connection between the different descriptions of forces which compose our army. It is entirely without erganization. Just fancy for one moment an order given to parade the force we voices to the Blessed and Immaculate Mother of have described in two months on Dartmoor, and march it next day to York. What telegraphing to Lords-Lieutenants, what ordering and counter-ordering of men and horses, what arrangements made one day, and upset the next? This person rushing wildly to do that person's duty; zealous energetic individuals striving to do everybody's duty, and succeeding in bringing things to a dead lock, until some definite work to expend their energies on could be lactantium perfected land in proper inimicos tuos, at found. Trains of men and horses shunted here, destruas inimicam et altorem (Ps. viii). Every hour is there, and everywhere. No food here and lots of precious. Let us at once organize a great league of | men wanting it, quantities of food there and no one to cat it; cartloads of bread where the horses were, tons of hay where the men were. The idea of what would happen under these circumstances is too absurd. Yet is not this what we should have to do in case of invasion? with this difference we would have forty-eight hours, not two months to settle mattere in. Here is the difference between the citizen-army of Prussia and that of England. The former, citizen though it be, does these things so often during peace, that it can enrol to members, and each of these 10 another 10, easily do them during war. Our nemy never does or thinks of doing these things in peace times, conseor a box shall be placed at the foot of the image of quently it cannot do them in war. The army of Our Lady for the reception of the lists of names, and | Prussia is therefore efficient-the army of England no other enrolment shall be necessary. 3. Every is not. The question of how to reform our military institutions can be dealt with no longer as it has mise for them-to say every day one Hail Mary for been, bit by bit, here a patch, there a daub of paint, the Holy Father, in union with the members of until the whole edifice has become crazy and rotten, Our Blessed Lady's Lague; teyond this, nothing devoid of unity, utterly disjointed and out of shape, shall be required nor expected. ridicule and dislike to the army, of weakness to the nation. The subject must be looked at as a national question; treated as such there is hope for the future. We have seen it stated, that now France is humbled and weakened, there is nothing for Holy Father, and trust God will hear their interces- England to dread; that Germany having no navy, we are secure from her attacks; and that far from increasing our army, it should be still further reduced. To such statements we reply Germany is striving to get a newy, and will spare no pains to obtain a sea board-that is, Holland and Belgium. It has often been said In a subsequent letter which we have received already that the mouth of the German Rhine from Mr. Waterton, he requests us to state that a programme of the Crusade has been printed, which men may indeed be anxious for peace, but can may be obtained from Mr. Washbourne.—London they always restrain the people? Three wars have converted the Prussian nation into a vast army flushed with success, eager for conquest, led by young and ardent Generals who have known nothing but victory, "Men who do not belong to the military profession can form no conception of that turbulent restlessness, which carried Alexander to the banks of the Ganges, Charles XII, to Pultawa, Napoleon to Moscow. War is a passion even in the very lowest rank of the soldiery; for those who command, it is the most imperious, the most intoxicating of all passions. Where will you find a wider field for energy of character, the calculations of intellect, the flashes of genius? In him who is inflamed by glory, hunger, thirst, wounds, incessant impending death itself, produce a sort of intoxication of the sudden combination of indeterminate causes with foreseen chances, throws into this exalted game a never-ceasing interest, equal to the emotion excited at long intervals by the most terrible situations of life. What power in the present like that will of the commander which chains and unchains at pleasure the rage of so many thousands of men? What supremacy over the future in that talent, the inspirations of which are about to decide the lot of several generations. When the God of Israel would crush His worshippers with the weight of Hisomnipotence, He says to them, I am the Lord of Hosts!" deny that the Danish war might have been stopped by firm action on our part—we scolded-we did not act, because we could not, we were not ready. From the Danish war flowed the Austrian war, the two robbers quarrelling over the booty. From the Austrian war flowed the French war. For what follows French war, Are we ready?

UNITED STATES.

General Lee's physicians say that his death was brought on by protracted grief at the condition of his country.

Boston, Oct. 28.—Orders have been received at the Navy Yard for the different departments to estimate immediately the time and expenses of fitting for sea, with despatch, the monitors Wassuc, Shawnee, and Miantonomoli, and the Ticonderoga, Worcester, Wabash, Niagara, Sabine, California, and three other vessels.

One of the New York shoddy aristocrats, a member of a fashionable church, electrified a music-seller some time since by inquiring for " Solomon's Song," saying his minister had spoken of it as a production of great genius and beauty, and that he wanted his daughter to sing it!

A horrible scene was recently witnessed at a farm in Benton county, Iowa. A man named Campbell, having a barn to raise, invited a number of friends to help him. In order to supply them with a good dinner, he killed a sheep, but neglected to carry off the head, which had been severed from the trunk, and left on the grass. Subsequently two boys passed the spot where the head lay. One of them suggested to the other that he should chop his head off in the same manner. The boy put his head down, and just as the axe was lifted, the screams of Mrs. Campbell, who was looking on from a distance, attracted the attention of a number of men engaged in lifting a heavy log, so that they loosed their hold on the timber and it fell, killing four of them. The boy was also killed,

Considerable excitement was occasioned among the coloured people of West Fork, near Hamilton, Ohio, last week, by the refusal of the principal of the public school to teach their children with the white pupils. Three of the former took their places in the school-room, as if their presence was a matter of common occurrence. They waited patiently until noon, but the teacher having heard of their advent, remained absent himself until he had consulted with one of the trustees, at whose advice he subsequently sent them home. The end is not yet, however, for the coloured voters of the district have determined on testing the matter in the courts.

Mrs. Nellie S. Shaw, at St. Louis, having lost her gold watch, it was traced to the possession of a coloured waiter in the hotel where she was staying. The defendant's lawyer raised the point that though married women might hold real estate they had no right to personalities. The lady might have the watch back as a matter of course, but how could that be stolen which was never owned. The judge

Edward Payson Weston has agreed to give his body for the purposes of scientific analysis as to the extent of human endurance. It must not be understood from this that he is to dissected-just yet. It appears he has been requested by eminent surgeons to make "the effort"-to walk 400 miles in five consecutive days, and to attempt, during that time, the feat of walking 112 miles in one day-under their auspices and advice. They propose to investigate his physical condition, weight, etc., of his food and other matters for five days preceding, five days subsequent to, and the five days of the race. Mr. Wes-

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