

the parish of Templemore (the locality of the recent murder), and in the parish of Drom, Loughmore, east and west, in the County of Tipperary. The second proclamation extends the same provisions of the act to the parish of Kilmurragh, a part of the parish of Ardara, Kilmurragh, and part of the parish of Durrow, in the County of Wick. We may remind the people in the localities affected by these proclamations that the part of the act now put in force has reference to the arrest of persons out at night under "suspicious circumstances," closing public-houses, arrest of strangers, summary proceedings, and change of venue.—*Freeman*.

HOME GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.—At the monthly meeting of the Home Government Association, the Rev. Professor Haughton of Trinity College moved a resolution declaring that absenteeism had always been one of the great and crying grievances of the Irish nation, and that it was impossible for a country to prosper under a system which not only drains its resources but also weakens the bonds of social order by removing from all the duties of property order who still exercise its rights. In a forcible speech the rev. gentleman contended that the rents and profits from employment should be spent in the country which produced them, and compared the absentee proprietors to the Prodigal son in the Gospel, who gathered up all he could and went away to a far country to waste his substance in riotous living. He believed, however, that the evil resulting to Ireland from "absenteeism" and ministers of the Crown was far greater than that accruing from absentee proprietors, and strongly urged the value of home administration. Speaking of the effect of the Church Bill upon the minds of Irish Protestants, he admitted that John Dillon's predictions had been verified, and that the fall of the Church had converted 750,000 Protestants into Irishmen. Another resolution was proposed by Mr. A. M. Sullivan, expressing satisfaction at Lord Clancarty's letter, and hailing his lordship's statements as evidence that the nobility and gentry of the country feel the inadequacy of the present legislative arrangements to meet the wants of Ireland.

THE INISH AMBULANCE.—The following is a copy of a letter received from Dr. Baxter, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Ambulance Corps:—"Rouen, 2nd November, 1870. Gentlemen,—Since last I had the honour of writing to you some changes have taken place in our corps which I beg to report. Monsieur Bourne as you are aware from a former letter of mine, left here on Thursday last, with the object of visiting the Count de Flavigny and making arrangements with him to have the ambulance joined with the army of Bourlaki, supposed to be forming at Lille, or to the international corps. As yet no final arrangements have been made. On Monday General Mocuquard, commander of the Franco-Irish, with his colonel, came and asked me to detach a portion of my ambulance to accompany his army, which was proceeding towards Paris, of course, assented and as it was a post of danger, all the officers and men were anxious to go, and I had, therefore, some difficulty in making a selection. At length I chose Doctors Maguire and Crenan, with six students and fifteen men, and sent two ambulance waggons, fully equipped with necessaries for immediate service. They marched out of Evereux at the rear of the column, and created a great sensation. Soon after their departure fighting must have commenced, as some Prussian prisoners were brought in during the afternoon, and later reports state that an engagement has taken place at Paey, where our Ambulance had gone. I am now on my way to Amiens to have an interview with General Bourlaki, with a view to future operations for the other portion of our ambulance. During the past week four of our men, charmed no doubt by the dash and daring of the Franco-Irish joined that corps. Neither myself nor officers were consulted on the matter. They had joined and left before we knew it. I shall report the result of my interview with General Bourlaki on my return.—I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours, C. P. BAXTER."

ORGAN BUILDING IN IRELAND.—One of the modes in which this country is likely to derive a benefit from the unhappy events in France, is in the transferral to this country of a great organ constructing establishment. Mr. Barker, one of the most renowned organ builders in France, has transferred his works from Paris to Cork, and intends for the future to make this city his headquarters. He is at present engaged in the construction of the magnificent organ at the Catholic Cathedral, and has already undertaken some other works of importance. The eminence of Mr. Barker is well known to all who are directly interested in these instruments; but for the information of those who may not be aware of the station he holds in the world of organ building, we may refer to the reports presented to the Committee of the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867 by the committee of makers of pianos, accordions, harmoniums and organs, in which a notice is given of "Mr. Barker, the inventor of the pneumatic lever, which suppresses the greatest obstacle that has been met in organ construction (the stiffness of the keys), and so admits of considerably augmenting the resources of the instrument, and endow them with great improvements in permitting to the artist more facility of touch." The report mentions some of the instruments which were constructed under Mr. Barker's direction, in which are comprised the great organ at St. Sulpice, an organ for the London Exhibition of 1855, a great organ for the Cathedral of Tournay in Belgium, and a great organ for the Paris Exhibition of 1855, where he received a first-class medal in consideration of his numerous works, and especially of his invention of the pneumatic lever. Mr. Barker was also made a chevalier of the Legion of Honour. The report adds that Mr. Barker is distinguished as a builder of organs as he is by the inventive genius for their improvement. It is, we think, a source of no small congratulation that we have the prospect of having workmanship of the high character here alluded to domiciliated in our city.—*Cork Examiner*.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.—The Orangemen of Enniskillen and other northern towns have not as yet learned wisdom. They still insult their Catholic neighbors, by hanging out banners, the emblems of party. They celebrated the anniversary of the Gun Powder Plot on Saturday last by decorating churches and other buildings with Orange flags. Now what good can they effect for themselves by pursuing such a vicious course? If there was a Gun Powder Plot in London, who were the conspirators? Had the Catholics of Ireland anything to do with it? We are certain they had not; and we repudiate the idea that Catholics had anything to do with it in any respect. The Orangemen should become more prudent; and instead of indulging in their old follies and crimes, it would be more commendable on their part to turn their attention to the wretched condition of Ireland. They have done their utmost to degrade their Catholic neighbors, but they have utterly failed; for they have degraded no one but themselves. They are branded by the English Parliament as a disloyal party, who are disobedient to the laws and a special enactment has been placed on the statute book, to punish and coerce them into obedience. They may thus see what is thought of them in England and the manner in which their conduct is estimated. England cares little for them at present; and although she at some times used them, she now looks upon them as a nuisance. Ireland at all times despised them. She never cared what they thought on any question which she desired to carry; for she knew they were an insignificant party; having no influence, and she has succeeded in winning many victories, and will succeed in winning more, careless what the Orangemen think or say in opposition. But

although thus despised by Ireland and England, the foolish Orangemen imagine that they are wonderful fellows. They boast of "Derry, Aughrim and the Boyne," just as if they or their fathers had done some great things in these places. But the only thing known of their exploits is, that they always proved themselves cowards. At the Boyne they were chased like a flock of sheep, and they made off as fast as possible, and could not be induced to come again under fire; so that they should feel ashamed to mention either "Derry, Aughrim or the Boyne." Seeing—if they are not blind too to see—that Ireland and England despise them as an insignificant party, they should endeavour to learn some common sense, which would teach them the best course to pursue at the present moment. There is an Association in Ireland which seeks for domestic legislation, and the sole management of Irish affairs. It is composed, we are glad to say, of men of all creeds. It has Protestants, Catholics, Presbyterians and Quakers united like brothers for the good of their native land. These men do not wish to hurt each others feelings by party expressions or by wearing party emblems; and we wish we could see the same wise conduct practised throughout the country by men of all religions. The Orangemen should think seriously on the question, and endeavour to join this excellent Association. Its object is to serve all classes; the rich and the poor, the lord as well as the peasant. If the Orangemen join its ranks they may do some service to the country; but whether they do or not, we would advise them to give up for ever their old party folly, as the game has been played out in Ireland. We have fought too long; and the result is a beggar-nation; but let us now unite and old Ireland will soon take her proud place amongst the nations of the world.—*Dundalk Democrat*.

Not often, unfortunately, do we see in Ireland, especially of late years, that blending of "orange and green," of which poor Gerald Griffin so sweetly sang in his well-known poem of that name. As seldom, too, do we meet Orangemen as kind and tender-hearted as he who shielded from the wrath of pursuing enemies the life of the luckless stranger who had slain in party strife the only son of his protector. On the contrary, the descendants of the Prince of Orange and his followers seem to have naught so much at heart as the troubling and tormenting of their Irish Catholic brethren. Year after year we are continually apprized of some fresh Orange fray, or some distasteful attempt of Orangemen on the life of a Catholic. At one time a minister of religion is wantonly assailed and wounded from behind a ditch; at another, the house of some peaceful Catholic is broken into, or a party of Catholics is set violently upon by a band of miscreants as audacious as they are cruel and bloodthirsty. How long this state of things is to last, how long the descendants of the honest man of wooden-shoe memory will continue to abuse Catholic patience, God only knows. Some years since these ruffians had become so refractory that it was deemed necessary by the Government of the country to take some steps to stop them in their reckless career. But these steps were slight and insufficient to check the evil which had been allowed, through what seemed a conventional indifference, to grow apace. They were not, moreover, taken until much blood had been spilled, and until Irish Catholics had been provoked to the "top of their bent," by the frequent and wanton assaults of Orange fanaticism. Then it was that the Government—which had proceeded with measures so rigorous against the unfortunate Fenians, which had condemned to linger in a life-long captivity a few rashly patriotic men, whose sole crime was that they loved their country, according to the trite quotation, "not wisely, but too well," and which, while it allowed the Orange flag to float defiantly and insultingly in the faces of Catholics, prosecuted and punished with unflinching severity some dozens of poor artisans for singing "The wearing of the green," and for decorating their manly breasts with the emblematic colour of their country—then, and then only was it that Government determined to protect its Catholics subjects from the lawless outbreaks of a party whose policy was infinitely worse than that designated, in the face of the British forum, by Ireland's great liberator, as "base, brutal, and bloody." But all this was to adduce only another and more striking proof of the heartlessness of British rule in ill-fated Ireland, and to afford a fresh instance of that Mrs. Brownrigg system of treatment, which a rather just and impartial Englishman—the famous Sydney Smyth—has so ably raised his voice against. A few days ago we were obliged to put up with another Orange insult here. The well-known "pretence gentlemen" of Derry thought fit to show their utter disrespect to Catholics by celebrating the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot. They had the usual display of flags, fireworks, and processions, and did all in their power to accomplish their purpose. But the Catholics had more sense than the fanatics, as they heeded not their ravings but let all pass peaceably off, so that the annuals of the "Orange North" have been bereft, at least this time, of another tale of bloodshed and party contention. In Dublin the Orangemen have become exceedingly quiet. They hold their internal meetings now in quiet and seclusion, fearful of the wrath of some portly cabmen or coal porters, whose love for "green" predominates greatly over their love for "orange." The Orangemen of Trinity College once used to attempt the introduction into Dublin of the Orange system of the North, but, notwithstanding their numbers and the influence of their members, they were soon obliged to desist. Indeed the only instance we have here had this long time of Orangeism, in its usual flagrant way, was that which occurred in Kingstown on last Sunday, when a solemn service was performed in the Mariner's Church, at which a numerous band of Orangemen, decorated with yellow flowers, scarfs, and embroidery, attended. A large orange flag, too, waved over the holy (?) building to give a zest to the ecclesiastical proceedings going on within.—*Dublin Corr. of Catholic Times*.

ENGLISH MILITARY RUFFIANISM.—Wanton Attack by Soldiers on Civilians in Cork.—On Monday evening a number of people, who were quietly enjoying themselves in a public-house in Bridge-street, were made the objects of an evidently premeditated and unprovoked attack by a party of soldiers from the barracks. At eight o'clock this busy locality bore its usual aspect, but shortly after that hour the scene was considerably enlivened by the sudden appearance in the middle of Bridge-street of a body of soldiers numbering between thirty and forty. For the most part they carried heavy sticks in their hands, and those who were not thus armed slung their belts. At a signal they halted before the public-house of Mr. O'Regan in Bridge-street, and, on receiving the word, all made a rush into that establishment. The entrance is not wide, and the shop itself is long and narrow, so there was not room for the soldiers to present a very formidable front, and their advent for a time was not much heeded; but the moment they got to the tap-room, in which they had more scope, they fell to beating with their sticks and belts the people—numbering about twenty—including some females who were sitting around the tables. For this onslaught the civilians were, of course, unprepared, and for a while they had decidedly the worst of the *melee*, but they were soon on the defensive, and succeeded in utterly routing the military. In effecting this the people were obliged to use their fists against the soldiers' sticks and belts, and numerous wrangling matches ensued, which generally resulted in the defeat of the military, and the capture of their weapons, which served as implements of chastisement on themselves. For fully a quarter of an hour the row continued with great vigour—every available

missile—pewter pints, fragments of stools, and the very coals from the fire-grate being flung from one party to the other, but the attack culminated in the complete defeat of the military, who were driven into the street, leaving, in some instances, their belts and sticks behind them. When the soldiers had commenced the attack, Mr. O'Regan, the proprietor of the public-house, went into the middle of the row in order to make peace, but he was beaten like the rest. He is severely injured, having got a bad cut in the head from the stroke of a belt. The persons in the public-house followed their opponents into the street, where a large crowd had been collected. Police, too, were amongst them, but they were unable to do anything till the soldiers came out, when they endeavoured to protect them from a very angry crowd which manifested an unmistakable determination to punish what they felt a very unprovoked attack upon them. Accordingly when the military made their appearance in the street they were set upon by various parties from the crowd and received decidedly rough handling. Others were protected from such outrage by the police, who were happily in time to prevent any very serious assaults; but several of the soldiers went away with cut heads and faces. (The great majority of the attacking party, however, on getting out of the public-house retreated with great despatch to Patrick's hill, pursued by other sections of the crowd, who dispersed them in every direction. Half an hour had now elapsed since the first appearance of the soldiers in Bridge-street, and the patrols of several surrounding stations were concentrated in the neighbourhood under Sub-Inspector Egan, with Head-Constables Gule and Carson. The police moved about Bridge-street, which was still disturbed by the presence of a very large excited crowd, but when it was hoped that the brawl was all over, the smashing of glass and shouting was heard in King-street. It was now found that another party of soldiers, composed of the same number as the last one, were coming along this street, led by a private of the 20th Regiment (who by the way belongs to the city and only joined the regiment a few weeks ago). These fellows also carried sticks and their belts slung in their hands, and as they passed along the footpath at the left hand side, they broke the windows of several houses. They made their way on towards Bridge-street, but in anticipation of their intention Mr. Egan stationed his men along the crossing and prevented their executing an attack which they evidently premeditated, from the shouts of their leader, on the crowd which was congregated on the other side of the police. Indeed, it was with considerable difficulty that they were prevented from breaking through to the crowd, and certainly if they did the soldiers would have had the worst of it, because the civilians appeared very determined and anxious to have another encounter. The fellows persisting in their efforts to get into Bridge-street, the police arrested several of those who made themselves most conspicuous. The Sub-Inspector then formed a guard of his men and conducted the entire party of soldiers to the barracks, but on the route (the crowd which followed throwing stones) they frequently broke away and attacked indiscriminately every civilian they came across. Ultimately they were got to the barracks and put in safe keeping. We have learned that some respectable persons, while walking along the old Youghal road, were wantonly attacked by soldiers, and from the hour at which the outrage was committed there can be no doubt of its having been done by the fellows who commenced the attack on the public-house. Reasons have been assigned for this extraordinary conduct on the part of the military, and one of them is that a soldier was in O'Regan's public-house yesterday evening—that in some dispute he was struck by a civilian—that he went to the barracks and complained of being attacked, whereupon these two large parties of soldiers turned out to punish the insult. But it is also alleged that the attack was premeditated on the part of the soldiers, and organized for the purpose of avenging the death of the soldier, Watson, who died some days ago from injuries he received one night while on his way to the barracks. In proof of the premeditation of the affair, it has been asserted, that on Saturday evening was given by some soldiers to civilian friends to be out of the way on Sunday evening as there would be bad work, and evidently acting on some information of the kind the police of St. Luke's station, under Constable O'Connor, yesterday evening when they heard of the *melee* in Bridge street, proceeded at once to the public-houses in the neighbourhood of the barracks and warned all civilians to leave, which they did. During the past few nights there have been several reports of civilians being attacked in the neighbourhood of Barrackstreet by soldiers. A poor labourer named Foley is at present in the North Infirmary suffering from a very aggravated injury to the eye. He states that on Saturday evening he was walking down the old Youghal road when he was attacked by three soldiers, who knocked him down and inflicted the injury for which he is now under treatment. In fact, these outrages have become so frequent that it is not considered safe for any civilian to be in the neighbourhood of the barracks after dark.—*Cork Examiner*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PROTEST AND THE ADDRESS TO THE POPE.—Three weeks ago a form of Protest against the invasion of Rome was forwarded by the Hon. Secretary of a Lay Committee to the chief Catholics and to the clergy of every Diocese in Great Britain. Above 2,000 of our principal Catholic names have been already attached to it. It has been a distinctly lay movement, and the Government and the whole of England, if they are pleased to take cognizance of the fact, will become aware of the mind of our leading laity upon this outrage and sacrilege. Following this example of the laity, an Address to the Holy Father was drawn up and similarly forwarded to the same persons, guaranteed by the name of the Rev. A. W. Dolman, respected Missionary Rector in London, as chairman, to be submitted for signature to all Catholics in the country, of whatever class or condition. It is scarcely two weeks since this Address, full of Catholic principles and of hearty sympathy, was published, and up to Wednesday evening last it had already received 400,620 signatures.—Manchester, Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, being especially prominent by the number of their signatories; the names we are informed are still coming in by thousands with every post. On the 8th of Nov., the Rev. A. W. Dolman, desiring to know that he had the sanction of the Archbishop to the course that he had taken, wrote to ascertain his approval, and has forwarded to us a copy of the reply. No Catholic document in Great Britain, within the memory of man, has ever met with a response so universal or so enthusiastic.

8, York-place, W., Nov. 9, 1870.
My dear Father Dolman,—In reply to your letter received this morning, from which I learn that it is not known whether I approve of the Address to the Holy Father which you have circulated, I lose no time in assuring you that it has my fullest approbation. When it came to my knowledge that you had sent it out, I was glad that it had not originated with myself, for the following reasons:—1. Because the laity in like manner had spontaneously circulated a Protest against the sacrileges committed in Rome, to be signed, not so much by the multitude of the faithful, as by those who come more prominently before the public opinion of England. It was therefore not so well adapted to the faithful at large. 2. Because the appeal to all Catholics, men, women, and children, throughout England, to lay before the Common Father of the Faithful an expression of their filial sorrow and devotion, needed no authority from me. The relation between the humblest

Catholic and the Vicar of our Lord is immediate in all such acts, like as the pastoral care of the Pontiff is immediate over all the faithful. 3. Because the spontaneity of this Address will render it all the more grateful to the Holy Father, as was the case with the Address on the subject of the Definition of the Infallibility so zealously promoted by Father Dolan. I have already made known to the clergy how acceptable that Address was to the Holy Father in a time of anxiety. Much more acceptable will be the present Address at such a moment as this. I am delighted to hear that the signatures already amount to more than 200,000. I have already taken steps for a public meeting on this subject; but for certain reasons of weight I have fixed a later time. Meanwhile assure all the Clergy and Laity who may make enquiry of you that I desire heartily that they should attach their signatures to this Address.—Believe me, my dear Father Dolman, yours affectionately in Christ,
HENRY E., Archbishop of Westminster.
The Rev. A. W. Dolman.
—*London Tablet*.

DR. MANNING ON THE EDUCATION ACT.—On Sunday morning, the Archbishop of Westminster preached a charity sermon at Warwick-street Chapel, London, in aid of the poor schools of that mission. After describing the various wants of the schools, he proceeded to say that the importance which attaches to bringing up Catholic children in their own faith was sufficiently clear to all. Catholic Children, he said, wanted to be taught their faith in the words and under the guidance of Catholic instructors. A specific, distinct, doctrinal teaching was indispensable to their proper bringing up and a general education would be utter ruin to them, because their religion was essentially dogmatic. To children of other religions it would not be a matter of so much consequence, as their faiths were not so dogmatically founded.

AN INFALLIBLE POPE IN ACCORD WITH AN INFALLIBLE CHURCH.—This was the subject of a discourse delivered at St. Chad's Cathedral, on Sunday night, by the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham. His Lordship pointed out that St. Peter received a superior commission to the other apostles, which descended from him to the Roman pontiffs, his successors, guaranteeing their infallibility in an ecclesiastical, though not in a personal sense; that the other apostles had an infallibility granted to them, which appertained to them, when they were in accord with St. Peter, and that this infallibility, descending to their successors, the bishops, appertained to them when, and only when, their teaching was in accord with the judgment of the Pope; that from the bishops, subject to the same condition, infallibility descended to the clergy, and from them to the laity; the whole church thus being infallible so long as, and only so long as, its teaching was confirmed by the Pope.—*Catholic Times*.

Four persons were found dead in bed and two others insensible, at Leeds, in consequence of an escape of gas into their houses from the main pipes.

Railway collisions have occurred on several lines within the last few days, but without fatal results in any instance save one. At Newport an engine driver was killed and another man seriously injured.

The approaching elections of the Education Boards in London and the large towns continue to excite great interest. Lord Lawrence, late Governor-General of India, is a candidate in one of the metropolitan divisions.

Robert Wright & Co., chain and anchor makers at Sunderland, have stopped work. Much distress has resulted from this failure.

The appeal of the Rev. Mr. Mackintosh for the sentence condemning him for Romanizing tendencies has been decided against him.

MURDER NEAR WARRINGTON.—The *Warrington Chronicle* states that Mr. John Forrest, the collector, who was so brutally attacked on his way home to Sankey on Thursday evening last by some unknown person or persons, and robbed of his purse, has died from the effects of the injuries he then received. The deceased never recovered consciousness from the time when the injury was inflicted, and died at 12 o'clock on Monday. At present the matter is involved in the greatest mystery, as the deceased was never able to give any account of the transaction, and all efforts made by the police up to the present time have been unavailing.

On Wednesday evening (Nov. 2) the Rev. H. S. Brown, delivered an able lecture in Myrtle street Chapel, on "Proverbs relating to War." Towards its close, referring to the assertion which had been made that Paris was a second Sodom and Gomorrah, he said that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. If there was a Liverpool man who spoke in that way of Paris he would say to him, "Hush! no more of that; look at the gin-shops, the number of beasts that beat their wives, and the profanity of Liverpool. Paris may have been a hell upon earth by reason of its wickedness, but was she worse than other places? Her people were not more drunken than ours, and they could hardly be more dishonest. Things that had been done on the Bourse could be marked by what is done on our Exchange flags." The Rev. gentleman concluded with a strong condemnation of war.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

The Lords of the Admiralty have consented to grant a vessel to convey a party of *scientists* to the South of Spain, in order to observe the solar eclipse at the end of the present month.

During some experiments at Chatham a torpedo accidentally exploded on the deck of a vessel, severely wounding the Hon. C. Eliot.

Upward of 500 medical students at Edinburgh have presented a protest against the admission of ladies to attend the lectures.

Some disgraceful rioting occurred at Chelmsford on the 5th of November, but several of the offenders have since been apprehended and punished. At Godalming and Guildford, where disturbances were feared, the day passed off quietly, the police arrangements being adequate.

DARING ROBBERY AND SACRILEGE AT A CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A daring sacrilegious robbery has just been perpetrated at the Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary, situate in Homer-row, Marylebone, of which the Rev. Father White is the Pastor. The church has been recently added to by a very beautiful front entrance, whilst the interior has been richly decorated. The robbery was either committed on Thursday night, after the church was closed, or on Friday morning, and the perpetrators walked off with their spoil under cover of the dense fog which prevailed at the time. An iron safe was forced open, and a magnificently wrought gold ciborium, remonstrance, chalice, and set of silver cruets were carried off. The thieves drank a bottle of sacramental wine. The value of the stolen articles is seventy or eighty pounds, and this being a very poor mission the loss will be very severely felt by the rev. pastor, who has been labouring for years in this poor parish to erect schools and a church suitable for Divine worship. It is thought that the robbers secreted themselves in the church after service, and, as the door opening into Homer-row can be opened from the inside no difficulty would be encountered by them in making their escape after having secured their booty. No clue has as yet been found to the discovery of the miscreant perpetrators.—*London Standard*.

LATE ADDITIONS TO THE ENGLISH NAVY.—An English Admiralty return was issued, dated 4th August, giving a list of vessels building, or ordered to be built, for her Majesty's Navy in the year 1870. It includes the ill-fated Captain, completed last April, at a cost of £235,518. The list of ships building, completely iron-plated up to the main deck, and

partially (the *Glatton* wholly) above, includes also the following: The *Repulse*, 12 guns, at Woolwich, completed, cost £223,370; *Devastation*, at Portsmouth, 4 guns, marked "with turrets"; the *Glatton*, at Chatham, 2 guns, turret; the *Thunderer*, at Pembroke, 4 guns, turrets; the *Sultan*, Chatham, 12 guns, broadside; the *Rupert*, Chatham, 3 guns, turret; the *Swiftshure*, Palmer's Company, 4 guns; the *Triumph*, Palmer's, 14 guns; the *Iron Duke*, Pembroke, 14 guns; the *Audacious* and the *Invincible*, at Napier's, both 14 guns; the *Vanguard*, Laird's, 44 guns. These last six are all broadsides, not turrets. The *Hotspur*, at Napier's, 2 guns, stands in the list as "fixed turret." The *Fury*, Pembroke, 4 guns, turret, is marked "not commenced." The list of vessels not armor-plated, building or ordered in the year, includes the *Volage*, 8 guns, completed; the *Dido*, 6 guns, completed; the *Druid*, 10 guns, completed; the *Bittern*, 3 guns, completed; the *Vulture*, 3 guns, completed; the *Active*, 8 guns; the *Thalia*, 6 guns; the *Tenedos*, 6 guns; the *Briton*, 10 guns. The last four were all to be completed this year. The *Woodlark*, 3 guns, is marked for completion in March, 1871. The time of completion of the following is uncertain: The *Oshorne*; the *Plucky*, 1 gun; the *Lively*, 2 guns; the *Vigilant*, 2 guns; the *Snake*, 1 gun; the *Scourge*, 1; the *Comet*, 1; the *Blazer*, 1; the *Thetis*, 13. The *Raleigh*, 22 guns, and the *Blonde*, 26 guns, are marked "not commenced." All but two of these twenty-one vessels, not armor-plated, are building or to be built in her Majesty's dockyards. The *Volage* and the *Active* were built by the Thames Company, Blackwall, and completed at Portsmouth.

UNITED STATES.

Archbishop McCloskey, on Friday last, administered the rite of confirmation to 103 children belonging to the city institutions on Randall's Island, and to 60 boys on the school-ship *Mercury*.

DIOCESE OF BOSTON.—On the 13th November, Rt. Rev. Bishop Williams dedicated the church of St. Ann, in Fall River, and in the afternoon confirmed sixty-two persons. This church is intended for French Canadians. On the 20th, the Bishop confirmed 182 persons in St. Joseph's Church, Lowell, and in the afternoon, conferred the same sacrament upon 338 persons at St. John's Church.—*Times*.

THE NEW CHURCH OF THE VISITATION, SOUTH BOSTON.—The cornerstone of the Catholic Church of the Visitation, at the corner of Richard and Ewen streets, Brooklyn, was laid on last Sunday afternoon in the presence of a large number of spectators.—Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, attended by Rev. Father Farrell and a number of the other clergymen of the diocese, officiated and delivered a few appropriate remarks. A large number of Irish societies were out in uniform and did much to add to the impressiveness of the occasion. The new church will accommodate 2,000 people, and, when completed, be worth \$75,000.

NEW YORK, DEC. 1.—The cable of 1866, which failed last year, was repaired several months ago, but has failed again. A steamer has been engaged several days grappling for the broken cable, with a view to its repair. It is supposed that the cable of 1865 was broken by mistake and broken by the grappling irons. The French cable, which works nearly as well as usual on business coming to America, developed several months ago a fault near the eastern end, which of late has rendered it exceedingly difficult to transmit signals from this side. It is hoped that the cables of 1865 and 1866 will be both repaired in a few days. The earliest information of any change in the situation will be given.

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.—John Armstrong and Charles Jolly while drunk murdered a whole family of five persons near Potosi, Washington County Mo., last Saturday. They called at the cabin of David Lapine, and a difficulty arose between Armstrong, Jolly, and a sister of Mrs. Lapine. Mrs. Lapine then interfered to quiet the disturbance, when Jolly drew a revolver and shot the old man four times in the head, killing him instantly. Jolly then turned upon Mrs. Lapine, knocked her down with his fist, and then shot and killed her. Armstrong in the mean time procured an axe, with which he knocked down Mrs. Lapine's sister, and then completely severed the heads of all from their body. The two children were also murdered. The men then fired the cabin, and burned it to the ground with the butchered bodies in it. Their murders have not yet been captured, but their arrest is regarded certain.

The cattle and beef packing interests of Kansas are reaching an extent truly astonishing. Some of the packing houses give subsistence to five hundred families.

It is proposed to re-name New England, and call it New Ireland, so vast is the increase of the Irish-American population in the East. In Massachusetts the census of the whole State shows two-fifths to be Irish or of Irish extraction. Puritanism may yet be converted and Cassius and Scudder's, and Minnie and Elvira, and other pagan puritanized names, may give way to Patrick and Michael, and Bridget and Johanna.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 30.—The most important features of the Postmaster-General's report may be summed up as follows: First—He reiterates the recommendation of his last report for the repeal of the franking privilege, and presents an array of statistics in support of them; second, he speaks favorably of the postal telegraph system, but declines recommending its adoption till the franking privilege is abolished, as he don't believe that any postal system can be made efficient with that incubus on the service; third, he favors the granting of subsidies to ocean steamship lines carrying the American flag, in cases where such lines, from their carrying trade, are enabled to make partial returns to the United States treasury; fourth, he alludes to negotiations for the establishment of an international postal money order system with England; and fifthly, he states that the expenditures exceed the receipts of the department some seven millions of dollars.

The population of the New England States has increased very little during the last ten years, and that increase must be ascribed, not to the fecundity of the native population, but to foreign emigration. Comparing the census of 1870, with that of 1860, we obtain the following statistical facts: Maine had, in 1860, 628,270 inhabitants, and in 1870, 630,428—a gain in ten years of a little over 2,000. New Hampshire had, in 1860, 326,073 inhabitants, and in 1870 only 317,906, showing a decrease of about 8,000. Vermont had, in 1860, a population of 315,098, and in 1870, 330,035—being a gain of nearly 15,000. Massachusetts had, in 1860, a population of 1,231,066, and in 1870, 1,488,656—being a gain of about 200,000. Rhode Island had, in 1860, a population of 174,020, while in 1870 she has 217,319—a gain of about 43,000; and Connecticut had, in 1860, a population of 460,147; while in 1870 she has 537,998—showing a gain of about 70,000. The total population of the five New England States was in 1860, 3,135,283, and in 1870 it is 3,482,001—showing a gain on the whole of 346,710. New Hampshire alone shows a diminished population for the last decade. The civil war and emigration may be assumed to be the causes of this falling off. Maine, though a sparsely settled State, has made the least increase—only one-half of one per cent. Vermont has increased during the last decade 4-91 per cent. It is only in the manufacturing States that population has materially increased during the last ten years. The States whose population is devoted to agricultural pursuits, remain almost stationary in point of population, and we presume in wealth also, though we have no statistics on that point.