meeting, presided over by William Johnstone, Esq., M.P., was held in Downpatrick, to consider the education question, and also the grievances of the National Control of Indiana. cauon questions, Treland. Resolutions were unaninously passed urging on government the desirability of increasing the salaries of the teachers; of granting the retiring allowances ; condemnatory of the system of payments for results; and in favour of compulsory ducation. Copies of the resolutions are to be forwarded to the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

SERIOUS ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE POLICE AND A MOB IN THE COUNTY DUBLIN.—An affray occurred on Sunday night at Blackrock, county Dublin, between the police and a mob which they met on the road marchponce and maker in military order, singing and uttering political cries. Two constables were set upon and regularity kicked and beaten, their swords having been taken from them and used against them. A sergeant who came up was also disarmed, and cut with his own sword. Notice was given at the police station, and a force came to the rescue of the constables and the mob was dispersed. Four men were arrested, and were remanded by the magistrates, who

Constable James Ahern, for many years stationed at Ballynonty and Cashel, has been promoted to the rank of Head-Constable in the Royal Irish Constabulary. He carned through zeal and efficiency in service of his owner, the Queen of England, this recognition of merit. Head-Constable Ahern has ben appointed to Carrick-on Suir. Mr. Thomas Wyse, late sub-inspector at Youghal, has been pronoted to the rank of County Inspector. Loughrea, Galway E., will be his future station.

With pride and pleasure the Galway Vindicator announces the appointment of Surgeon F. M. Ward as demonstrator in the School of Medicine of the Catholic University. From a number of candidates Surgeon Ward was selected. For two sessions he had occupied the same position in the Queen's College, until circumstances, most honorable to himself, compelled him to withdraw, deeply regretted by the students who were under him.

The Poor-law clerk of the Waterford Union, J. C. Hennessy by name, disappeared recently, leaving the treasury of the Union minus about £200. A number of confiding friends are also said to bemoan his sudden and entirely unexpected departure.

LAMENTABLE DEATH OF C. ROSSELLEN, OF ROXWELL Horse. - Intelligence reached Ennis on Monday, Sept. 19, announcing the death, at Kilkee, of Charles Rossellen, Esq., of Roxwell House, Kildysart. This much lamented gentleman was, according to information received, in the act of opening the hall-door of his lodge at Macdonnell-terrace, during the prevalence of the great gale, the fury of which was tremendous in Kilkee, when a sudden heavy squail mised him off his feet and carried him over the parapet of the stairs, which he just descended, and received such severe injuries that he died soon after

FATAL VAN ACCIDENT AT KINGSTOWN .- On the 20th of September, between four and five o'clock, a very and accident occurred in Upper George's street, whereby a young child named Kavanagh lost her life. It appears that a van, owned by Messrs. P. Redmond & Co., driven by a young man named James Keogh, was coming slowly along the street, when the child in question, who was not observed by the driver, was run over and sustained such severe injuries that she died in a short time after being removed to her father's house, situated about thirty yards from the scene of the accident. Much sympathy is felt for the parents, who are very re-speciable tradespeople living in Mulgrave-street. Keogh, the driver of the van, is known to be a very steady and careful young man.

Mr. Wyse, County Inspector.-Very many of our readers, says the Cork Examiner, both in the Counties of Cork and Waterford will read with satisfaction the announcement that Mr. Thomas Wyse, late subinspector at Youghal, has been promoted to the mak of County Inspector. Loughrea, Galway E., will be his future sphere. The selection is likely to prove a happy one for the claims which his family and name have upon the country at large, and his own dignified and honorable conduct through life must command the appreciation of the dashing gentry of the gallant West who shall soon learn that he is "the man for Galway." Towards the men under his charge Mr. Wyse, as an officer, has been always as kind and considerate as duty and discipline would permit, and the people, who are not bad judges, loved and liked him.

Wife desertion is a crime that cannot be laid against Ireland or the Irish race. We feel a jealous but honest pride in the moral and religious tone that prevails in Ireland in these terrible times. The high sense which her sons entertain now, as ever of their moral, religious, and social obligations and domestic ties and duties, never stood higher in the brightest days of Ireland. The point turned up at the meeting of the Board of Guardians at Ballinrobe. It would be well if some of the guardians of other unions would take instructions from our report. The laws which are made to govern charities should not be strained against the supplicants of charity; above all, their necessities should not be made a pretence for leveling against them a serious criminal offence. There are no people on earth bave a higher or better sense of the moral obligations of the married state, and none, certainly, carry them out with more fidelity and affection. The want of home government has been most destructive to Ireland's industry. Misgovernment has forced an annual emigration upon her hardy sons of toil. It must not be thought that while struggling against the misfortunes of the unnatural position thus forced upon the Irish laborer, the wife of his bosom shall be called upon to prosecute him as a criminal. Such is not the law. The most extensive absentee landowners in this county favor the decay, if not the destruction of towns, and necessarily the destruction of industry. Hence the unnatural position forced upon the hardy sons of toil. It is a strange result of government that the landowner and the laborer should be absentees, the one from choice, the other of necessity.-Mayo Examiner.

ACCIDENT ON THE DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY Live.-A melancholy and fatal accident occurred on Thursday morning, September 22, at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway line, at the place known as the Middle Arch, Sea-bridge, opposite Fairview Strand, Clontarf. The victim of the accident was a gentleman named Francis Dillon, a retired civil service officer, aged about sixty-six years, who resided with a sister at No. 8 Gloncester street. It would appear that the deceased had been in the habit of walking nearly every morning on the Wharf road, having a dog with him. It was his general habit to bathe when the tide served, and to swim the dog. It is said that Mr. Dillon was in the habit of swimming the dog from the Fairview side into the open water through the arches of the viaduct, and that he used to take evident pleasure in seeing the animal swim quickly with the current, according to the direction in which it ran. The probability is that on the occasion on which he met his death, the dog was in the water with Mr. Dillon, as he was undressed, as if he had been bathing, when he was killed, and that when it passed through the arch he got on the line to cross over and see it coming through.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT TRINITY COLLEGE. - A coffin containing a human skeleton was found yesterday morning at a depth of twelve feet beneath the surface of the ground, under the campanile in Trinity College, where some men are at present constructing a water-tank. The coffin, which had been covered with velvet, was of the ordinary shape, but there was no inscription remaining to indicate the person who had been interred in it, and there was a referring the complete whom as a reformer of law and manners, and a properson who had been interred in it, and there was plan of such a Federal Union. That must come moter of political learning, Mr. Beales, M.A., greatly feeling already displayed by his mother, when she wounding one hundred.—Chicago Tribune.

no vault around it, as it lay in an ordinary excavation. The impression of the workmen who found the coffin was that the remains had lain where they were discovered since the period before the dissolution of the Priory of All-Hallows, which formerly occupied the site of Trinity College, and that they were those of some dignified ecclesiastic. The fact that several portions of the foundations of the priory were come upon near the coffin, in excavating for the new tank, would favor the supposition that the interment had been made in times previous to the modern shape of the coffin rendered that idea not a probable one. What renders the discovery the more and the privileges of the people would be all equally remarkable, if the remains be not so ancient as supposed, is that there is no tradition of any interment having been made in the place where the coffin was found in comparatively modern times, and, therefore the discovery has created all the more interest Near the head of the coffin a stone column was found, which had been sawn across in the centre, and had the connecting ends hollowed out, and then fitted together again. This, it was contended, had been designed as an urn to contain the heart of the tenant soon be thrown on the discovery' as Sir William to be buried, where the coffin was discovered .- Freeman, September 21.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION. - The following important Declaration on the subject of education is being extensively signed throughout the country by, as stated in the document, the Parliamentary elec-

We, the undersigned Irish Roman Catholic clergymen and laymen, being registered Parliamentary electors, deem it our duty to declare, as follows, our conscientious convictions respecting the momentous question of education in Ireland :-

-That education to be fruitful of good must be founded on religion; and that non-religious education tends to subvert religion and morality in Catholic youth. Our practical conviction of the truth of these principles is evinced by maintaining over 6,000 boys and youths in Catholic schools and colleges, at an annual cost to ourselves of about a quarter of a million sterling.

-That while unwilling to interfere with the rights of our Protestant fellow-countrymen, we claim for ourselves, as Christian guardians and Irish Catholics, the right—a right with which we will admit no interference-to give to our children an education based upon and interwoven with the religion which we believe to be true, and conformable to the teachings of the Church of which we are members.

III.—That, our forefathers having transmitted to us our religion unsullied, we are determined to hand it down unsullied to those who will come after us; and, as for this purpose Catholic education is necessary, we are determined to use all constitutional means in resisting, as an encroachment on our civil and religious liberties, every attempt to force upon us, Catholics, any system of education-university, intermediate, or primary-which is not based upon the Catholic religion.

-That we protest against the assertion that the just claims of Catholics can be met by the extension or perpetuation of the mixed system, whether by the erection of new institutions, by the maintenance of the Queen's Colleges and Model Schools, or by changing Trinity College, Dublin, into a mixed college.

-That inasmuch as we, Catholics, who entertain these conscientious opinious, contribute equally with our fellow-subject to the public taxes, it is but just that endowments and all other advantages afforded by the State to educational institutions, based upon Protestant or non-religious principles, should in the fullest sense of equality be shared with Catholic institutions, which alone are in accordance with the religious opinions of the great mass of the people of Ireland.

VI.—We, therefore, demand such a change in the system of public education-primary, intermediate, and university-in Ireland as will place us on a footing of perfect equality with our fellowsubjects who entertain no conscientious objections to existing systems, and will remove the civil disabilities which are at present inflicted upon us for our religious opinious in this matter of education."

ADDRESS OF THE HOME GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.

To the People of Ireland.

"Fellow-Countrymen-The time is come when we think it our duty publicly to address you, and invite | That independence is now compromised and endanyour co-operation in attaining the object which we are associated to promote.

"That object is the restoration to Ireland of that right of domestic legislation, without which Ireland | ment owes to the country in general, and especially can never enjoy real prosperity or peace.

We have resolved with one consent to ask that restoration.

We have also resolved to accompany this with a proposal of such a Federal Union between the three portions of the United Kingdom as may still combine them into one Imperial State. We are sure that in such a union there is nothing derogatory to the dignity or inconsistent with the freedom and welfare of Ireland. On the contrary, we believe that such a Federal arrangement ought naturally to have followed the assertion of Ireland's independence by the Volunteers of 1782. If such an arrangement had been entered into, instead of the destruction of the Irish Parliament, we are persuaded that Ireland would be now a free, a happy, and a contented country.

"The time is favourable for pressing such an armagement on the English Parliament and government. Two years ago they desired to unite into one dominion the North American provinces of the British Crown. 'The course taken in the statute which effected this was to leave to each province its own separate parliament for the management of its own affairs, and to establish for the dominion at hage, one united parliament, to which each province

sends its representatives,
"In this statute we have the recent and remarkable admission of the principle, that where it is desimble to combine two separate countries into one state, that combination ought to be effected without the destruction of the separate government and parliament of each.

"This is just the principle which we contend ought to be applied to Ireland. The example of the Canadian Dominion is sufficient to establish that there is no inconsistency between a union of two countries in one parliament, and the preservation of local self-government for each.

"We do not undertake to fix the limits of the power which ought to be assigned to an Imperial and an Irish Parliament. We have in our resolutions indicated the broad principles upon which the division of power should be based. It is easy to find abundant precedents and examples, not only in the incorporation of Canada, but the Federal Unions existing in every part of the world, and under every form of government. All we now assert is the great principle that Ireland needs a parliament of her own, and that this parliament ought to have the management of Irish affairs, while we are willing to concede to a combined parliament all powers that can be shown to be necessary to maintain the inte-

grity and unity of the countries. The time is not come for offering the complete

with the authority of united Ireland. At present we invite the adhesion of all who are willing to co-operate in the general object of obtaining for Ireland a parliament of our own. When our Association becomes strong enough to recommend such a step, we propose to invite our countrymen to meet in a general Conference finally to settle on the details of a plan such as Ireland may present for acceptance to the English Parliament and Ministers.

"We have pledged ourselves that we seek nothing revolutionary, We desire the restoration of the old foundation of Trinity College, but the freshness of institutions of Sovereign, Lords, and Commons of the wood and the texture of the velvet, and the Ireland, a Constitution under which, we believe, the prerogatives of the monarchy, the rights of property secure.

"We cannot at present propose the exact framework of an Irish house. This like the plan of a Federal Union, should be the work of the proposed Irish nation should be fully and adequately represented.

"We cannot too strongly or too emphatically disclaim any purpose or object of any religious ascendancy or any attack upon the property or rights of any of the coffin. No doubt every available light will one. We do so distinctly for each and every man who is a member of our body. There is not one of Wilde and several other distinguished archaeologists us who would not be ready to adopt the principle of attended vesterday and took a large degree of inter- some of the American States, which declares it a est in "the find," and the college records are to be fundamental and inviolable part of the Constitution searched to see if any of the old dignaturies of the that religious equality shall forever be preserved. University had expressed a desire, which was fulfilled. There is not one of us who should not assent to the provision so often inserted in the oaths imposed on the Irish people that the existing settlement of property should never be disturbed.

"We invite any of our countrymen who may have most remote apprehension of danger from the Irish Parliament to their religion, their liberty, or their property, to suggest any guarantee, to be made an inviolable part of the constitution which we seek.

"Upon these principles we invite the aid of all Irishmen. In the name of our country we implore of them to forget those dissensions and distrusts which have so long divided and cursed our country. In the ranks of our association, even as it stands today, we present to them a proof that it is possible to bring together Irishmen hitherto separated, and unite them in their country's common cause. We have proved more-we have shown that we can differ under circumstances calculated to try our union, and yet forget those differences when called on to meet as Irishmen and as friends. If our countrymen will respond in the same spirit to the call we make to them, the day is not far distant when Irishmen will, in their union, prove themselves parents, representing four-and-a-half millions of | worthy of self-government, and, in so proving themselves, most assuredly obtain it."

## GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION .- We understand that a Committee of some of the most influential Catholics of the town has been formed and has had several meetings to consider the best means of meeting the present crisis in Catholic Education. From enquiries instituted, the deficiency in school accommodation, so far as the returns received go, show that to provide shools for the Roman Catholic children, liable otherwise to be driven into the rateaided schools, will require an expenditure of twentytwo thousand pounds. We observe that a public meeting is to be held in October to rouse Catholics to exertion in this emergency. All will have to be up and doing if we are to have our own in this mattor.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

ITALY AND ROME.—The following is a copy of a letter addressed to Her Majesty's Prin. p il Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by Sir George Bowyer, Bart. — Temple, Sept. 15. Dear Lord Granville,— As I devoted many years in Parliament to the defence of the Holy See, and I thereby excluded myself from all those objects of honorable ambition which are the rewards of Parliamentary life, I think I have a right to address you and Her Majesty's Government regarding the momentous events which are taking place in Italy. The breach of a solemn treaty and the usurpation of the territories and sovereign rights of the most ancient and venerable line of Princes in Christendom, who have held so great a place in the religion, the history, the civilization, and the public law of Europe and the world. demand from every statesman the gravest consideration. But the consequences of this aggression ar still more important. The Sovereign Pontiff, as the head of the Roman Catholic Church, holds spiritual authority over a more or less numerous population in every country in the world. For this reason it has always been held as an axiom that he cannot be the subject of any Sovereign or State, and the most eminent British statesmen have considered the independence of the Holy See, which exercises religi-ous influence and spiritual jurisdiction over millions of British subjects, a material part of their policy.gered. What will be the result of the present complication I will not attempt to discover; but I maintain that it is a duty which Her Majesty's Governto Ireland and to all Her Maiesty's Roman Catholic subjects here and in the colonial and other foreign possessions of the Crown, to see that the independence of the Holy See is fully and absolutely secured. I therefore hasten to bring this important matter before your lordship and before Her Majesty's Government, I vemain, yours faithfully, George Bowyer.—The Right Hon, Earl Granville, K.G."

The Hon. William Reginald Herbert, who was ost in the "Captain," was the third son of Lady Herbert of Lea, and was born in 1854. He had passed an excellent examination for the rank of midshipman, and was considered an officer of unusual promise.

Some returns, published by order of the House of Commons, prove that an average Scotchman imbibes considerably more than double the quantity of alcohol consumed by the average Irishman. The number of gallons retained for consumption, "as beverage only" in Scotland last year was 5,285,329. The quantity reserved for home use, as beverage, in Ireland, was 4,934,360. As the population of Ireland is double that of Scotland, we discover that on the average the Scotch consume double the quantity of spirits consumed by the Irish-and more. It is curious that four times the quantity of rum is used by Scotchmen compared with Irishmen. The former consumed 264,807 gallons of rum, the latter 111,050. —Irish Times.

The inquiry into the cause of the accident to the Irish Mail train at Tamworth is proceeding. The pointsman, who worked alternately with the man who is accused of culpable negligence, has sent in his resignation. He declines to retain the fearful responsibility of such a position. These men are worked for twelve hours consecutively. It is too great a strain for the human machine. They become sleepy and drowsy, and probably in a state of semi-consciousness send a train into the wrong sliding. Such economy on the part of railway companies is criminal in the highest degree.

MR. EDMOND BEALES AND KING ALFRED .-- The appointment of Mr. Edmond Beales to a county court judgeship is a well-deserved tribute to his exertions on behalf of law and order. Who is so well fitted to preside over a court of justice as one who presided over the destruction of Hyde-park railings, and who has proved his qualifications for the post by the final recovery of the small debt due to him from her Majesty's Government? County court employment is, moreover, an honour peculiarly adapted for Mr. Beales. The original creation of these courts or schyremotes is generally attributed to King Alfred,

resembles. As Alfred by his skill on the harp, ob said, at the worst moment of the crisis: "Do not tained admission to the Danish camp and defeated think of the dynasty, think only of France" his enemics, so Mr. Beales by harping on one string ever faults the Emperor may have committed, and of popular grievances was able to enter Hyde-park they were more against Rome than against France, and to rout Sir Richard Mayne and his forces. the mother and the son have deserved only admirain the cottage burn, so Mr. Beales, while engaged in France will respect, and history will do them justice trimming his political weapons, allowed his revising But it is fair to the Emperor to add, on the same barristership to slip through his fingers; and last, unquestionable authority, that he was earnestly but not least, Alfred was personally engaged in 56 opposed to the war, to which he was driven, against battles, while Mr. Beales has taken a prominent his own will and judgment, by the vehement desires part in fully that number of public meetings of a of the French people, and the folly of that pitiful the trade of political agitation. Any young man of average ability may, by forcing his way into the France wanted but the scum of a few great cities, Conference—a Conference in which all classes of the parks when the gates are closed, stand a chance of led by lawyers without places and journalists withobtaining lucrative public employment. It is true the difficulties are somewhat enhanced since that love.-Your obedient servant, memorable July evening four years ago. Stronger railings have replaced the rotten old fence which fell before the fury of Mr. Beales's followers. But the stronger the railings the greater the glory of the destroyer; and what bars shall confine the ambition of the orator who sees in the stump a convenient stepping-stone to the judicial bench?-Pall Mall Gazette.

"Moral" Excland.-If the shooting down a few landlords in Ireland caused the passing of a tyrannical Corcion Bill, why do the Legislature refrain from meeting out the same measure to England? To pass over the murders and crimes of violence of the provinces, last Monday's police reports, in addition to the usual charges of dishonesty and drunkenness, rowdyism and debauchery, and the like, showed a catalogue of six murders, or attempts at murder in London alone; two of the criminals being women, one a mother, whose brutal and persistent endeavours to do away with her own infant were calmly watched by a crowd of idle gazers, who seemed to look on the thing as an exciting spectacle got up expressly for their amusement. Is it not time for something to be done to diminish these constant exhibitions of fine free savagery in our metropolis? - Weskly Register.

The so-called "Baby Farming Case" has ended in

a verdict of murder against Margaret Waters, the woman who was the principal agent in the crime, and a heavy blow has thus at length been struck at one of the greatest iniquities of our day. The facts, both in themselves and in connexion with the further revelations they suggest, form one of the most horrible and distressing stories ever brought to light in a Court of Justice. It had long been believed that such practices existed, but until now no attempt had been made to bring them within the cognizance of the law. In a certain class of journals, advertise, ments have constantly appeared headed "Adoption." and offering "A good home, with a mother's love and care, to a respectable person wishing her child to be entirely adopted." It was added that a premium of £5 "included everything." There was little room for doubt that these advertisements afforded a cover under which illegitimate children were secretly disposed of. Infants were constantly found dead by the police under railway arches and in other waste places, particularly in the south of London; and at the beginning of this year such discoveries became painfully numerous. At length a Sergeant of Police, by answering an advertisement in the character of a parent who wished his child adopted, traced the sister of the woman Waters to the house in which they lived. He had at the same time discovered the mother of an infant recently 'adopted" by these women. This combined evidence has enabled the prosecution to prove that the death of the child, which subsequently occurred was due to its wilful maltreatment by Waters .-High praise is due to the Sergeant for the service he has thus rendered, and we are glad to see he was yesterday thanked and rewarded by the Lord Chief Baron. There was no legal evidence to convict Ellis, the sister of Waters, of complicity in the crime of murder, though she is no less morally culpable than her sister. She was, however, convicted of conspiring to obtain money by false pretences. For this offence she was liable to penal servitude; unable to appreciate, has only sentenced her to hard labor for 18 months .- Times, 27th alt.

Margaret Waters, the notorious Laby former hung on the 11th in London for the murder of the Cowan intant.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AT MASS IN ENGLAND. To the Editor of the London Tablet .- Sin, -As the English press displays just now more than its usual power of fiction, and less than its usual delicacy and consideration, in speaking of the members of the French Imperial family, it may interest your readers to receive some tidings of them which have at least the merit of being authentic. I saw the Empress and her son at the early Mass in the Church of St. Leonards on Sunday last. As they walked from their hotel at Hastings, and returned also on foot, a total distance of more than two miles. we may conclude with satisfaction that their recent anxieties have not seriously affected their health.-When the Empress arrived at the door of the church accompanied by the Prince Imperial, her niece, a daughter of the Duchesse d'Albe, and several mem-bers of her suit, she was met by the Rev. John Foy, the zealous parish priest of St. Leonards, whose attendants offered her holy water, and conducted by him into the sanctuary where two handsome chairs had been placed for her use and that of her son.-The Empress, whose extreme gentleness and modesty of manner excited general sympathy, appeared for a moment unwilling to receive any mark of honor, but as Mr. Foy persisted, with excellent taste and judgment, in showing respect to one whom only the meanest of men could insult, as certain French and English journalists now do, in her hour of sorrow, the august lady yielded to his wishes. As there happened to be solemn Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, in thanksgiving for the recen Definition. and to obtain the return of peace, the sanctuary and the altar were beautifully decorated with flowers.— It is also worthy of observation that this was probably the only church in England in which, by the zeal of a member of the congregation, lamps had been burned before the image of Our Lady, and prayers daily offered, from the first outbreak of the war, for the preservation of the Imperial family.— It was also the first church in which the Empress and her son met after their long separation .-When the Mass was finished, the whole congregation, of whose feelings Mr. Foy had been the faithful interpreter, stood up spontaneously, and bowed respectfully to the Empress as she passed down the nave. She has lost nothing of her inimitable grace, and tears came into many eyes as they noted her simple and almost timid air, and the artless charm with which she contrived to express at once her surprise, her gratitude, and her resignation. After directing a liberal offering to be made to the church and to the attendants, the Empress, leaning on her son's arm, walked slowly towards Hastings, receiving from all who happened to be abroad at that early hour the marks of sympathy and respect which she has always known how to win, and has certainly done nothing to forfeit .-As the Observer has stated that the Prince Imperial did not hear that his father was a prisoner until he reached Dover. I may mention, on the authority of one who was actually with him, that the news was broken to him in the garden of the house at Maubeuge which he occupied just before he passed into Belgium. The poor chiki wept bitterly for a quarter of an hour, and then ex-

Again, as King Alfred was so busily employed in tion and good-will. If they are reviled for a morimming his bow and arrows that he let the cakes ment by men anxious only to divide their spoils, stormy character, and has so comported himself that Ollivier Ministry which lasted just long enough to the words Beales and Bravery may be considered destroy an Empire and to replace the Constitutional synonymous. But what makes the appointment so Government, which the Emperor had freely innugratifying is the immense encouragement it gives to gumted, by a grotesque Republic, which probably will not last three mouths, and which nobody in all out money, drunk with ambition and mad with self-

St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sept. 12.

LETTER FROM THE VERY REV. DEAN O'BRIEN .- The

following is a letter addressed from the Very Rev. Dean O'Brien to the President of the Central Council of the Liverpool Young Men's Society :- "Limerick, Sept. 15th, 1870. My Dear President,-I avail myself of the first moment after my arrival to thank you, the Central Council, and the Brothers of Liverpool generally, for the superb entertainment with which I was honoured on this day week. The impression on my mind is deep and lasting; but although the personal honour is estimated as the highest I could receive, the demonstratin of the power and carnestness of our brotherhood is a far greater consolation than any personal gratification I could enjoy. In regard to the evidences of a high tone of culture, manliness, and Christian principle, my friend Mr. Butt was impressed even more deeply than myself. I have been accustomed to such manifestations more than Mr. Butt, yet I could not help a fe. ling of honest Irish pride in all that met my gaze wherever I turned in that fine assemblage. Let me beg of the Council once more to work—and work overgetically. If my voice could only reach those of our middle and higher classes who have not yet joined or aided you, oh, how I would impress upon them the grand power for the Church and for human society, which wealth and intellect may help to consolidate, if they only come to your side. No more magnificent act of the love of God and man can be ordinarily conceived possible. And, my dear President, I again repeat my strong advice to raise your own hall. All our experience tends to prove that our own premises-reading-rooms, library, lecture- room, coffee room, and room for innocent amusement-are not only an attraction but a consolidation to our Institute, and therefore well worthy the attention of ourselves and all who wish for moral progress. When you are prepared, I will undertake to deliver an oration in one of your great halls to help the grand object; and furthermore, I will make it attractive to every class of hearers in Liverpool. This, however, I add to my former offer, and undertake only to prove more strongly my affectionate interest in your advancement. Farewell for a little. I will think of the brothers every day, as those who make my honour and my crown, and who demand my most carnest prayers-as my beloved children.

I am, dear President, ever affectionately yours, R. B. O'BRIEN, D.D., Vicar-General and Dean of Limerick. To M. Daly, Esq., &c., &c."

AN IRISH NATIONAL AMBULANCE CORPS FOR FRANCE.-Movement is London.—Several Irish ladies and gentlemen resident in London, following the example of their country people in Dublin, have formed a national committee in London for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions and sending out able-bodied young Irishmen to from an Irish National Ambulance Corps in France. The committee have taken offices at Bolt-court, Flect-street, to which place, it is stated on the placards which are extensively posted throughout the City, all young Irishmen mustapply. Posters and handbills have been widely circulated in the localities and public-houses where the Irish but the Lord Chief Baron, with a leniency we are people are known to frequent. It is stated that the young Irish volunteers will be sent out in companies of 60 or a hundred at a time, and that they will receive an outfit and pay on their arival in France. Large subscriptions have been already received by the committee, which has made an earnest appeal for more, to enable it to send out without delay the hundreds of young and stalwart Irishmen who make daily application - Daily News,

## UNITED STATES.

REV. HENRY MURPHY, S. J .- The funeral services of Rev. Henry Murphey, S. J., aged 38 years, who died of consumption, at the residence of his brother-in-law, John Bracken, Esq., No. 296 Henry street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 5th inst., took place at the Church of St. Francis Navier, in West Sixteenth street, in this city on the 7th. Father Murphy was born near Euniskillen, Ireland, and was educated at a public school near that city. When eighteen years old he came to this country, and, after a brief sejourn, went to Montreal, where he entered the Theological, Seminary of St. Sulpice. After a time he joined the Society of Jesus, and on returning to New York, was ordained about five years ago. He was for some time back attached to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth street. The deceased was the brother of the Rev. Mark Murphy, the celebrated linguist, and also of the Rev. P. Murphy, who died a victim to the yellow fever while ministering to the sufferers from that epidemic on Staten Island, a few years ago. The clergymen and relatives of the deceased were present at the obsequies, and, with Rev. John Papst, Superior to the West Sixteenth street House, accompanied the body to Fordham, where it was interred in the College Cemetery.

BEQUESTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. - The will of Mrs. Catherine Drexel, relict of the late F. M. Drexel, was admitted to probate on Monday last, and by its terms \$2,000 is left to each of the following institutions:-St. John's Orphan Asylum, House of the Good Shepherd, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, and St. Joseph's Hospital. The remainder of the estate, which is valued at \$500,000, is divided amongst the daughters of the deceased and their children. No provision is made for the sons, because (in the language of the deceased) "of having been engaged with their late father for many years in a profitable business, and having succeeded him in it, they all enjoy opportunities of acquiring competencies which are necessarily wanting to my daughters; and the disposition made by me of my estate is not dictated by any greater love or attachment for my daughters, but simply a desire to place all my children, as far as I am able, on a footing of equality." Mr. John D. Vankenan is trustee for the daughters, and Messrs. A. J. Drexel and John D. Lankenan, executors of the Will.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

Thirty-five men were buried alive on Thursday by the caving in of a coal mine at Caseyville, Ill.

Wife Munder.-A drunkard named Carney, livin in Stoughton, Mass., went home and asked his wife who was in bed at the time, for some money; on her replying that she had none to give him, he took an axe, and literally chopped her head to pieces.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAMER.—The boiler of a steamer belonging to Geo W. Hoyt, an American citizen, and claimed: "Well, I shall mind it less if France is running between Yeddo and Yokohama, Japan, blew saved." He was only manifesting the same generous up on the 19th ult., killing ninteeen persons, and