

capitulation, resume service during this campaign. But, consequently on the catastrophe which happened to the army I had the honor to command, I desire, like the greater portion of the officers of that army, to share the fate of my soldiers. I will ask the Prussian authorities therefore, when the state of my wound will permit removal (which the doctors say will be in five or six weeks), that I may be confined in some place in Germany.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) MACMAHON, Marshal of France.

LETTER FROM MARSHAL MACMAHON.

Marshal McMahon, who has been residing at Pour-au-Bois, near Bouillon, at the chateau of the Mayor, has sent to the *Organe* of Namur the following interesting note:—Marshal McMahon was wounded on the 1st of September, at 6 in the morning, at the very commencement of the last battle, in which he held no command. 'It was by order of the Minister of War, Comte de Palikao, and of the Committee of Defense, that he executed the march which proved so fatal to the arms of France. This is what infallibly happens when people take upon them to direct the movements of distant armies from the closet. In these circumstances one can draw up a general plan, but one cannot descend to details; and this is what Gen. Cousin de Montauban forgot. Marshal McMahon's intention was to fall back on Paris, after having reorganized the army so unfortunately undone at Sedan. He was not permitted to accomplish his wise project. As soon as the state of his health will permit, Marshal McMahon will not fail to publish proofs that he cannot be considered responsible for the immense disaster at Sedan. Between a victorious army and the frontier of a neutral nation, there was no escape if an accident occurred.'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH.—SOLENN TRIDUUM.—A grand and solemn sight was witnessed on the 11th ult., in the Cathedral Church, Marlborough street, when the triduum, or three days' thanksgiving to God for the definition of the dogma of infallibility, declared at the Ecumenical Council, commenced. Prelates from the remotest parts of Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, were present to assist at the august rites, and to show how one and united was the Church of Christ spread over the habitable globe. The ceremonies of the 11th ult., were well calculated to fill the minds of the vast congregation, who filled every part of the sacred edifice set apart for the laity, with joy and thanksgiving, as they told that in the midst of the sanguinary strife, bitter hostilities, and revolutions of the world, the Church of which they were members went calmly on her great mission, regardless of the dangers that surrounded her, the enemies who sought her overthrow, and the calamities by which she was assailed, because she confided in the promises of her Divine Founder, and in the indestructible life breathed into her by Him who gave her authority for the salvation and government of mankind to the end of time. In the grand procession which was formed, were his Eminence Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin; Dr. McGettigan, Lord Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, with ten other Lord Bishops, and the most distinguished clergymen in the country. The procession which was formed by the students, clergy, canons, and prelates, took the places assigned to them in the sanctuary. The service was most impressively solemn. Pontifical High Mass, at which his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop presided. The prelate celebrant was the Lord Bishop of Limerick, assisted by the Rev. T. O'Reilly and the Rev. P. O'Neill as deacons; the Rev. W. Irwin, assistant priest, and the Rev. J. McSwiggan, master of ceremonies. The assistants at the episcopal throne were the Very Rev. Dean O'Connell, the Very Rev. Mgr. Woodcock, and the Very Rev. Canon Keogh. After the First Gospel, the Very Rev. Thomas Burke, O. P., ascended the pulpit and delivered a magnificent discourse. The imposing ceremonies were continued on the following days, on each of which the same dignitaries took part in the proceeding.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal*.

BALBEARY NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The above new church has rapidly advanced towards completion, and will, it is expected, be soon slated. No one can fail to admire its elegant style of architecture as well as the solidity of its structure. The respected pastor, Rev. Mr. Supple, as well as the respectable farmers of the parish, at their last meeting reported continued progress, but would thankfully acknowledge receipts of any sums sent to them to complete so neat and so necessary an edifice. The church, being built on a hill, will command an extensive view, and must suggest itself to any observer as "the neat little church which tops the neighboring hill." Mr. J. Kieran, architect has paid assiduous attention to the progress of the building. The ground was generously given by the landlord (H. Baker, Esq., of Balheary) and his respectable tenant Mr. Lyons, who occupies the adjoining lands.

Father Curley, P. P., has built a beautiful church at the base of Cronagh Patrick, on the shores of the broad Atlantic. We shall refer to this church in our next. In the meantime, we cannot postpone mentioning that any claims supported by Father Curley in the interests of religion and country must be liberally met. We doubt much if there be a man in Mayo, lay or cleric, who gave more effective battle to the oppressor than Father Curley, and that, too, when many of us were not old enough or strong enough to join in the good fight. Poor Mr. Moore, in one of his soul-stirring and eloquent addresses, to the people, once familiarly called Father Curley "Con of the Hundred Fights." We hope Father Curley will be met in the spirit he always meets the claims of country or the calls of religion. We refer to the announcement in our advertising columns.—*Mayo Examiner*.

Mr. Clark, late Clerk to the Sligo Board of Guardians, has been voted a retiring allowance of £70 per annum. Mr. James Rowlett has been appointed to the office of clerk, vacated by his retirement.

DEATH OF AN INSURGENT CHIEF.—Under this heading the *Carlow Post* announces the death of a man named Lawless, an inmate of the Carlow workhouse, which took place on Thursday week. The *Post* says:—Lawless had been an Insurgent Chief in 1798, and took an active part in the battles of Wexford, New Ross, Newtownbarry, and Kilmoney; was a captain of the United Irishmen, and died at the patriarchal age of 109 years. He resided barley at the workhouse in 1866, and was supported in town afterwards for a short time, but shortly returned to the house, where he retained his faculties to the last. On Sunday last the funeral took place, when some thousands marched in procession after the remains; and a collection is now on foot for the purpose of collecting funds for a Celtic cross over the remains of the venerable "Insurgent Chief."

In consequence of the burning of several cottages on the estate of Mr. John Farrell, of Moynalty, county Meath, and of his steward having been fired at some time ago, that gentleman has announced his intention to reside elsewhere for the future. The tenants have held a meeting, and have subscribed £250 as a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of the late outrage. At the village of Kilmesson, in the same county, the house of a carpenter was set fire to during his absence, and burnt to the ground, with all his property.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.—We understand that on Monday, 5th inst., the Waterford, New Ross, and Wexford Junction Railway was opened from Bagenalstown to Borris, and that on the following Monday

it was further opened to Ballywilliam, and will in the course of a few days be opened to Ballyhogue. The opening of this line will confer incalculable advantages upon Wexford, as it will open up to this county the county of Carlow, the midland counties and the North of Ireland.—*Wexford People*, 17th ult.

LADIES!—"NO IRISH NEED APPLY."—The following advertisement appeared in a Dublin cotemporary this week:—

"Wanted, a Protestant Governess to take charge of a little girl of 7; good Music, French, and Drawing necessary, and experience in teaching; no Irish lady need apply."

"Irish Protestant Ladies" hide your heads! "Queen's Institute" close your doors! "Trinity College" suspend your examinations for "ladies!" There is to be no further use for any of you! No "Irish Protestant lady" is fit to act as a governess to a little girl of 7. What is the obstacle? Where is the difficulty? Is her French supposed to be of the "Stratford-atte-Bow" variety? Is she, coming from "Wild Ireland," all it is called the "land of song," likely to be ignorant of a "good music" (sic)? Or is the young "party" of "seven" exigent in the matter of "drawing"? Perhaps the Irish Protestant "ladies" are suspected of a taint of "Fenianism," dangerous to the loyalty of "girls of seven." We thought this sickening cant would have stopped short at grooms, coachmen, &c. Now "ladies" are included in the overbearing insult.—*Irish Sportsman and Farmer*.

The Coast Fishery in Mayo has been entirely forgotten under the pressure of the extermination policy of the past. Herrings, or sea fish of any kind, are seldom seen, although all the fish that could be sent from Westport to the several towns would be greedily consumed. We hail the establishment of the fishery at Boffin as a cheering fact. We welcome the promoters because they are from Belfast, where Irishmen and Irish enterprise flourish. If the Company place a steamer in the bay for their own traffic and the general traffic of the populations in the towns, islands, and coasts around them in connection with the railway at Westport, they would confer a great benefit. In this they should receive the cordial and material assistance of Westport and of the Railway Company. The Rev. John O'Boyle, whose benevolent solicitude for the poor fishermen is so widely known, takes a lively interest in the success of a Company so closely allied with the interests of the people.—*Mayo Examiner*.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATERFORD HARBOR.—At a meeting yesterday of the Harbor Commissioners it was resolved to erect a breakwater, and pier, at Passage roadstead, at the cost of eleven thousand pounds, provided powers are granted to levy a toll on shipping using the roadstead. The new work will vastly improve the port, and make the passage one of the safest roadsteads in the kingdom. Lord Waterford, proprietor of the soil, has subscribed, and given permission to quarry and use the stones on his property for the work. Poor fishermen will be greatly benefited by it, and the fishery of the district improved.—*Freeman*.

PROFESSION AT THE CONVENT OF MERCY, DOWNPATRICK.—On Thursday, feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrigan officiated at the interesting ceremony of Reception in the above convent. The young ladies who received the white veil were Miss Mullan, only daughter of late Matthew Mullan, Esq., brewer, of Belfast, and Miss Russell, eldest daughter of Henry Russell, Esq., of Ballystrew, County Down, their names in religion being Sister Mary Ignatius Joseph and Sister Mary Xavier Joseph. Besides the friends of the young ladies, there were also present Rev. P. O'Kane, P. P., Downpatrick; Rev. N. Crickard, P. P., Saul; Rev. E. O'Connor, P. P., Kilmore; Rev. H. Hanna, P. P., Bryansford; Rev. C. Quinn, P. P., Carrickfergus; Rev. W. Blaney, Adm., St. Peter's, Belfast; Rev. P. McKenna, C. C., Downpatrick; Rev. C. O'Hara, C. C., Downpatrick; and Rev. R. Russell.

FEDERALISM.—We believe it was Curran who, when asked by a friend for his opinion upon a manuscript novel, said—"Read it over again, and wherever you find a passage which you think particularly fine, strike your pen through it." We cannot help thinking Mr. Butt would have done well if he had acted upon this advice with regard to his pamphlet on Irish Federalism, before he submitted it to the public. He would thus have secured for his really learned and sound exposition of his plan, a consideration which his flights of fancy into the future of Ireland may possibly prevent in the case of some sorer and thoughtful readers. There are two faults common to most Irish writers upon Irish affairs and prospects, into both of which Mr. Butt has fallen.—The one is that to which we have alluded; the other is a whining confession of Irish poverty, misery, and weakness, which produces in the mind of an arrogant world pity instead of respect, doubt and distrust instead of confidence and hope. Nothing succeeds like success, and the certain fact, which nobody can deny, that Ireland is growing in material prosperity, will do more towards establishing her claim for fair treatment in the eyes of England and of Europe, than any appeal for commiseration that can be preferred. We make these remarks in no desire to undervalue Mr. Butt's argument, but rather to disembarass it from the meretricious soporific with which he has obscured it. Mr. Butt has done good service by his very clear and correct exposition of the nature of Federation, of the Constitution of Ireland before and after the Revolution of 1782, and of the principles upon which a Federal Union with England might be established in a more perfect and practicable form than that which the illustrious authors of that revolution were able to effect. Federation, Mr. Butt correctly defines to be "an application of the great principle of freedom, which maintains local privileges against the despotism of central power." It has been realised in various modes in ancient and modern times: in the Achaean League; in the Union of the Seven Provinces which maintained the civil and religious freedom in a small corner of Europe, little favored by nature, against the entire power of Spain; in the Swiss Republic; in the United States of America which withstood the whole force of England, and, most opposite of all, in the example, but three years old, of the Dominion of British North America. The idea in all these instances was identical—the object in view was a development of the full freedom, prosperity, and power of the several parts of an Empire, and their combination in the united strength of the whole. In order to realise this idea there must be, as there is in British North America, a separate Legislature and a separate Administration for each province, and a common Legislature and a common Administration for the common concerns of the Dominion. In the Irish Constitution, even after '82, the latter condition was wanting, and so far the Federation of the two Kingdoms was imperfect. It was imperfect in not giving to Ireland any share in the common government of the Empire: it was antagonistic to the principle of Federation in holding the Irish Parliament in subordination to that of England. These important points are brought into very clear light by Mr. Butt, in an instructive sketch of the constitution and power of the Irish Parliament before the Union, which will repay an attentive perusal. Even after the Revolution of '82, when England renounced the power of binding Ireland by English statutes, all Irish Bills were submitted to the English Privy Council, and were not assented to by the Crown in Ireland until they were approved of by that body, and returned with a certificate of such approval under the Great Seal of England. Under Poyning's law, no legislation could be originated in the Irish Parliament, no Bill could be submitted to it unless the heads of it were first approved of by the English Privy Council; and Poyning's law was modified, not

repealed, by the legislation of '82. Then, although Ireland had a full control over her own taxation and revenue, she had absolutely no voice in the external affairs of the Empire. "The King of Ireland declared war and made peace by proclamations framed in his English Privy Council, and by its advice." Treaties with foreign Powers were made by English Ministers, and could only require the sanction of the Irish Parliament if they contained stipulations which might affect Irish trade. Over India and the Colonies the English Parliament exercised supreme and exclusive control. The only control, if it can be called control, which Ireland could exercise would have been by refusing to contribute any share of the expenses of the armaments of a war." Thus the Irish Parliament had at once too much and too little power. It had full power to impose not only internal taxes but Customs duties, and could thus hamper the general trade of the Empire, while it had no voice whatever in external relations which must affect Ireland in common with the other members of the Federation. These defects on both sides Mr. Butt proposes to avoid in his plan. He would preserve the Imperial Parliament as it is now, "composed of English, Scotch, and Irish representatives, having full control over all legislation affecting the Crown of the United Kingdom or the administration of Royal power." He would leave to it all its powers of legislation in regard to foreign and colonial relations, and the supplies and expenditure for Imperial purposes. In all these matters, including, of course, Customs duties external or interprovincial, the Imperial Parliament would be supreme over Ireland as well as England, as it is now; but Ireland would still retain a voice in their management through her representatives, such as she is now supposed to have. To the Federal Irish Parliament Mr. Butt would give "all the control over Irish affairs which the old Irish Parliament possessed—with this difference only, that Ireland would be subject to the taxation which it would be in the power of the Imperial Parliament, for Imperial purposes, to impose. Over all the rest of the revenue and resources of Ireland the Irish Parliament would have complete control—a control to be exercised under that constitutional restriction which obliges all grants of public money to be made only on the recommendation of the Crown. Every matter relating to the internal administration of the country—our post-office, our public works, our courts of justice, our corporations, our systems of education, our manufactures and our commerce (here we presume, Mr. Butt inadvertently omitted to prefix to commerce the predicate "internal") would all be left under the management of our Domestic Parliament." The body to which this trust should be committed Mr. Butt would constitute of the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland—the Lords to be resident noblemen; the Commons to be elected, to the number of 250 or 300, in counties and boroughs, by elections separate and distinct from those to be held for the representatives of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament. Into the arguments by which Mr. Butt sustains his views as to the failure of the existing plan of union, as to the advantages of the more perfect Federal system he proposes, and as to the utility of the objections generally made to any change, we cannot now enter. We can, however, recommend them as able and temperate, and, with the exception to which we have alluded, well suited for those who may be disposed to apply reason rather than sentiment to the study of a question likely, under the present circumstances of Europe, to assume a character of great gravity and importance.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.—Like the *Times*, some of the Dublin Protestant papers already exult in the downfall of the Holy See, which in the fullness of worldly wisdom they attribute to the act of the Ecumenical Council proclaiming the Papal Infallibility. Irish Catholics, however, await with unwavering confidence the manifestation of the power of the Son of God which shall scatter and confound the enemies of His Church. We have no fear for the Holy Father; but we look with anxiety for the catastrophe by which it may please God to overwhelm the faithless, and perhaps involve all Europe in its consequences.

WHOLESALE EVICTIONS BY A TENANT RIGHT M. P.—The Rev. G. Joseph Gowing, D.D., in a letter in the *Freeman's Journal* of the 9th ult., details the eviction, under apparently most harsh and unjustifiable circumstances, of 117 people from the estate, at Fedden, near Balinglass, of Mr. Dick the member for Wicklow. The Rev. Dr. Gowing states that of these people not one owed a penny rent, and they had offered to make up an increase if permitted to remain. One of the holdings had been in possession of the family evicted for 300 years, the last representative of whom is now cast on the world with a family of 12. Already within a few days a Protestant family has been put in possession of the late residence and farm of an evicted Catholic, a proceeding which gives colour to the whole affair, and likely to furnish the intention as regards the remainder. Dr. Gowing exclaims that this thing is done by the agents and on the estate of him who owes his respect and countless victories on the hustings to the Clergy and Catholics of Wicklow, of him whose last election address was so strongly in favour of tenant-right, and in which a landlord depriving a tenant of his means of living was stigmatised. A Mr. Samuel Fenton, agent to Mr. Dick, has replied in the *Freeman* of the 14th ult., to Rev. Dr. Gowing's letter, which Mr. Fenton characterizes as "malicious, exaggerated, and mischievous." The value of Mr. Fenton's contradiction may be estimated from the fact that he says, "All the poor residents (except two who preferred money instead) have been restored to their dwellings, places, free of rent and provided with constant employment, &c." Mr. Fenton says nothing about the land, and as the employment, of course, depends on the employer, he must know that the people by the change are absolutely at his mercy. He says it was well known Mr. Dick desired to take the land into his own hands for the purpose of reclamation. With regard to the Protestant in possession of the evicted Catholic's holding, Mr. Fenton says it is merely a temporary arrangement until said Protestant can be more suitably provided for elsewhere. The case of the family whose ancestors had enjoyed the holding for 300 years, Mr. Fenton meets with the loose assertion that "people about here" inform him that it is no such thing, and he declines to believe it on mere tradition without record of title. The rest of Mr. Fenton's reply is occupied with unimportant items in Dr. Gowing's letter, or with justifications for the act. On the whole he corroborates what he calls "malicious, exaggerated, and mischievous."—*Dublin Cor. of Tablet*.

MR. ISAAC BUTT, Q. C., ON IRISH NATIONALITY.—At a banquet given on Thursday evening, 8th ult., in Liverpool by the Catholic Young Men's Societies in that town to Dr. O'Brien, Catholic Dean of Limerick, Mr. Butt, Q. C., was one of the principal speakers. Responding to the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland," he said he believed that the time was not far distant when Irishmen of all creeds and classes would unite in the common-sense movement of asking for Ireland the privilege of managing her own affairs, and he believed that movement would be successful. (loud applause.) They might believe him, however, when he said that, whatever influence he could extend to the movement, it should not be guided or actuated by any hostility to England, or the English Constitution (applause); for there was no cause of enmity between the people of Ireland and the people of England (hear). There was no Englishman that knew his interests that would not wish Ireland prosperous and independent; and there was no Irishman who knew his own interests that ought not to wish to see every Englishman proud, happy and prosperous (loud applause). He looked with

great earnestness towards such associations as the Young Men's Societies in prospect of the future of Ireland, because he believed that no man was safe in seeking the extension of popular power and in exciting popular feeling unless he had over the people whom he excited the control and guide of religion (applause). If there had been Young Men's Societies in France, and if there had been a Dean of Lyons to take the place of a Dean of Limerick, the French Revolution would have taken a very different turn, and order would have reigned in France from that day to this, instead of the various changes of Governments they have seen (hear, hear). The toast to which they had asked him to respond would be received with enthusiasm in every colony in the British Empire, for there was not a colony in which Irishmen were not vindicating their race. Could any man look to the history of Ireland and the Irish race and not mark that there had been with that race a dealing unexampled in the history of the world, except as regarded the Jews, the chosen race of God? By what persecutions had not the Irish race been attempted to be exterminated? How many sanguinary wars had tried to sweep them from the world? But where were they now? Multiplied as the Jews of old multiplied against the persecutions of the Egyptians. Wherever English enterprise was carried the English colonisation existed there were the Irish to be found. They were strong and prosperous everywhere except in their own land; and wherever they went they possessed a proud nationality, and their hearts beat with memories of the old land (loud applause). Let Irishmen meet under whatever form they pleased, there was one thing uppermost in their hearts, and that was the question of Irish nationality (great cheering).—*Catholic Times*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRO-CATHEDRAL, KENSINGTON.—The Rev. Dr. Anderson commenced, last Sunday evening, a course of sermons explanatory of the teachings of the Catholic Church respecting Infallibility, Confession, and the Mass. The first was the subject of last Sunday evening's sermon, and the chief point dwelt upon was that the clearest proofs of the Infallibility of St. Peter and his successors are to be found in the Bible.—*Tablet*, 11th ult.

S. ALOYSIUS, SOMERSTOWN.—The Rev. C. B. Garside resumed his series of discourses at the High Mass on Sunday last. On the two preceding Sundays the preacher had spoken of the twofold unity of the Church, namely, the unity of faith and the unity of fellowship. This unity, he now went on to say, existed mainly in the Primacy of Peter.—*Ibid*.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE'S BIRTHDAY.—The Marquis of Bute attained his 23rd year on Monday. In celebration of the event flags were hoisted on all the public buildings in Newport, and nearly all the principal tradesmen had banners suspended from their upper windows. The children belonging to the Catholic schools, about 1,500 in number, marched in procession through the principal streets. All the day and Sunday scholars, numbering several thousands, had tea provided for them at the expense of the Marquis at their respective school-houses. In the evening the Mayor and Corporation of Newport dined with the Marquis at the castle.

The following message from Her Majesty was recently received by Admiral Sir Sydney Dueres, K.C.B., at the Admiralty:—"The Queen has already expressed to several of the widows and near relatives of the unfortunate sufferers in the late shipwreck Her Majesty's deep sympathy with them in their affliction, but there are many others equally deprived of husbands and relations whom the Queen is unable to reach except through an official channel. Her Majesty, therefore, desires that measures may be taken to signify to the widows and relatives of the whole of the crew, of all ranks, who perished in the Captain the expression of Her Majesty's deep sympathy with them, and to assure them that the Queen feels most acutely the misfortune that has at once deprived Her Majesty of one of her finest ships of war and of so many gallant seamen, and which has inflicted upon their widows and other relatives losses which must for ever be deplored."

In the eight principal towns of Scotland as many as 2,368 deaths were registered in August. The Registrar-General states that increase of population being allowed for, this is 242 above the average of the month for the last ten years, and, excepting August, 1868, is the greatest number recorded in any month of August since the Registration Act came into operation. The annual rate of mortality was 14 per 1,000 persons in Perth, 22 in Aberdeen, 23 in Edinburgh, 31 in Glasgow and Dundee, 34 in Paisley, and 35 in Greenock and in Leith. Of the 2,368 deaths no less than 1,187, or 50 per cent, were of children under five years of age. The zymotic (epidemic and contagious) class of diseases proved fatal in 647 persons, thus constituting 27 per cent of the mortality. This rate was exceeded in Dundee and Greenock, from the fatality of diarrhoea in these towns. The most fatal of the epidemics was diarrhoea, which caused 288 deaths, or 12.1 per cent of the mortality.

RETIRED PROTESTANT MINISTERS.—By an Act of Parliament, recently passed, clergymen of the Established Church, by signing a document and going through certain formalities, can give up their profession, and become, to all intents and purposes, laymen, without any legal disabilities. Parliament will be open to them; so also will the jury box.—*Catholic Times*.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN A TUNNEL.—On Tuesday, the eleven o'clock express from Liverpool to Wigan left the rails when in Upholland tunnel. A third-class carriage was smashed, two passengers (men) were killed, and several badly hurt. The line in the tunnel was in course of repair.

SAD ACCIDENT TO THE IRISH MAIL.—A sad accident occurred to the Irish mail train on Wednesday morning, when passing Tanworth, on its way to London. By some mismanagement of the points the train left the through line, and ran on to a siding. From this the engine, two post-office vans, and a passenger carriage fell over an embankment into the river Anker. The driver and stoker, and a Catholic priest, were killed, and several persons severely injured. The Catholic priest has been identified as the Rev. Father Healey, Tower-hill, London. He was in the first-class carriage next the front guard's van. He was found immersed in water an hour after the accident happened. In his pocket was found a tourist ticket from Kingstown to London. Father King, another Catholic clergyman who was in the same compartment as Father Healey, escaped with a few contusions.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that such steps have been taken by the Lords of the Admiralty that in future there will be no likelihood of the recurrence of such a scandal in a country so rich and powerful as England as a fleet or ship being detained in port for want of a proper supply of ammunition and ordnance stores.

THE VICTIMS OF SCARLET FEVER.—We are about to make a statement which in its bare simplicity will, we venture to believe, strike all thoughtful persons as appalling. During the 21 years 1848 to 1868 there were registered in England and Wales 415,982 deaths from scarlet fever and its allied disease diphtheria. To bring this number down to the present time, exact data are not yet forthcoming, but the means exist for approximating fairly enough to the truth. Thus the registration accounts for 1869 are at present incomplete, but we know that 6,181 fatal cases were recorded in London during that year; and as the scarlet fever mortality is, if anything, rather less than greater in the metropolis by comparison with the rest of the country, it may be esti-

mated on the basis of population that at least 40,000 deaths occurred throughout England last year.—Curiously enough, we have fuller information about 1870 in consequence of the extension of the Registrar-General's quarterly returns, which show that in the six months ending June last 13,900 deaths were returned by the registrars as resulting from scarlet fever and diphtheria—a number which we suspect, however, to be under rather than over the mark. Here, then, we have an aggregate in round numbers of 470,000 persons who have fallen victims to one type of zymotic disease in the last twenty-two and a half years. Of these the loss is absolute, irretrievable. But what of those whom the disease attacked, yet did not kill outright? Anything like an accurate estimate is out of the question, thanks to the supineness of past and present Governments, who have neglected so obviously important a branch of health statistics as is the record of sickness among the population. On the most moderate assumption as to the proportion of deaths to attacks, it is probable that at least five millions of persons in England have, during the 22½ years, suffered more or less severely from attacks of scarlet fever and diphtheria. That a considerable number of these persons ultimately perished by other maladies, either induced by the original attack or supervening on a broken constitution, must undoubtedly be taken for granted. In fact, it is impossible to gauge the full extent of the mischief done where the ramifications are almost endless and frequently obscure. For can it be necessary to do more than point to the absolute slaughter of nearly half a million victims as a reason for the adoption of the most stringent measures against the culpable ignorance and criminal neglect alluded to in this journal of last week. Let it be remembered that 62 per cent of the victims are children under five years of age, who are incapable of taking steps for their own preservation, and who have therefore the strongest of all claims upon the protection of the State.—*British Medical Journal*.

EMPEROR ON HER RECEPTION IN ENGLAND.—LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Empress Eugenie yesterday sent a letter to the Emperor concerning her reception in England. She stated that all official recognition of her presence had been postponed at her own request. Nothing could have been tendered than her treatment. Queen Victoria sent at once a letter offering to pay her a State visit. The Prince of Wales immediately upon her arrival wrote her expressing the kind remembrance entertained by the Princess and himself of their visits to Paris, and of great kindness displayed towards them by her at the Tuileries, and begging to know in what way either the Princess or himself could serve her. The Empress says she is in excellent health and good spirits, as is also the Prince Imperial. Lord Ashburnham has offered her his mansion in Sussex. The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Petrie, Marquis of Lansdowne and many other persons have begged permission to pay their respects to her. The diplomatists in London, encouraged by the American Minister, express confident hopes of the downfall of the Republic and the restoration of the Empire.

The *Times* of the 20th ult. says:—The 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), under the command of Col. Lord A. G. Russell, reached Woolwich yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by rail from Gravesend, at which port they had disembarked from Her Majesty's steam troopship *Tamar*, Capt. H. D. Hickey, that morning from Canada. The marching-in strength of the regiment was 64 officers, 548 non-commissioned officers and men, 29 women, and 123 children. The corps was met at the station by Major-General Sir David Wood, K. C. B., Commandant of the Garrison, and Lieut. Col. R. Biddulph, Royal Artillery, Assist. Quartermaster-General. The full band of the Royal Artillery played them from the station to the infantry barracks in Francis-street, which has been prepared for their accommodation. The battalion left Canada on the 4th inst., and arrived at Gravesend on the 17th. Owing to the regiment having to disembark at Gravesend, the men were put to a great deal of unnecessary trouble and delay in reaching their quarters; it appears a very useless piece of routine, as there is ample room for the *Tamar*, and even much larger vessels, to berth alongside the T pier in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, where the passengers and baggage might be unloaded, without any difficulty, at any time. The Marine Commandant's residence, in Rushmore, adjoining the barracks, lately occupied by Major-General Sir E. C. Wurde, K. C. B., has been fitted up as quarters for 12 officers of the corps. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur holds a commission as Lieutenant in this battalion, and served with it in Canada at the time when the Dominion was invaded by the Fenians. It was understood that Prince Arthur would return to Woolwich and rejoin his regiment on its arrival in the garrison, but we believe his stay in Scotland with Her Majesty will be prolonged for some few months. When he does resume his military duties he will, it is stated, reside, as formerly, at his private house in Greenwich Park, which has just been thoroughly repaired and done up.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.—The report of Mr. D. Walker, assistant inspector of factories, for the first half of the year 1870, states that being in Glasgow he examined 200 young persons, principally boys of 12 years old and upwards, employed in the tobacco manufactories of that city; they were selected at random, and proved a fair average of their class. Only 46, or 23 per cent, were able to read; and several of these read very imperfectly. It is right to add that many of the children employed in the tobacco manufactories in Scotland belong to the "Arab chess," whose parents are wilfully neglectful or have not the means of attending to their education. Others are orphans left to provide for themselves in the best way they can. Mr. Walker says that "in Scotland the parochial authorities generally speaking, do not take much interest in the education of the poor and orphan children; their great object appears to be to keep down the rates." Scotland wants her Education Bill.

UNITED STATES.

The interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new and beautiful church recently erected at Wilkesbarre, Pa., by Rev. Dennis O'Haran, took place on Sunday, 18th ult., Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Haran, D.D., officiating.

The corner-stone of the new church to be erected under the patronage of the "Maternity of the Blessed Virgin," at Bustleton, Pa., was laid on Sunday, 2nd inst., by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, assisted by a number of the clergy.

The *Catholic Mirror* of October 1st says:—The Rt. Rev. Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina reached Baltimore on Thursday of last week, in excellent health and spirits, and eager to resume the zealous discharge of his pastoral duties at home, after his no less arduous duties at Rome, as one of the Fathers of the Ecumenical Council.

The Catholics of Pikeville have for the last two weeks enjoyed rare spiritual blessings through the efforts of their zealous pastor. First, a Retreat, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, which was closed by the beautiful devotion of the Forty Hours. This was followed by a course of sermons or lectures, delivered every evening, by different eloquent clergymen from Baltimore and Washington.—*Baltimore Mirror*, Oct. 1.

On Monday evening, Sept. 19th, a fair commenced in Dedham, in aid of the institution of the Sisters of Charity in that town. The fair was opened by suitable addresses from Patrick Donahoe, Esq., and J. Boyle O'Reilly, Esq., who were introduced by the zealous pastor of Dedham, Rev. J. Brennan.—*Boston Pilot*.