THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-SEPT. 2, 1870.

The majority of the Hon. Henry Power Charles, son and heir of Right Hon. Viscount and Viccountess Monck, was celebrated upon his picturesque and extensive estate of Charleville, on August 1, in a joyous and becoming manner. A splendid banquet was given al fresco to the tenants, accompanied by fireworks on a brilliant scale, and a country ball after the most approved and thoroughly enjoyable fashion.

A gallant act of heroism was performed on July 29, at Queenstown, by a young lady. At a bathing shed for the accommodation of ladies, amongst other visitors were Mrs. Jack and Miss Cummins, of Queenstown. While the latter lady was engaged at her toilette she heard the screams of a person drowning. With remarkable courage she plunged into the water and swam to Mrs. Jack, who had been carried by the tide beyond her depth. Miss Cum-mins, with cool heroism, laid hold of the sinking lady and brought her ashore.

A communication in the Cork Constitution of a late date says :- The rapidity with which the crops have ripened within the last few days is the subject of general remark. The wheat crop has, as it were rushed into ripeness, and the oat crop also. The effect of this on the latter crop is anything but beneficial, and some genial showers to swell the grain would be a great boon to the farmer. However, all things considered, the present harvest excels those of several years past by marked superiority.

In the British House of Commons, on the 29th ult, on the vote of £2,000 for encouraging the cultivation of flax in Ireland, Mr. Monck, the member from Gloucester, objected, and the Secretary to the Treasury said that the vote last year was £3,000, and that the Government intended to decrease it by £1,000 a year until it was wholly extinguished. Mr. Alderman Lusk was delighted to hear that no more public money was to be spent on Irish flax. The vote was then agreed to.

The Anglo Celt, of August 6, says :-- It becomes our very sad duty to record the death of Miss Kate Hague, youngest beloved daughter of William Hague, Esq., J. P., Brook Vale, Cavan. The melancholy event took place on Saturday last, 30th ult., after a tedious illness, which she bore with the resignation and calmness of a true and pious Christian. The deceased young lady, who had just attained her 23rd year, was universally beloved for her amiability, gentleness, and great piety.

A child aged three years named Eliza M'Sweeney was knocked down on the evening of the 2d ult., in Great Britain street, Dublin, by a horse and van. The injured child was at once brought to Jervis street Hospital, where she died in a very short time. Laurence Hayes, the driver of the vehicle, voluntarily gave himself up to the police, but was acquitted of all blame by the coroner's jury.

It is said that the potato blight has manifested itself rather extensively in the County of Mayo. Its appearance at this late period, however, is not generally followed by any serious results to the tuber. Its ravages are generally confined to the stalk, and do not seriously affect the potato itself.

James O'Connor and Michael Belcher, journeymen tailors, convicted of conspiracy and intimidation in connection with the tailors' strike, were sentenced on the 2d ult, the former to two years imprisonment and the latter to eighteen months; Judge Keogh remarking that he looked on O'Connor as the head and front of the movement, which had produced so much trouble, disturbance and loss in the city.

A correspondent, writing from Sligo on the 2d ult. :- There are anumber of young rowdy "Orangemen" in this town, who walk about in groups especially of a Sunday night, evidently for the purpose of irritating those who do not agree with them in polemics. On Sunday night, as is often the case, a party of those came into collision with three other men and a fight ensued in which one of the Orange party John Boyd, received a good beating. The police arrested three men on the charge of b.ing concerned in the affair.

A telegram from Wexford states that the vicinity of Blackwater was visited with a severe thunder storm during the week ending 6th. Trees were riven in the centre, and a house was thrown down. A rick of hay at Ballyroodran and a stack of oats at Kellish were burnt; three horses and several sheep were killed. Many other casualities in the district have as resulting from the storm, which b wa

A bailiff named John Gallagher, who was employed on Colonel Forde's estate, Scaforde, county Down, was murdered on Friday evening, 29th ult. The unfortunate man was returning, between six and seven o'clock, and as he was walking through the demesne a pistol was discharged at him, with fatal effect, the contents lodging in the brain. It is said that he was robbed of £13; when found, however, he had four notes, six shillings, and his watch upon his person. At the inquest, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. Another investigation is likely to be held. John Gregory, gute-keeper of Col. Forde, has since been arrested in connexion with the outrage.

At the Antrim County Assizes, lately, before Baron Fitzgerald, an action was brought by Marie Louise Clara de Beauval de Rouault, a widow residing in Paris, to recover a sum of £320, which was obtained from her by the defendant, Etienne Stanislaus Don Levi, on the representation that he was the Prince of Ulster, and was the legal heir to extensive properties in Down and Antrim, including one-half Belfast and the town of Downpatrick. The defendant appeared in court and stated that his papers were all historic, and he merely promised he would repay the money when he came into possession of his estates. He produced a pamphlet and newspaper, which, he said would prove his claims to the properties in Antrin and Down. His lordship charged the jury, in the course of which he stated that if Don Levi could show no better title to the ownership of the estates he claimed in Antrim and Down than the authority of the "Annals of the Four Masters," it would be a long time before he would ever get possession of them. The jury, without leaving their box, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

On Monday, July 25, Mr. Carroll, of Corbally, whilst on his return from the fair of the Bridge, was sitting on his own horse side saddle ways. A friend having come up behind him with his car and creel to speak, he pulled the reins, which were only loose on the horse's head, and they gave with him, by which means poor Carrol lost his balance and fell back on the creel and broke his spine, from the effects of which he died next day, The accident had nothing to do with intoxication, as he was perfectly sober at the time. He has left a wife and four children to lament his death.

On Thursday, July 28, as Mr. Pierce Ryan, of Moneygoil, was passing through Toomevara, he was thrown off his car. He was carried home, and Dr. Walsh of Cloghjordan, was soon in attendance, and found Mr. Ryan laboring under dislocation of the hip joint, which was soon reduced, and the patient is going on well.

The great exhibition in connection with the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, opened at Ballinasloe on the 3rd ult. The display in every department was magnificent, and when a prize was won, it was not won easily. The Roscom-mon sheep, which for size, shape, and symmetry, have no equal, formed a striking feature in the The Croker Challenge Cup for the best stalshow. lion, which last year, at the Tralee Royal Show and at the great National Horse Show in Dublin, was won by Robin, the property of Francis H. Power, Esq., Mallow, has fallen on this occasion to Tom King, a thorough bred stallion belonging to Wm. St. George, Esq., county Galway. The Purdon Challenge Cup for the best short-horn bull was awarded to Mr. Chalenor for his beautiful short-horn roan bull Sovereign, which has been for the last three years the terror of the show-yard.

IRELAND AND FRANCE .- The London Spectator, commenting on the Irish manifestations of sympathy with France, observes :--

It is a singular fact that the defeat of the Irishry in 1689 was the means of winning for Ireland a distinguished reputation in Europe. Up to that time the Irish were despised as a horde of brutal and cowardly savages, and even their French allies, who came to fight in the cause of James, the politic Avaux and the courtly Lauzun, spoke of the native troops with loathing and contempt. Sarsfield redeemed the fame of his country ; he won the admiration of France and the unwilling respect of England. When he embarked with twenty thousand Irish soldiers for France, leaving behind him the violated Treaty of Limerick, he laid the foundations of a long and glorious connection between Ireland and France. Those bunished soldiers were the founders of the Irish Brigade, and they soon made their names known in the military history of Europe. Lord Clare's Dragoons more than once turned the tide of battle in the wars of the eighteenth century; and at Fontenoy the desperate valor of the Irish beat back the stubborn columns of England, A ballad, affectionately familiar to Ireland, tells us how,

soon be called for on account of turnip and grass the Bourbons fell, the Republic found herself in in-lands. ternecine feud with England, and the efforts of Ire-

land to win independence at the close of the last century were seconded by the expedition of Hoche, which a fortunate storm drove from Bantry Bay, and by the more disastrous invasion of Humbert. Triffing and vain as were these instalments of assistance, they are remembered as evidences of good will by the Irish peasantry, and they probably prompted numbers of Irishmen to take service in the armics of the First Empire. When Ireland caught the infection of revolution in 1848, it was from France that she sought aid, and was met with eloquent welcome, but nothing more substantial, by Lamartine. Since that time there has been no approximation of ideas between the peoples of France and Ireland, if it were not in 1859, when the Irish were aroused to share in MacMahon's triumph at Ma-

genta. Latterly the sympathies of the Irish Nationalists and revolutionary spirits have been rather turned across the Atlantic, and in the late ebulition of sympathy for France there is probabla no permanence and reality. The address presented at Sandymount declared that Ireland and France were "inseparably allied." Few Irishmen seriously believe anything of the kind. It is natural enough that the Catholic and Celtic population of Ireland should have little appreciation of Teutonic and Protestant Germany; but there are, perhaps, almost as French and Irish nations as between any two countries in Europe.

The Paris correspondent of the Irish Times writes : -Gossip, like the Parisians, constant to little, nor constant to that little long, must fly from the thoughts of war which occupied it so lately, and take up the theme which interests our fickle friends on this side of the Channel at present. This is the recent Irish demonstrations in favour of France. I

say friends, for it is a fact well known by any one acquainted with French feelings, that while England is far from being liked by Frenchmen, what-ever they may pretend to the contrary, Ireland is looked on by them with a friendly eye, and has all their sympathy in its supposed struggle with England for its rights. The late demonstration has added another link to this chain of friendship, and the news of the favourable feeling in Ireland towards them has been the more joyfully received by Frenchmen at this time, the more bitterly the

unwished-for interference, almost amounting to dictation, of England has been lately felt. An Irish medical gentleman, residing not a hundred miles from Ravensdale, in the county Louth, and now in Paris, only waiting for the first telegram from the seat of war announcing the commencement of a great battle, to run down to the field and assist his poor suffering fellow creatures, whether Catholic or Protestant, with that tenderness and skill which he has so honourably displayed in his own country, has heard from friends at home that the Catholic clergy encourage their flocks in their sympathy.

GREAT BRITIAN.

GRAND SOLEMNITY IN A CAPUCHIN MONASTERY IN NORTH WALFS .- The Franciscan Capuchin Monastery at Pant-Asaph, Holywell, North Wales, founded by the Earl of Denbigh, and beyond doubt the largest Roman Catholic establishment in England, was this week the scene of most unusual and magnificent feasts, which drew to this secluded and mountainous district several hundreds from the large manufacturing towns of Birmingham, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Chester, and other places. The occasion was the anniversary of the dedication of Saint Mary of Angels, or Portiuncula, which was performed with magnificent and imposing ceremony. 'The first vespers were song in the con-vent church at four o'clock on Monday, the Rev. Father Guardian officiating. After a sermon by the Rev. James M'Sweeney, S.J., of the neighboring Roman Catholic College of St. Beuno's, Tromeirchion,on the history and conditions of the indulgence of Portiuncula, which is attached to this feast, the relic of St. Francis of Assisi was carried in solemn procession round the outer enclosure of the convent, a large congregation devoutly following. It was dark hefore the throng to the confessional had ceased, but only to recommence the next morning at an early hour. Masses followed each other in succession from six to half-past nine a.m., and no less than three hundred received the Communion, in addition to whom a vast number vent to Communion in the neighboring parish of Holywell. The same morn-ing High Mass commenced at 10.30 a.m., and after the gospel the Rev. Francis Soden, M.A., of St. Patrick's, Liverpool, gave an able discourse on the missions of Christ's Church to the world, and concluded with a fervid appeal to the numerous congregation on behalf of Pant-Asuph, and the work they were pursuing with so generous a self-devoted-ness in that locality. At the end of the sermon Brother Rudolph publicly made his profession in the hands of the Very Rev. Father Guardian, Shortly after the mass the fathers entertained their numerous guests and benefactors in the refectory. But few toasts were proposed. The Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, who presided, spoke of the deep interest he had all along taken in the progress of the community to which he had at all times given such a warm support. The Earl and Lady Denbigh, the Abbe Rogerson, of Paris, and the Rev. Fathers Mann and Fanning, were present. The solemnitics closed with vespers and benediction of the B. Sacrament. The weather was most favourable, and the steamer running conveniently both days between Holywell and Liverpool, the lodging-houses in the town and neighbourhood were crowded .- Liverpool Daily Post, Aug 5th. SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, BART .- This distinguished jurist and advocate has just died, at the age of 87. He had been for many years one of the principal judges of England, as Chief Baron of the Exchequer, from which post he retired in 1866 on account of his great age. He was a moderate Tory in politics, and acted as Attorney-General in 1834, and again in 1841 under Sir Robert Peel. He was a man of eminent attainments, and when he was at the bar, before his promotion to the bench, he had a very large private practice. He had little political weight as a statesman or politician, though he was a member of Parliament for a few years. His brother, General Pollock, was in the campaigns of India, particularly eminent in the Afghan campaign. In person the Chief Baron was tall and stately, very courteous in manners, and in character equally estimable and amiable. He leaves a large family, and several of his sons have achieved a distigntion worthy of their sire. THE PEAL OF BELLS AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH .- On Sunday morning next the magnificent peal of eight bells, which have been placed in the tower of St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, Salisbury-street, during the past week, will be rung for the first time. More than ordinary interest attaches to the event, for, as we have already stated. the bells are the first full peal which have been placed in any Roman Catholic Church in Liverpool since the Reformation. The Rev. Father Clare, S.J., of London-a preacher of great reputation-will dechurch, and on each occasion a collection will be made in aid of the cost of the bells. They were purchased for £500, at the celebrated establishment of Messre. John Murphy and Son, Thomas-street,

The strike among the iron operatives in Fifeshire, Scotland, has turned out a failure, owing to sensible men returning to their work.

The monument to King Robert the Bruce, which is to be erected in Edinburgh will represent the King in chain armor, standing on a rock pedestal. The statue will be in bronze ten feet in height ; the pedestal grey granite, twelve feet high.

The Lords of the Admiralty have decided upon making some valuable additions to the iron-clad navy, and have called upon the leading ship-build-ing firms in the United Kingdom to tender for the construction of four vessels of the Scourge class. It is also intended to build two other ships similar to the Cerberus.

The Army and Nary Gazette has reason to believe that even if the war now being waged on the Continent have an early termination, the Flying Squadron which was to have left England in October, will not now be despatched. Public confidence has received a shock, and cannot be easily restored.

A large force of non-commissioned officers and sappers of the Royal Engineers are now employed at Chatham in throwing up various kinds of field works, and in the construction of batteries and magazines, preparatory to some extensive field work operations which are shortly expected to be carried few practical interests in common between the out, in which the troops of the garrison will take part.

> 'The Loudon Correspondent of the Dublin Express says :- I believe that Mr. Bright has now peremptorily insisted that he should be allowed to resign. The right honorable gentleman placed his resignation in Mr. Gladstone's hands many months ago, but he was persuaded to withdraw it until, at least the Land and Education Bill had been passed. Mr. Bright, feeling that he had a large share in the preparation of these measures, thought it right to give the Government whatever aid might be derived from his name in passing these bills : but, in consequence of the turn which events had taken, the right honorable gentleman declares that he can no longer be responsible for a policy which he has no share in initiating or directing. The vote of $\pounds 2,000,000$ for an increase of the defence is, it is said, believed to be the immediate cause which led the right honorable gentleman to take this step.

> A considerable number of the 18-ton 400-pounder muzzle loading guns have been forwarded from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the service of ships fitting out at Chatham and other ports, and the Military Store Department is now busily engaged in the preparation for shipment of warlike munitions for Malta, Gibraltar, and other foreign stations. Of the 9-pounder muzzle loading guns now in store a large number are being fitted with steel tubes and rifled on the plan of Mr. Henry. In the carriage department the workmen are employed overtime, an immediate demand existing for iron gun carriages, especially for the naval services.

ENGLAND'S MILITARY STRENGTH .- It is of importance to understand what the effective force at the disposal of Great Britain is in the event of her active participation in the Continental war. The array will not inspire any great respect for the provident sagacity of the Government, who, in their desire to obtain a surplus to dazzle the eyes of the nation, have, reduced the army to a most attenuated condition, and left the country without any resource to fall back upon in case of such an emergency as may any day arise. We understand that the answer of the Commander-in-Chief, when asked as to our disposable force for the occupation of Belgium, should such a proceeding be resolved upon, was that he had not a single regiment to spare out of the United Kingdom. This fact is not reassuring to the nation. It will, probably, think Mr. Lowe's well-stuffed budget has been too dearly bought, at the risk of national humiliation. A London paper gives the following de-tails as to the available troops in Great Britain at present :---

"As far as we can discover from careful examination of the last Army List it would appear that our force stands somewhat as follows :---

" Cavalry-In England and Scotland there are three regiments of Guards and 13 of the line, and in Ireland six regiments of the line, making a total of 22 cavalry regiments.

Scotland about four brigades; in Ireland one; total tillery, five brigades

year will prove a disastrous one to the herring trade. The harvest promised to be exceptionally good, but the outbreak of war has sealed the Prussian ports; and even were they open, the demand would be next to nothing while so much of the German population is massed on the Rhine. Holland, fishing for herself, is no longer a purchaser; and the home markets, from being glutted, will speedily stagnate. In London herrings have this year been disposed of wholesale at one shilling the barrel; and the fishcurers are suffering heavily from consignments which do not repay the cost of carriage. It is these persons who will bear the first loss, as their engagements with the catchers have been made (according to custom) a year in advance. But the catchers themselves are already sharing the misfortune of the curers. Last year's bargains are threatening to be repudiated, while fresh ones for the next are not being made. In Wick alone upwards of five thousand inshermen are returning to their homes destitute .-- Pall Mall Gazette.

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A HIST TO POLICE OFFICERS .- The Lord Chief Justice of England, while conducting a trial for treason felony a few days ago, gave the following bit of sound advice to polic officers, some of whom are in the liabit of interrogating prisoners before and after arrest with the view of eliciting information that may be subsequently used against them at the trial. The witness in this case, a detective in the English Police Force, had made up his mind from the moment he set eyes on the prisoner to arrest him, but, through extra officiousness and overzeal, had asked him a number of questions. The Lord Chief Justice .- Had you made up your mind from the beginning to take him into custody before you asked him those questions? Witness replied that he had. The Lord Chief Justice, speaking with marked emphasis.-Then you had no business to ask questions of a man as to whom you had that intention. A Judge cannot do it; a Magistrate cannot do it ; a Jury cannot do it. If you ask a man questions with an honest intention to clicit the truth, and to ascertain whether there are any grounds for apprehending him, that is a totally different thing ; but with a foregone intention to arrest him, to ask questions for the main purpose of getting anything out of him that may be afterwards used against him is a very improper proceeding. It is no part of our law to interrogate a man whom it is intended to apprehend, and if there is to be any interrogation it should be done under very different circumstances. The Lord Chief Justice .-- Did you know who he was? Witness. I did. The Lord Chief Justice. Then why did you ask him his name? Witness .- I wanted to get it from himself. The Lord Chief Justice .- You knew who he was and meant to apprehend him, I suppose. [To the Bar.] I have always, since I had the honour of a seat on the Bench, set my face against police-officers who intend from the first to take a man into custody, putting subtle questions to him in order to get out of him what they can. It is no part of our system of criminal procedure -Whether ours is better than the foreign system I express no opinion .- A person being apprehended ought to be interrogated if at all, before proper authority.

UNITED STATES.

Archbishop McCloskey reached home by the Pereire steamer on Monday morning. As soon as the vessel reached the wharf he was cordially welcomed by a numerous delegation of the Catholic clergy and laity. The Archbishop acknowledged their kindness, in a few well chosen words, and expressed his happiness at being once more home among his own people.

Bishop Williams received a magnificent gift from the wealthy Catholics of Boston a few days since. The gift was made up privately and by subscription. The entire sum must have reached \$10,000 or \$15,000.

Bishop Conroy, of the Diocese of Albany, has reached home from the Ecumenical Council, and was welcomed by a large concourse of people.

It has been estimated that the amount of property destroyed by fire in the United States last month "Artillery (Horse and Field)-In England and exceeds by more than \$5,000,000 the losses for the same month last year.

of short duration only.

The Registrar-General has issued a brief abstract of agricultural statistics, which give a very satisfactory account of the condition of the country. There is an increase of 2,616 in the number of horses. compared with last year, 67.640 in the number of cattle, 367,468 in the number of pigs; while sheep have decreased 300,099. The net result for the year is an increase of 589,8112. in the aggregate value of the stock. The present total is 35,553,404/., being 2,784,369! in advance of the corresponding total for In cattle and pigs the main increase has oc-1861, curred-the value of the former being 439,000/ and that of the latter 409,000!. , in excess of last year's return.

The Wicklow Town Commissioners are taking action to provide an increased supply of water for the town, the present supply being inadequate. A committee has been appointed which will meet every week, and report to the whole hoard the best plan to be adopted for the improvement of the water supply, which would increase the value of house property in the town by at least 20 per cent, and confer a great benefit on the inhabitants generally. The Town Commissioners have a surplus income of £500 a year, which they are under obligation to expend for the benefit of the inhabitants, and by allocating a portion of that amount for the water supply they could obtain an ample supply for the town without having to impose any toll on the inhabitants.

DEBLIN, Aug. 8 .- A demonstration in honour of Archbishop M'Hale was held to-night. A number of bands, accompanied by 200 men carrying torches. and followed by crowds of people, assembled op-posite his hotel in Dominick-street, and played "God Save Ireland" and other national airs. There was a green flag with an Irish harp, suspended from the window of the hotel. The bands afterwards paraded the streets playing the "Marseillaise," "Garry-Owen," and other popular tunes. All went off quietly.

A farmer named John Gough, residing near Dungarvan, left his house on Sunday evening, July 31, for the purpose of bringing in a horse off a field, as he intended to come to Waterford with butter, early on the following morning. After being away for a considerable time, a member of his family went to ascertain the cause of his delay, when, awful to relate, Gough was seen on the ground with his skull smashed in, and his face and all the upper portion of his body and hands frightfully mutilated. The horse, on sceing the man approach, also made an attack on him, and he, too, no doubt, would have shared the awful fate of Gough, only for the timely assistance rendered him by some men who happened to come up just then, and who succeeded in driving the savage animal off the ground with stones. On examining Gough, it was found that life was extinct some time. They then procured a door and had the mangled remains of the unfortunate young man couveyed home. The horse has, we understand, been shot by the constabulary .- Waterford Citizen.

The Down Recorder says :--- The, crops are rapidly approaching maturity, and the reaping machine is busy at work. The intense heat is, perhaps, ripening the crops too quickly, bus all, without exception, give promise of an abundant return. Rain will very

- "On far foreign fields, from Dunkirk to Belgrade,
- Lie the soldiers and chiefs of the Irish Brigade."

And the boast is true. The records of the French War Office show that, during the first half of the eighteenth century, ending five years after the day of Fontenoy, four hundred and fifty thousand Irishmen died in the French service, and that during the last half of the century one hundred and fifty thousand Irishmen fell in battle under the banners of France. The penal laws forbade the emigration of Irishmen to France, and many were hanged for recruiting; but still the "Wild Geese," as the exiles were called, continued to escape. Through the same period the colleges of the Jesuits were filled with Irish students, and it would be easy to trace the grave consequences that flowed from the seemingly unimportant fact that a youth named Daniel O'Connell was educated at St. Omer. These relations have never been forgotten in Ireland, and the pensantry still feel pride in the stirring ballads that record the achievements of the Brigade. What is, perhaps, equally significant, is the gratitude that is felt by all Catholic Ireland for the social equality that France has ever yielded to a race long despised and down-trodden in England. A speaker at the open-air meeting in Cork said, "France received us as friends and brothers; she recognised our chiefs as nobility, and her proudest nobles were willing to allay themselves with the Irish chieftains, mixing French with Celtic blood. We repaid them by pouring out our blood in defence of France and her glory." This social sympathy is at the bottom of the present passionate ardor of Catholic Ireland in the French cause, and prompts the cheers which greet the name of "MacMahon, the descendant of one of the 'Wild Geese,' who commands the armies France."

The London Times lashes itself into a fury over the Irish manifestations of sympathy with France. Concluding a frothy leader on the subject in its issue of August 1, it says :---

The desire to cast a slur upon England was undoubtedly the leading motive in the recent noisy demonstration, but some account must also be taken | liver a discourse both morning and evening in the of the traditional sympathy which has bound France to Ireland. This sentiment perhaps aided by the community of Celtic origin, dates from the close of the seventeenth century, when the Irish, under of Messre. John Murphy and Son, The color of maintaining the sovereignty of James II., Dublin.—Liverpool Daily Post, Aug. 5th. rose to assert their national independence. The interference of Louis XIV., led to the final absorption of the remaining Irish troops into the army of France. Such was the origin of the Irish Brigade, which for a century was associated with the most brilliant exploits of the Bourbons, with the defeat of Ramilies and the victory of Fontenoy. When Nore, with fires banked.

Another submarine cable has been successfully laid between France and England.

The Admiralty has postponed, until the war is ended, the sale of surplus naval stores. A strong squadron of British iron-clads is anchored off the

"Infantry-In England and Scotland, seven battalions of Guards, 44 battalions of the line; in Ireland, 17 battalions of the line; total infantry regiments, 68.

"If we desire to arrive at the numerical strength we must turn to the army estimates, where we find that the effective strength of the cavalry regiments averages, for the Guards 343 rank and file, and for the line 407. If we take about 400 as the maximum strength per regiment we shall be outside the mark and this gives us 8,800; or if we say 10,000 we shall certainly be estimating our cavalry force above rather than below its strength. For the artillery we have 917 for each brigade of horse artillery, and 1,300 for each field brigade, giving 4,434, or say at the outside 5,000, as our field artillery strength. The Guards muster 750 per battalion-5,254; the infantry battalions are mostly only 500 strong each, a few are 650, and one or two 800 strong. They may be taken all round as 500 strong, and this will give a higher figure than is due to their effective strength; the total infantry force by this calculation, exclusive of the Guards is 30,500. Add the Guards, and we have 35,754, or say 36,000 men. Thus our total regular force at the outside calculation is : cavalry, 10,000 horses and field artillery, 5,000; infantry, 36,000; total, 51,000. No military man needs be told that at least 20 per cent, of this force may be deducted as practically ineffective, leaving only about 40,000 men of all arms. The large cadress in which this force is distributed would go far to relieve our uncasiness if we could point to any efficient or sufficient reserve from which it could be recruited. Un fortunately our reserves do not as yet practically exist. The first army reserve, is, on paper, only 3,000 strong. The militia reserve is 20,000 strong, but this force is available only in the event of invasion or imminent danger thereof; and it is always well to remember that if added to the regular army it must be deducted from the militia," - Dublin Evening Express.

ENGLAND'S DEFENCES AGAINST INVAFION .---- A COTTOSpondent of the Times writes : Those who are firmly convinced of the security of this country from invasion have always advanced as one of their strongest arguments that it would be impossible for our neighbours to prepare a flotilla to carry troops to our shores without our being ready for its reception. This argument has been so often and so loudly advanced that many accept it without inquiry and without investigation. Yet how do the facts bear out this theory? We now know that for the last two months flotillas have been in a state of secret preparation at several harbors within a few hours' sail of our southern coasts, that troops have been equipped to place on board the fitted transports, and that large supplies have been drawn from our own country to make them ready for action. A few individuals may have suspected what was being done, but that our Government reposed in happy ignorance of any such preparations is confessed by Lord Granville's statement, that when he took over the seals, the Foreign Office believed that there was not a cloud on the political horizon of Europe. It must, therefore, be acknowledged that without our having any official knowledge of the fact about 100,000 fighting men could in a few hours be landed on our coast.

ENGLISH FISHERIES AND THE WAR .- The present descon comes around with the scraper.

Pennsylvania has produced 28,000,000 barrels of petroleum in ten years; a larger quantity has been brought from the bowels of the earth during the last year than was brought forward in the height of the ' oil fever."

A young lady named O'Donnell recently sacrificed her life at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., in the effort to save her two little brothers, who had gone out to bath and were drowning. Her body was subsequently found in the bed of the river with an arm. tightly clasped round each of the brothers.

The work of building the new International, Bridge across the Niagara River is being pushed forward by the contractors as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Three of the caissons have been sunk, and two abutments completed. Each calison is filled with five feet of concrete, capped with blocks of stone, a ton weight. The mason work will rise above the water level to a height of twenty feet.

A part of the charter members of a synagogue in Baltimore have brought a suit to eject the officers of the institution, because females have been allowed to sing in the choir. The complainants insist and charge that this innovation is an infraction in an essential particular of the doctrines and traditions of their church, which prohibits females from taking such part in its rites and ceremonies, and as such it is an unauthorized and unlawful alteration and corruption, sought to be introduced into the present form of worship, rites and ceremonies of their church. It is also complained that the chazan, or preacher, is "progressive," and has from time to time preached doctrines which are not in accordance with the doctrines and traditions of the Orthodox German Jews, but he has also from time to time introduced important and unauthorized changes, in the ancient form of worship by the omission of certain essential parts of the service, and the addition of others not customary or allowable. The mixed choir question will give the women's rights advocates a new scheme for agitation.

The Catholic Telegraph, in an article on " American Christianity," says : " It is the duty of every Catho-... lic having means and opportunity, to aid in sup-porting the Catholic press. It is alleged shortcom-ings, its lack of culture, its scanty chronicle, or omission of news of the day, its defective or unsatis -factory treatment of matters political, or purely so---cial, or simply worldly-all this is beside the ques-tion. We may grant it all, or deny it all. The obligation of the Catholic still remains the same.-It is true enough that the sectarian or political press may not appeal to a man's conscience for support or favor, because it is the exponent of his religious or party opinions; but the claims of the Catholic press on Catholics rest on a different and higher ground. . It claims their countenance and aid, because it is engaged in the defense and teaching of the faith for which they are bound, if needs be, even to lay down their lives."

Connecticut has only nine pin factories in the entire State, while toere are ten-pin factories in one ward of New York.

A Boston clergyman complains that his people. clasp their hands so fervently in prayer that they don't have any luck getting them open when the-