

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A visit to the Tralee Canal Basin (says the Kerry Vindicator) would surprise many, as the gathering of ships there is more numerous than for some time past.

A movement has been set on foot in Castlebar to present Dr. Roughan, Local Government Inspector, with a testimonial, to mark his promotion to the charge of the Belfast district.

The Rev. George Teaffe, P.B., Collon, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of £50 from Laurence Kieran, Esq., Ashville, as a donation towards the parochial house at Collon. Mr. Kieran has also ordered a new altar for the church, the cost of which will be at least £300.

The following changes have just been made in the diocese of Ferns:—Rev. P. Farver, C.C., from Killeen to Screen; Rev. James Ryan, C.C., from Killeen to Coolinagh; Rev. Jeremiah O'Connor, from Adamstown to Killeen.

A sale of sheep and lambs, the property of Mr. Thomas Gowling, came off a few days ago at Wilmichy Ballycane, near Maryborough. Mr. W. H. Cobbe, Ballycane, Portlinton, acted as auctioneer, and there was an active and keen competition.

A meeting of the Castlebar New Church Committee (says the Connaught Telegraph) was held at the residence of our respected parish priest, Rev. Canon Magee, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday Week, with the view of selecting and adopting the plans of our new church, and making the final arrangements for advertising for a contractor, so as to enable the building to be proceeded with immediately.

Mr. P. J. Smyth has addressed an intemperate letter to the "Dublin journals" in reply to some observations recently made by Mr. Butt in reference to his speech in the House of Commons against Home Rule. He attacks Mr. Butt's personal character in savage language and with respect to Home Rule asserts:—"Every movement which Ireland has known since the Union to 1870 produced men: Home Rule has not brought forth a single man. This is a necessary result of a party without principle, and a leader without truth. Wherever it is permitted to erect its standard there will be meanness, cowardice, and demoralization."

On August 22nd (says an Ulster Examiner correspondent), the little town of Drogheda, Tyrone, witnessed a most imposing scene, the immense funeral cortege which accompanied the remains of the late respected and esteemed parish priest, the Very Rev. Thomas Cassidy, to their last resting-place in the church adjoining the town. To the inhabitants of the diocese of Clogher at large it is quite unnecessary to recall the many admirable qualities of head and heart which distinguished the deceased gentleman.

A SOUTHERN OF '93.—At a sale recently held in Dundalk, amongst other articles disposed was a massive oak chest, strongly bound with iron clasps, and double locked. The framework of the chest is nearly three inches thick, the inside being partitioned into compartments with sliding boards.

Our advertising columns (says the Cork Examiner) contain the formal announcement of several acts of splendid benevolence on the part of a late respected citizen, Mr. James M'Sweeney, of Kyn's Quay, a gentleman of very humble social pretensions, but of most sterling worth in every relation of life.

The Donegal election proves this much, that a Liberal and Tenant-Right candidate who will declare also for Home Rule can win the seat when next a vacancy occurs; that a Liberal candidate who will not declare for Home Rule is pretty certain to be left out in the cold; and that Toryism of the old style has no longer any chance in the representation of that county.

tish mission, but died at his birthplace, Rathkeale, County Limerick. We quote from the United Irishman's notice:—"In private political conviction Father Healy was an adherent to the doctrine propounded by Jones and the Emmets, and testified to by that glorious band of martyrs commencing with William Orr and terminating with Russell. The whole system of British rule in Ireland he viewed as a monstrous usurpation; to overthrow which by any means would be a commendable, nay, a holy object. Notwithstanding the advanced nature of his own views, he recognized the Home Rule platform as the broadest and most promising at present before the Irish people. The grand secret of his success need not be told. It lay as much in the personal and social qualities of the man, in the zealous and pious virtues of the priest, as it did in the purity, constancy, and intensity of his patriotism."

THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE CONVENTION.—The London correspondent of the Freeman, writing a few days ago, said:—"Looking over the Cologne Gazette of Saturday, I was astonished at finding that the leading German paper devoted more of its space to chronicling the proceedings at the late Home Rule assembly than the Liberal London dailies have done. British politics have a peculiar interest for Continental journals at present, and it is sign of the times that Prince Bismarck's special organ should attach so much significance to the 'recent demonstration' in Dublin; in favor of self-government for Ireland. The comment of the Cologne Zeitung is confined to the remark that the Home Rulers chose a first-class opportunity for their meeting, just as there was a lull in political circles in England, and when their case might be likely to meet a fair consideration. Its summary of last week's events in Dublin is fair and unprejudiced; and as the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung, a leading organ of public opinion, has also given a lengthened and unbiased report of the proceedings, the gentlemen who inaugurated the series of meetings are to be congratulated on the effect which they have produced, at least on foreign observers."

At a meeting of the Newcastle board of guardians, recently, a letter was read from the Very Rev. Dean O'Brien calling attention to the complaints of an hospital patient named Alice Grady, aged eighty, that on the 2nd June last Dr. Pierce, the medical officer, asked her why she had not consumed the meat supplied her the previous day, and that on her replying that she had not eaten it because of a conscientious objection, he replied that he did not care for her religious convictions, and would not give her meat again, and that since that time she had got none. He (Dean O'Brien) regretted that Dr. Pierce had not denied the charge, and while admitting that the patient was not bound by the Catholic law of abstinence, Dr. Pierce was not justified in punishing her for observing her religious convictions. Dr. Pierce denied having been actuated by sectarian or bigoted motives, and assured the board that his only object was to prevent waste, and that he would not have stopped the meat only he believed the woman did not require it. He had ordered other food which was quite as nutritious as meat diet. The guardians unanimously acquitted Dr. Pierce of having been actuated by bigoted and intolerant motives, but some of the guardians remarked that it was rather strange that the meat should have been suddenly stopped, although the old woman had been receiving it for three years. On the suggestion of the guardians, he consented to renew the meat diet for the patient.

The Galway harbour commissioners discussed at their last meeting the respective merits of a patent slip or graving dock for that port. The former can, it appears, according to the estimate of a competent engineer, be constructed for £4,000, whereas the probable cost of the latter would range from £10,000 to £14,000, a sum which in the present condition of the revenue of the board the Exchequer Loan Commissioners decline advancing. Mr. Haldane read several communications he had received from the harbour authorities of the principal seaports in the United Kingdom, and the tenor of these was, that for vessels of light draught a patent slip was preferable; but that a graving dock would be answer the requirements of a port frequented by the larger class of vessels. After a discussion, in the course of which each project was warmly advocated, Mr. Campbell moved the report of a committee, recommending a patent slip, be adopted, and that any resolution antagonistic to it be in consequence rescinded. This resolution was seconded by Mr. Palmer, Major Lynch proposed as an amendment, that the Board decline constructing a patent slip, inasmuch as that would necessarily preclude them from obtaining the large sum required for a graving dock, but that they earnestly recommended it as a private speculation, and one likely to be remunerative. Mr. Joyce seconded the amendment, which on being put to the board was lost, and the original resolution carried, 10 voting for it and 4 against.

NEW DOMINICAN CHURCH IN WATERFORD.—The Fathers of the ancient and beloved order of St. Dominic have been for the past three years labouring hard to erect in Waterford a suitable church. Considerable progress has been made, and they are anxious that the roof shall be finished before winter. On every ground this is to be desired, but to accomplish it fresh funds are needed, and a bazaar to raise them is in contemplation. There is scarcely room for doubt as to the conspicuous success of the bazaar. The roof shall be raised—that is the more immediate object—but when it becomes more generally known that the [hitherto] temple in which the dread mysteries of the altar are now being celebrated is an ignoble corn store, men with such shall give abundantly, a man with small means will give willingly a little. The people of Waterford, have no doubt, borne their part, but they cannot of themselves alone be expected to discharge an outlay which [though designed for their own immediate and local benefit] is for the work of having the worship of the God of the universe for its object. It will, therefore, become the duty, as well as the pleasure and pride, of all friends of religion, and of the special and numerous friends of the great Dominican order, everywhere, to share actively and generously with the holy work. The bazaar affords the opportunity. Every church erected is, in fact, another jewel in Erin's Crown, and the Great Father before whom all bow down—who has promised to reward the donor of a "cup of water" given in His name—will not be ungrateful of those who have solicitude for "His house, the place where His glory dwelleth."—Tipperary Free Press.

GREAT BRITAIN

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE has appeared in Perthshire. The herring fishing on the north-east coast of Scotland has as yet proved a complete failure. Edward Legg, who was convicted of the murder of Thomas Allen, and sentenced to death, has had the capital sentence commuted to penal servitude for life. Mr. Charles M'Arde, Home Ruler, has been elected, unopposed, for the seat in the Liverpool corporation—that for Vauxhall ward—occupied by the late Mr. James Whitty.

points of the borough of Blackburn. The Rev. Mr. Berry, C.C., sought the disuse of the exercise of his duties, and there is every reason to fear that his illness will terminate fatally.

The Admiralty have directed that the armoured ship Alexandria is to be armed with two 25-ton guns, and ten 18-ton guns, besides smaller ones, making her one of the most formidable vessels in the navy. Several hundred men are now engaged in completing her, and as she is in a very forward state, she will shortly be ready for sea.

ENGLAND AND THE 'ARMIES OF EUROPE.—Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Blicke, Quartermaster General of the British army, is at present engaged on a tour through the principal countries of Europe for the purpose of seeing and judging for himself how foreign armies—France, for example—are at present constituted, and in what state they could take the field, and it is expected that the manoeuvres now in course of execution in several of these countries will afford him material which may be turned to good account in the English army. The Army and Navy Gazette says that this tour affords another instance of the "awakening" in high quarters to new duties and necessities.

A Bridewell keeper in Liverpool was brought before the magistrate charged with having ill-used a female prisoner whilst removing her from one cell to another. To accomplish the removal he appears to have thought it necessary to seize her by the neck, strike her several times in the body, thump her, throw her down, kick her severely, and finally silence her with cold water. Bennett, for that was the brute's name, set up as a plea the violence and insubordination of the prisoner; but, fortunately for the victim of his brutality, the scene in question was witnessed by the Liverpool Prosecuting Solicitor and another gentleman through their office window. The magistrates inflicted the too-lenient punishment of dismissing him from his employment and inflicting a fine of forty shillings.

DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.—The movement for the disestablishment of the English Church is assuming formidable dimensions. The London Weekly Register says that in England "a society exists whose object is to put an end to the State recognition of the Church. This society has an income of £15,800, and a reserve fund of £100,000. It employs forty lecturers, and distributed last year 2,500,000 publications. It has drawn the Agricultural Labourers' Union into league with it, so that the Union lecturers and orators are practically anti-Church lecturers. Many Nonconformist ministers are active members of this society, and the chapels erected for the preaching of the gospel are employed for the delivery of political orations against the Church and her clergy. There are very few places in England where these men and their doctrines have not penetrated, and their determination is to 'educate' the people into active opposition to the Church. Now, in a very short time, this strong movement against the Church will most certainly be crowned with success."

The difficulties that the poor classes of Irish residents have to encounter in London very seldom come to the light, though we are pretty sure to hear of any disgraceful occurrence in which one of our countrymen may happen to be involved. An extraordinary instance of the English prejudice transpired yesterday during an inquest on a man who was killed by the falling of a dilapidated house in Southwark. One of the witnesses, an Irishman, who lived next door, admitted that she and others had received a magistrates order to leave the premises, but could not do so. When asked why, her depressing answer was:—"The police gave us such a bad name, and said that we were such a lot of low Irish blackguards, that it was impossible for us to get any other place to dwell in. One of the neighbors, a decent woman has been trying her hardest to get a place, but can't do it because the police have given us all such a bad name, because we are Irish." The last four words give a delicious impression of English tolerance.—London Cor. of Dublin Freeman.

IRVING, ABBAYERS.—Two of the Vincentian Fathers, from Limerick, the Rev. F. F. Carpenter, and Byrne have lately preached a mission in St. Mary's, Irvine. During the seventeen days of the retreat about 600 persons approached the Sacraments. On Sunday, the 13th ult., Archbishop Byrne administered the Sacrament of Confirmation. As this was the first occasion during 300 years or more of confraternity Confirmation at Irvine, there assembled to witness or receive it a very large congregation—so large as to overflow the sacristy, sanctuary, side passages and porch, many being obliged to remain in the street. The numbers confirmed amounted to 280, of whom 40 were converts, and consisted of persons of all ages from eight or nine years to 70 or more. It was edifying to notice among them a few ladies in poor apparel, and even with bare feet, not ashamed to expose their poverty before a numerous assembly. Before administering the Sacrament, the Archbishop standing on the platform of the altar, addressed the congregation, giving a history of the Sacrament of Confirmation. In the evening, after a sermon by the Rev. F. Carpenter, the immense congregation renewed their baptismal vows.

THE GAELIC TONGUE.—Opposition to teaching it in Scotland.—The genius of English government seems to be equally hostile everywhere to anything that savors of a desire to preserve the old language or traditions of the Gael. It is the same in the Highlands of Scotland as it is among the hills of Connaught, if we may judge from the following which we take from the Glasgow correspondence of the Belfast Examiner:—"Father John Black, of Dunoon has been endeavoring, but without success, to induce his fellow-members of the school board of that town to have the Gaelic language taught in the schools under their control. At a recent meeting of the Board, Father Black, in proposing a motion in favor of Gaelic teaching, stated that a gentleman of Dunoon had sent £235 to Professor Blackie towards the establishment of a Celtic Chair in the University of Edinburgh. "Such love," he continued, "for the Celtic Chair implied love for the Gaelic language. The idea of Gaelic and English being taught together to Highlanders, and acting upon them as beneficially as English and Latin would upon Lowlanders," is Professor Blackie's. There I agree with him, and I speak from experience. The learning of two languages, or even more gives a greater insight into human nature than mere striving after one." The motion fell to the ground, as there was no member willing to second it. In a letter to one of the Glasgow papers a few days ago, Father Black, writing on the subject, says:—"I have had the opportunity, and twice taken advantage of it, of proposing to the members of the Dunoon School Board that the Gaelic language should be taught in the schools under their charge. A good number of Highlanders in this locality were desirous of this favor being granted to their children by the school board. But the less such people expect from Dunoon the better they may proceed in watching over their own interests." When two-thirds of the electors will have decided on dissolving the present school board if the same advantage be accorded to Scotland as Parliament proposes for England; then, and only then, will there be a chance of Gaelic being taught in the schools of the Cowal district. Twice I proposed, month after month, that this language should be taught in our schools. Not one member of the Dunoon School Board, on either occasion, seconded this proposal. If any Highlanders address me on this subject, I state that though it would be a disgrace, not to have Gaelic taught in the important part of the Highlands. Every one of the elec-

tors, I trust, is satisfied that in bringing forward my motion (the teaching of Gaelic) twice, I had kept my promise to them; that I have acted bona fide; that I have endeavored to have 'fair play' given to Highlanders as well as Lowlanders." This unpatriotic conduct of the Dunoon School Board will certainly not be approved or imitated by the other Boards in the Highlands, many of them having already provided for the teaching of Gaelic in their schools.

UNITED STATES

YELLOW FEVER.—SAVANNAH, Ga., September 14.—Yellow fever intermits, 18.

There are fifty-five saw mills in Washington Territory that cost \$921,500, and cut about 1,000,000 feet of lumber per day.

The first of the new crop of Carolina rice has arrived in New York. The harvest is late this year, but the yield unusually good.

The increasing demands for money at the banks of Boston is an encouraging indication that business prospects for the fall are hopeful.

Grasshoppers are still very thick in the vicinity of Omaha, Neb., doing a good deal of damage to vegetables and corn planted late.

New York September 13.—To-day Sheriff Connor made his return to the execution in judgment for \$6,000,000 in the civil suit of the people vs. Wm. M. Tweed. The return was—No property to levy upon.

YELLOW FEVER.—Interments 22. The Benevolent Association of Savannah, Ga., will be glad to receive aid for the sick and destitute. There is much suffering and destitution among the poor white and black people.

A New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh Catholic says: "I believe that of those who go to church in this city, 80 per cent. are Catholics, and if it were possible to take a census, I am certain my figures will be found very nearly correct."

The Rev. Mr. Riviere, of Natick, had a very narrow escape, this week. He descended into a well to administer the sacraments to a man who was held fast by the caving in of the earth, and had scarcely got out before the side of the well started in, crushing the man to death.—Providence, Weekly Visitor, 9th inst.

A strong effort is being made to secure the division of California into two States. The proposed division is on the line of Santa Cruz county, giving fourteen counties in the south for the new State, with 30,000 voters and a hundred millions taxable property.

DETROIT, September 13.—Yesterday an unknown young man blew his brains out in front of the City Hall. He had a through ticket from Albany to Menkato, Minn., in his pocket, but nothing by which his identity could be established.

The Health Commission of New York has been trying an experiment to lessen the great mortality among children in that city under five years of age. It was found that the mortality was greater in poor families. A large number of excursion tickets were issued, and tickets were given for rides on the ferries and down the harbour. The result is very satisfactory, physicians reporting that great benefit was received. The Commission have determined to pursue this course the remainder of the hot season, and to do the same thing to a much greater extent next year.

THE INDIANS IN THE BLACK HILLS.—CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 8, 1876. Mr. Ingraham, who came into Rawhide Springs—the present terminus of the Black Hills telegraph line—reports that on Sunday last fifteen Indians attacked his party on Indian Creek, and two men, named Ganon and Kearns, of Golden City, Col., were killed. A defensive position was maintained by the whites until ten of the Indians were killed or wounded, when the rest abandoned the field. Mason's outfit coming up, then assisted in the burial of the dead. Small parties of Indians have been seen in the vicinity of the telegraph camp for several days past, all moving southward.

A California revivalist, according to the San Francisco Newsletter, has devised a new way of reaching sinners. He has attached himself to a circus, and goes around among the audience selling refreshments as an ostensible plea for saying the good word. Between the acts he shoulders his way justly amid the benches, crying, "O-o-oranges, apples, ginger beer, and lemonade!—oh, repent of your sins!—three for ten cents. Thank you; here's your change. Gingerbread nuts all fresh!—take this tract, young man; believe, and you shall be saved. Four pears for a quarter. Pick 'em yourself; all ripe and lovely!—oh, how hateful in sin, my brethren; and even this night you may die!—I gave you two bits back; it had a hole in it; feel in your pockets. O-oranges and apples. Ginger pop, a bit a bottle. Now's your time. A prize in every packet of candy!—and mercy is extended to that belief (keep your fingers out of my basket), for ever and evermore. Four pears for a quarter; all fresh!" and so on.

CANADA

The Etobicoke Agricultural Society, will hold their annual fall exhibition at Inlington, October 10th, 1876.

The cheese shipments in Belleville on the 14th inst., amounted to nearly 3,000 boxes, all of which has been contracted for at prices ranging from 9c to 10c.

The vacancy in the Peterborough Town Council occasioned by the resignation of Mr. J. H. Thornton has been filled by the election by acclamation of Mr. Thomas Menzies.

An agricultural exhibition will be held at Charlottetown on the 28th and 29th. The Nova Scotia exhibition opens at Truro on the 10th of October, and fruit-growers' show at Wolfville on the 4th of October.

There was considerable activity last week in Halifax, N. S., amongst dealers in fish and West India goods, and prices ruled high. Flour had advanced, and the demand was fair. Receipts, 2,850 barrels. Superior extra choice, \$6.40 to 6.50; superior extra, \$6.20 to 6.30; extra superfine, \$5.90 to 6.10; spring extra, \$5.80 to 5.90; strong bakers, \$5.70 to 5.80; extra, \$5.40 to \$5.50.

It is estimated that the yield of grain in the township about Strathroy will not exceed one-half of what it was last year. Some fields have turned out well, but the average will not be any above this. Fruit is generally good, and so is Indian corn. Root crops are very good, except potatoes, which will be something over half as good as last year.

Archbishop's Palace and proceeded to the Basilica where mass was celebrated by the Archbishop. The Palace, the University and the Cathedral and many buildings on the route were gaily decorated with flags, and at night the windows and towers of the University were beautifully illuminated.

At a meeting of the Board of Separate School Trustees of Ottawa, on Wednesday of last week, a motion was carried to arrange for a conference between the Board and the Bishop and local parish priests with a view of considering certain measures for the improvement of separate school affairs. His Worship Mayor Waller, in speaking on the subject, said there were two changes necessary in the school law to make it effective, and they were: first, to make every Roman Catholic a supporter of the separate schools until he signified his intention in writing of not doing so; secondly, to invest the Separate School Board with the same powers as the Common School Board in reference to the issuing of debentures.

REMNANT'S CELEBRATION.—Thursday morning 14th inst., a large congregation assembled in St. James R. C. Church, Montreal, to witness the ceremony of blessing the bell intended to be erected in the building known as the Servant Girls' Home, corner of St. Urbain and LaGauchetiere streets. The ceremony was performed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Poinsonneault, assisted by several gentlemen of the Seminary. After Mass, the Rev. Father Deschamps preached a sermon suitable to the occasion, which was listened to with much interest. The sponsors for the bell were His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Kingston, the Sheriff and Mrs. Leblanc, Mons. Rodier and Mademoiselle Rodier, Monsieur and Madame Larocque, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Devlin, and about twenty others. The bell is considered to be a very fine one. After the ceremony the bell was tolled by the sponsors, and numerous coins were deposited as a voluntary offering for the Home. Subsequently the sponsors adjourned to the Home, where they were conducted over the premises by Rev. Mr. Picard, the founder. The Home is intended as a temporary residence for servants girls seeking employment, where they are provided with board and lodging free of charge. This excellent institution owes its existence and usefulness to Rev. Mr. Picard's untiring energy, through whose efforts it has attained a success commensurate with its object. It affords accommodation for about one hundred females, and it is no exaggeration to say that it has been indeed a home to many girls who might otherwise have found a less friendly asylum.—Gazette.

An Immense Statue.

An idea of the immensity of the statue of Liberty which France is about to erect in New York Harbor may be obtained from a description of the hand and wrist of the figure, which has arrived in New York. The thumb, which partly encircle the torch that is to serve as a light-house beacon, is a ludicrously gigantic member. On the thumb nail alone a man of several hundred pounds avoirdupois might find a roomy seat. As for the arm below the elbow and opening into the palm of the hand, three men of ordinary stature might walk abreast within its interior. It is said that inside the upper and broader part of the arm above the elbow as many as nine can be comfortably accommodated. The fragmentary part is made of bronzed copper, about a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. It is in fine, evenly rolled plates, riveted and screwed together in the firmest and most elaborate manner. The completed statue will be about 120 feet in height, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, the elevation of the pedestal being perhaps a third of the altitude of the statue. It is understood that a staircase will be placed within the right arm, by which ascent can be made to a balcony running around the edge of the flambeau. The height of the complete arm is thirty-five feet. Of course the statue is upright. The left arm is bent so as to enfold and hold lightly towards the body a set of tablets upon which the Declaration of Independence is supposed to be inscribed. The head is surrounded by a diadem, from which projects a circle of prongs that catch the sun's rays and construct a brilliant nimbus of glory out of them. Its estimated cost is \$125,000, half of which has already been subscribed. Both pedestal and statue will be completed in two years from now, and it will be the joint enterprise of France and America.

A Novel View of Waterloo.

In the Cologne Gazette have recently appeared some entertaining and instructive letters written by Marshal Blicher to his family. To those that suppose that Wellington and his allied army won the battle of Waterloo, the letters will, perhaps, cause some little surprise, for we are apprehensive they will remove a time-honored delusion. Many in like manner fancy that the same commander and the British army drove the French from the Peninsula, but any modern Spanish history tells us how it was all done by the local forces, aided now and again by an English contingent. Salamanca and Victoria may be in that history incidentally mentioned, but they sink into insignificance when Bales is recorded. This is the result, we suppose, of sketching objects from different standpoints. From the Blucher letters we gather that the veteran named was the military head and front of the period in which he lived—the god of war and the cynosure of peace. Here are a few extracts from his epistles:—

"PARIS, May 6, 1814.

"The new King of France is now here, and has publicly thanked me for being the original cause of his again mounting his throne. More than one hundred Englishmen have come here on purpose to see and to get to know me. Yesterday the famous Lord Wellington came here and I am invited to visit him in three days, but must be on my guard as to drinking."

"LONDON, June 3, 1815.

"Bonaparte does not attack us, consequently we might stand here a year. His affairs are not in a very brilliant state. A few days ago I was at Brussels with the King of the Netherlands and the Duke of Wellington. I was very well received; and Wellington showed me 6,000 of the finest cavalry. I am posted here with 130,000 Prussians, who are in capital condition, and with whom I would undertake to conquer Tunis, Tripoli and Algiers, if it were not so far, and if it was not necessary to cross the water."

"WAVES, June 17, 1815.

"Napoleon attacked me yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, with 120,000 men of the line. The fight lasted till the night. Both armies lost many men. To-day I have drawn nearer to Lord Wellington, and in a few days there will probably be another battle. We shall have battles often till we are again in Paris. My troops fought like lions, but we are too weak. Two of my corps were not with me. Now I have drawn them all to me."

Here is Blucher's description of his own defeat at Ligny and victory on the field of Waterloo:—"Battlefield: La Belle Alliance (no date). What I promised I have performed. On the 16th I was forced to give way to force. On the 18th, in concert with my friend Wellington, I have given Napoleon the finishing stroke. What has become of his mobility, known as the 'Grande Armee,' is completely en de Rouille (sic). His artillery is in our hands. His orders which he himself wrote, have just been brought to me. They were taken in one of his earlier battles. How strange are the vicissitudes of history as of other matters! has been sufficient to produce a