THE WAR!

FROM THE CENTRAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, 15TH DAY.

OUR MORNING AND EVENING TELEGRAMS.

THE PRUSSIAN NOTE DIPLOMATIC.

It is announced that the Russian note bears on the neutrality of the Black Sea. The Czar desires full independence to be accorded to the Sultan. He is ready to enter into negotiations to revise the Paris treaty.

BOMBARDMENT OF THIONVILLE.

Thionville was bombarded on Saturday and set on fire.

SPLENDID FIGHTING OF THE GARDE MOBILES.

The Garde Mobiles fought admirably at the battle of Orleans, an engagement which the French press discusses with moderation.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

A decided attitude respecting the Paris Treaty is expected from Austria.

THE REPORTED FRENCH VICTORY AT ARTHENAY

It is stated that the French have gained a victory at Arthenay.

Forty guns are reported to have been captured by the French.

Prisoners arriving in hundreds at blois.

ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

The army of the Loire, which has been greatly reinforced, was to advance on Sunday.

A Plebiscite of the whole of France is now under consideration at Tours. It is proposed that the nation should be asked to recognise the September Government, and to empower it to make war or conclude peace, on condition that after peace the Constitutional Assembly be immediately convoked.

The case of the individual charged with uttering threats against the life of the Prince Imperial was tried on Monday. The accused was condemned to six months' imprisonment.

Six thousand Prussians are marching on Montmedy and a fresh bombardment is expected every moment.

There is no doubt the French have obtained a substantial victory at Orleans and great rejoicings are taking place all over France.

The *Telegraph* thinks General de Paladine and the army of the Loire will be most heartily congratulated on their achievement throughout this country at least.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has been appointed a Field Marshal in the Russian army.

The *Telegraph's* Berlin Correspondent says, all proposals of intervention are unanimously condemned, and ill-feeling towards England is on the increase.

The resolution is universal in Germany to hold Alsace and Lorraine against the world.

It is reported that the Reichstadt will meet at Strasbourg.

The reported capture of Garibaldi is contradicted. He is still at Dole.

The Prussians report that the army of the Loire had made no other movement of an offensive nature up to Saturday.

The examinations just concluded for the Navy Medical service are attained with the creditable result that the six vacancies have all fallen to Irishmen. The highest place has been obtained by Dr. Coppinger, of the Queen's College, Cork.

It is believed that of the nine members of the United States Congress voted for in Missouri the Conservatives have elected three, the Republicans two, and Democrats four. The delegation of Missouri now in Congress comprises seven Republican and two Democrats.

A retrograde movement on the part of the Prussians, operating in the north of France is announced.

M. Gambetta has started, it is said, for the army of the Loire.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF PARIS.

The *Daily News* prints a letter from Paris, giving an account of the present political condition of the capital. The writer says that the rejection of the armistice has produced, nor merely disappointment but consternation among the bourgeoise. That class is not favourable to the Republic, and to throw discredit upon it would agree to peace on any terms. It, therefore, attacks the Government for refusing the armistice, and the Government lays itself open to criticism for not publishing a full account of the negotiations, together with an explicit statement of the terms of Prussia. Public opinion was much occupied with a proposal for removing the seat of Government from Paris in consequence of the siege.

THE FRENCH MARSHALS.

LONDON, Monday Morning.—A *Times* telegram, dated Cassel, November 13, says:—"Marshal Canrobert, with his staff, left on Saturday for Stuttgardt. Marshal Lebœuf will shortly depart for Bonn. Marshal Bazaine and his wife, who arrived this morning, will take up their residence at Aix-la-Chapelle. All are on royal special permission.

RUSSIA AND THE TREATY OF 1856.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday, 4.20 p.m.—A rumour is current that Russia has given notice of withdrawal from the treaty of 1856; but up to this morning the Porte has received no official notification to that effect.

The *Gazette de France* and the *France* consider that the note reported to have been sent by Prince Gortschakoff relative to the treaty of 1856 indicates an understanding between Russia and Prussia, and these newspapers argue that it will be impossible for England to remain passive in view of the probable designs of such an alliance.

M. LOUIS BLANC.

LONDON, Monday Morning.—M. Louis Blanc has arrived at Ostend. The *Daily News* is informed that this statement is incorrect, and that M. Louis Blanc has not left Paris.

ARREST OF A BANKER FOR SUBSCRIBING TO THE FRENCH LOAN.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Dalenbeck, the banker, of this city, has been arrested for subscribing to the French loan in London. His offence is punishable with ten years' imprisonment.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND PRUSSIANS.—ARRIVAL OF THE FLYING SQUADRON OFF PLYMOUTH THIS DAY.

REPORTER AND VINDICATOR OFFICE,
6 o'clock, p.m.

The following important despatch has reached us from the Central Press Association (No. 7):—

An engagement occurred on the 9th instant off Havana between the Prussian steamer "Meteor," of three guns, and French "Bouvet," of five guns.

Both vessels, disabled, have put into port to repair, intending to renew the fight.

The "Meteor" lost three killed and one wounded.

The "Bouvet" lost one killed; several were injured.

The Flying Squadron has arrived off Plymouth.

AMERICAN AID FOR FRANCE.

The French mail steamer Periere, which has arrived at Havre from New York, brought over 7,000 barrels of powder, 1,000,000 cartouches, 60,000 rifles, 20 cannon, and one mitrailleuse.

The death is announced of the excellent Monsignor Claret, confessor of the Queen of Spain.

The King of Italy is said to be constantly haunted with desperate fears.

ARCHITECTURAL RENOVATION AND RE-OPENING OF ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH.

If it is true that the history of nations is written in their Architecture—and it would be an easy task to show this to be the case. With equal truth may we say that the growth and expansion of Religion is inscribed upon its Churches. A striking exemplification of this theory is to be seen in the restored, or revived, or remodelled (for we hardly know how to express it) Church of the Dominican Fathers in this city. Built at a period when only a dim glimmering of the all but quenched "lamps of Christian architecture" remained to guide the pencil of the designer, it presented all the *bizarres* characteristics of an all but unknown style. Far be it from us to ridicule such efforts; on the contrary, they are entitled to, and demand, our respect, and we must regard them as the starting points in a revival which is in its results far nobler, and in its end far more glorious, than that other "revival" which, in the 16th century, led Christian art into the byways of Paganism, whilst this in our days has set up on its throne the glory of art derived from the aspirations of men after an ideal of Christian beauty, and aiming at a perfection which goes hand in hand with an increasing love of God and zeal for His Church. The Church of St. Saviour was built in the year 1815, and for that time was undoubtedly a very remarkable effort. Still the absence in its plan and arrangements of the consecrated forms of Catholic Churches, its incongruous battlements, its thin wooden tracery of vague and indefinite form, its grotesque pinnacles, and internally its expanse of blank, flat ceiling and rude balks of timber, doing duty for columns, deprived it of any claim to admiration, however much, as we have said, we might pass a measure of respect to those who originally conceived what was far in advance of its time. The zealous Prior, Father Carbery, was not slow to perceive that the first thing to do was to give a definite Ecclesiastical form to the Church, and long years before undertaking the good work we have now to describe, he erected a spacious and becoming chancel. This, with its adjacent sacristies, at once gave a character to the church, a dignity to the sacred rites, and an extended accommodation to the faithful. But the enlightened zeal which had fulfilled this first necessity, did not long content itself with this development. Having built a head, a heart was wanting to the Church, and at a somewhat later period the High Altar, all of marble and of unique elegance, was erected. It may easily be imagined by those who had not seen the Church; and those to whom it was familiar well know the fact, that with these important additions in a correct and pure style (the chancel having been erected from the design of Mr. M'Carthy the Architect, the Altar from the drawings of Mr. Goldie, also a member of the profession) the old building with all its shortcomings demanded some revision, and accordingly some three years ago the Very Rev. Fr. Carbery determined to turn his attention to that portion of the work, and confided the difficult task to the skill and ingenuity of Mr. Goldie, of the firm of Goldie and Childs. Some time, as we can well imagine, was needed to master the difficulties of the undertaking, more still to mature the ideas and designs, and it was not till April last that the work was absolutely commenced. We confess that in visiting the Church occasionally during the progress of the work, we could not realise in any degree what was about to be done. A more hopeless looking interior, encumbered with scaffolding, and with the bare walls and heavy ceiling, never presented itself to uninitiated eyes; but we are bound to say that now that all is completed, the architect has performed a feat which, to compare great and small things, we can only liken to the transformation scene in a theatre. Though the walls of the Church remain as they were, a new Church has grown up within them, which for elegance of form, and beauty of proportion, will bear the test of comparison with any modern Church with which we are acquainted. To begin with the exterior, the huge gable, which formed the crowning feature of the facade, has been swept away with its battlements and elaborate pinnacles, it is now broken up into a narrow and lofty central gable, crowned by a cross, and flanked by simple pinnacles and buttresses, which define its form, whilst below the half gables of the aisles, sustain as it were the central portion. A beautiful rose window, which developes in its tracery a large cross, occupies the apex of the gable, and is flanked by two niches, which are intended to contain representative Saints of the Order of St. Dominic. Below this, and in the original opening, a new stone tracery window forms the central feature and terminates the Nave, whilst similar, but smaller windows, end the aisles, and occupy their flanks. According to the Architect's design, a triple porch is to advance beyond the line of the facade, below the windows described above, and this will not only contribute very materially to the comfort, but also to the architectural effect of the structure; at present, however, this part of the scheme has not been carried out. It is within the Church, however, that, as we have already said, the most wonderful change has taken place. The wooden posts have gone, and in their place have risen up lofty and graceful pillars of enduring granite exquisite in their red and purple varieties of tint, and polished till they gleam again. Contrasting with these beautiful shafts are capitals, and vases, and rings in midspace, of pure white Portland stone; and from the former spring the lofty pointed arches of the Nave arcade. Nothing is lost by this plan; the area of the Church is fully as open, and far more lightsome than it ever was before; for high up is a long range of clerestory windows, and over all, in place of the flat ceiling we have once or twice referred to, is an arched roof in timber, elegantly framed and lightly stained, carrying up the eye to the full proportion of the nave. Beyond the Chancel arch we now get framed in the marble altar and the beautiful eastern window, and above it will hereafter be a great group of the Crucifixion in statuary filling up the space between the apex of the arch and the crown of the roof. The aisles have their own arched and framed roofs similar in character to the Nave. Turning once more to the entrance an organ tribune carried on turned oak columns, simply but elegantly framed in timber and stained, occupies a small space of the end of the Nave just sufficient to contain the organ and choir, and so happily replaces the vast gallery which, with its stairs and porches, formerly encumbered and darkened all the lower end of the Church.

Such, in a few insufficient words, is a description of what must be seen to be entirely appreciated, as it so well merits to be. Rarely, if ever, has so entirely successful a work of the kind been done, and we believe we are betraying no confidence when we say that thanks to careful and painstaking attention to the work it has been executed at a moderate cost which fully sustains Mr. Goldie's well earned reputation for economy of construction. He and his partner have had the good fortune to have had able constructors and a vigilant and excellent clerk of works to carry out the plan. Messrs M'Carthy and Guerin have done all the work in a manner which entitles them to high praise both as regards excellence of workmanship and activity and attention to their business. As clerk of works, Mr. Hennessy has given assiduous attention to the interests of his employers, and shown himself well worthy of their confidence in him, whilst we owe him our thanks for his polite attention and civility whenever we have looked in upon the work. We can only express the hope that the generous assistance which has enabled Father Carbery and his excellent community to do so much, will not be wanting to enable them entirely to realise and carry out the whole of the projected design, which adds another remarkable religious edifice to those for which our city is already famous, and another movement of the piety and devotion of the people of Limerick to the faith of our fathers and the beauty of the House of God.

Crowds gathered to the re-opening of the Church. There was a grand oratorio, presided over by Mr John Murray, Prof. of Mus., at two o'clock, of which the following is the programme:—

PROGRAMME OF GRAND ORATORIO.—PART FIRST.

Chorus—Insanæ et vanæ Curæ (Vain and foolish cares)—Haydn.

Trio—Ecce Panis (Behold the Bread of Life)—Cavaert. Mrs. Otty, Messrs Hanly and Otty.

Solo—"The Lost Man" Callcott. Mr. Otty.

Duett—Quis est homo (Stabat Mater)—Rossini. Miss Tidmarsh and Mrs Ward.

Solo—"The Infant's Prayer."—Novello. Mrs. Otty.

Chorus—"The Heavens are telling"—Haydn.

Solo—With verdure clad (Creation)—Haydn. Mrs O'Callaghan.

Quartett—Dal tuo Stellato Soglio (From Thy Starry Throne)—Mosea in Egypt—Rossini. Mrs O'Callaghan, Mrs Ward, Mr D. Tidmarsh, Mr Kiely.

Solo and Chorus—"Inflammatus" (Stabat Mater)—Rossini. Miss Tidmarsh.

PART SECOND.

Solo—Organ—Grand Offertoire in D minor; Baptisti. Mr. J. Murray, Prof. Mus., Organist of St. Saviour's.

Chorus—Splendente Te Deus—Mozart.

Trio—On Thee each living soul awaits (Creation). Haydn. Mrs O'Callaghan, Mr M'Donnell, and Mr Otty.

Chorus—Achieved is the Glorious Work—Haydn.

Finale—Hallelujah Chorus—Handel; chorus—Hallelujah for the Lord God.

Conductor—Rev. G. Power, O.P.; Organist—Mr. J. Murray, Prof. of Music.

Very Rev. Dr. Russell, O.P. of St. Saviour's, Dublin, ascended the pulpit in the interval which occurred between the first and second part of the Oratorio, and preached a very impressive sermon, of which the following is an outline:—The Rev. gentleman took his text from the Gospel of St. Mathew ix, 18th chapter and 26th verse, "At that time as Jesus was speaking to the multitudes, behold a certain ruler came up and saying 'Lord, my daughter is even now dead, but come lay thy hand upon her, and she shall live.' And Jesus, rising up, followed him with his disciples. And when Jesus was come into the house of the ruler and saw the ministrel and the multitude making a tumult he said, 'give peace for the girl is not dead but sleepeth.' And they laughed him to scorn. And when the multitude was put forth he went in and took her by the hand, and the maid rose and they gave her to eat, and the fame thereof went abroad into all that country." The Gospel was a most beautiful one. The distracted father went from the scene of approaching agony to a place in the neighbourhood where Our Divine Lord was instructing the multitude and performing miracles of mercy, and falling at His feet he told Him his sorrowing tale, but said that even if Our Saviour only touched his daughter with His sainted hand she would be rescued from an untimely grave. And Our Divine Redeemer rising up followed him. As they were hastening to the scene of death a messenger brought sad news to the anixous father, "Thy daughter is dead" exclaimed the messenger, "why trouble the Master any further." And Jesus having heard the words spoken, looking at Jezabel, said, "Fear not, and believe." And having arrived at the place where the maiden was apparently dead, they found great confusion within the house and outside, and according to the Hebrew custom the high mourners were there in attendance singing the death dirge, and the sound of pipes and other instruments used in plaintive minstrelsy. Our Lord, seeing this tumult, ordered silence, and speaking to the multitude, said, "Why all this noise? the girl is not dead, but sleepeth;" and immediately the incredulous people laughed Him to scorn. Our Saviour went into the silent chamber of death, where lay the maiden cold and motionless; and when the mother was by the side of the death-bed, weeping and praying, because the presence of Our Lord cast a solemn stillness over the chamber, all the persons were shut out, with the exception of the sorrowing parents, and His three disciples, Peter, James, and John. And He took the virgin's hand, and addressed to her words which, when interpreted, mean "Damsel, I say to thee arise." And the spirit returned to the virgin, and when she arose Jesus commanded them to give her to eat, and they were astonished with a great astonishment, and the fame of the miracle went through the entire of that country. The Rev. Preacher went on to say that the present condition of the Catholic Church in this country, both in a moral and material sense, has undergone a great change within our own memory, and we notice a restoration of it almost to its ancient state, before the Church of our fathers was persecuted even unto death. There is a revival of a great many of the liberties of our national faith and a return of the grand old spirit with even increased vigour, of the old Church of the Irish Nation. And such an extraordinary change was no ordinary thing in the history of the world, as it is only looked upon as something like a miracle of Divine Providence which has been worked, and has made the Catholic Church in Ireland after centuries of tyranny and persecution, again rise triumphantly, and be as it formerly had been. Under the influence of the impression that it was by a miracle of God that there was such a return of the old faith of our fathers, it appeared most meet on the present glorious and auspicious occasion that he should represent the great restoration of the National Church by the typical figure of the resurrection of the Virgin as written in that day's Gospel. And he did not do it—God forbid that he should—to awaken any other feeling than that which was calculated to call forth the gratitude of the congregation, and their prayers and thanksgiving to Him who has worked the great wonder to which he was referring, and to deepen more and more in their hearts an attachment to that faith which Christ himself had founded. It is a matter of history that for almost three centuries it was the whole policy and working of the successive Governments that ruled the land to destroy the very existence of the Catholic Church in this nation. The ministers of that Church were hunted down and murdered or exiled; the members of the Church were prevented under pain of death of exercising their religious duties, and religious freedom was a thing which was unknown in the land. All the members of that fine old Church suffered persecution unprecedented in severity with an endurance unknown in the history of any Christian people in the world.—But there were intervals when the persecuting spirit was still more intolerant, and those intervals were caused by the relaxation of our rulers from political action with other powers, when the Catholic Church in Ireland was persecuted with unrelenting atrocity and when the reign of domination was so maintained, until at length this nation could scarcely be supposed to suffer any more, and the national faith itself seemed at last, after bearing up against tyranny unprecedented, crushed to the ground, and the Church of our fathers, which had enjoyed every social liberty, seemed stripped of all its splendour and magnificence, thrown out on the world, and doomed to dwell amidst desolated altars on the hill tops—desolate sanctuaries, plundered shrines, and ruined cloisters—and there to pine away in sorrow, until she at length may be said to have died. Still, notwithstanding the oppressive and intolerant manner in which the faith of our fathers was persecuted there were moments when even the agency of those who then ruled us failed to discover the Priests who, in disguised forms, ministered to the spiritual wants of the Catholic community, gave to them that consolation which they so much required in the hour of need, and did their best to make the faith flourish and exist. And then we know that when the old faith was loved and cherished it was considered to be nigh unto death, and so utterly exterminated that not a remnant of that fine old Church should ever exist in Ireland; and that there was no hope of its ever being revived. The position of the Church at that period when it was in the extreme hour of agony, and when the children of it were in utter prostration, was like unto that of Jezabel, when the messenger met him and our Blessed Redeemer, and said "Thy daughter is dead; why trouble thou thy Master any further?" because it was then that faith in our Lord saved his daughter from death. And so was it faith, a perseverence in prayer, and a sincere trust in God, that raised the Church from the weak position in which it was, almost to what it formerly had been. And if it had pleased God in the time of our tribulation and suffering to raise up a man of faith who should announce to the children of the communion of our faith in Ireland "Why all this noise? She who is stricken down is not dead; she only sleepeth;" then we may well conceive how the persons who persecuted us and reduced the faith of our fathers to the condition it then was in, would laugh the man of God to scorn. But in the bitterest hour of our sufferings for the Church and nation, if we all had not been buoyed up by even something stronger than human hope, and that is love for the faith we cherished; love for Our Divine Lord and a firm and a sincere trust in that love that the Church should be triumphant notwithstanding the attempts of her enemies to put her to death; the Catholic Church in Ireland would not on to-day be in its present glorious and independent position. Because if we had not something more than human hope, love for Our Divine Master, and faith in His mercy, human impulse could not have sustained the tribulation and misery to which they were subjected, and God not seeing them faithful would not have raised the Church but allow it to expire. But the children of the Catholic Church were faithful, and by their prayers they appealed to Our Lord in the words of Jezabel: "Lord my daughter is even now dead, but come lay thy hand upon her and she shall live;" and as our Lord turning on Jezabel found that he had faith and bade him to fear not, that his daughter should live, so did He listen to the prayers of the faithful children of the Church in Ireland and raised up the Church again. And if they had not for generations succeeding each other in the long dark period to which he referred had such faith the Catholic Church in Ireland would not be in the position it now occupies; and if at this momentous crisis in the world's history, now when war and rumours of war are so rife, had only faith existed there would be a change in that history. Even when on the offensive in a just cause, or defending a beleaguered city in a just cause, the success of Christian nations defend more on the piety and religion which they practice than on the strength of the forces they employ to gain a victory; and if this was remembered, even now when the tidings of the horrors of war are being reported to us, and that a prayer was sent up to Heaven, "Save O Lord, save Thy people, and let Thy anger no longer descend upon us," and that the prayer was offered up with a fervent and sincere faith, perhaps, and it is possible that the course of events would be greatly changed. In the former history of Ireland the effects of faith and religion was decidedly shown, when, on the walls of this historic city faith, and valour went forth together, when the coruscations and glittering of the soldiers' helmets and steel blended harmoniously with the sombre coloured dress of the clergy, whose banners fluttered out on the breeze, cheering the hearts of those around them, and striking terror to the hearts of the enemy, and thus it was that faith cheered and sustained them in their adversity, and it was this faith which was the foundation of the triumph of the liberty and independence of our national faith. Yes, it was independent even to the Church which attempted to supplant here in Ireland, and it was independent because the Hand of God was with it, not so with the other. For what do we behold at the present moment? One one side, that fine old Church, existing yet in all its glorious magnificence, enjoying liberty, unendowed by State, and perfectly independent of State control; while on the other we see that church of domination formerly supported by the State, which ruled over our Church with arbitrary sway, now kept down by that State, and fast falling into fragments.—Would that between the Catholic Church and the other one to which he referred he could stretch forth the hand of fellowship, and join the population of the land in returning thanks to God for his mercy, but he regretted that there was an unsurmountable barrier to the union, because the light of God was with the former while the other was in darkness, and the changes which the two are undergoing at present in Ireland are quite sufficient to show that fact. Great changes had passed under their own observation, and it is only by a miracle of Providence that there was a resuscitation of the condition and of the spirit of the ancient Church of Ireland, and silently, yet quickly, a revivifying of it with an extraordinary life. Yes, that faith burnt brightly through ages of persecution and sorrow, and cheered the way of the people by its consoling light, and now it resuscitated, thank God, with a newness of life, and showed that spiritual power for which, in days gone by, she was so remarkable with increasing energy; there is a visible multiplication of the monastic and conventual orders, and there is a visible formation of charitable institutions of every kind presided over by devoted persons of both sexes to alleviate the temporal and spiritual wants of the people, and the faith of their fathers was revived in such a manner that no monarchy or state was powerful enough to destroy it. And even in this historical city evidence was witnessed of this wonderful restoration. Had he not reason to congratulate them upon the great advancement of piety and religion, the increase in the number of religious orders and institutions in the city. Yes, for no matter where in it a person turned his eyes there were high testimonials of the advancement of the same Catholic spirit. How many churches have been within the last few years erected here by the munificence of its inhabitants—from the Cathedral down to this, the last erected monument of the zeal of the people of Limerick, who are ever ready to contribute towards the glory and beauty of God's house. He could not look around on the beautiful church without feelings of deep emotion, for he had reason to rejoice that at length a suitable home had been erected as a biding place for a very old religious order, illustrious in the Church—one that has suffered much in the times of adversity, more particularly in this city, and which has not been a stranger amongst the people for the last 650 years. He then referred to the manner in which the brethren of St. Dominic were for three hundred years—when the word "Catholic" was most opprobrious to many ears; when it was attempted to obliterate it from the country altogether, and the word which was meant as offensive—"Protestantism"—introduced—were amongst the Clergy who stood by the people, and kept alive in them that old faith, which otherwise should yield to the persecuting hand of the enemy. He then continued to observe that he was sure no other feeling but one of joy existed amongst them at the erection of this beautiful Church; he congratulated them for having such a one amongst them, for he was deeply interested in the congregation and the Church, and he hoped it would be a source of abundant blessings to all, because of the liberal and munificent manner in which they had acted when application was made to them for subscriptions to the fund for the rebuilding of the admirable Church which reflected credit, and very great credit, on those who had anything to do with it; he only would add to them in the words of a gentleman who had spoken in his presence to the Prior on the night before, "May they long live to enjoy it." But while he congratulated them he felt he would be entirely neglecting his duty if he did not congratulate the Prior, Father Carbery, on the glorious success of his endeavours. May that holy man live many long years in the service of religion, of the Church, and of the Order to which he belonged, to instruct and shed on the people the lustre of his great talents.—He hoped they would all meet in the Heavenly Jerusalem where they should meet with our Divine Lord face to face, and converse with him in joy and glory for ever and ever.

A collection was made after the sermon.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

LETTER OF THE RECTOR RESPECTING THE ANNUAL COLLECTION.

Catholic University, Dublin,
3rd November, 1870.

REV. DEAR SIR—I beg respectfully to inform you that the 20th November inst., being the third Sunday of this month, is the day fixed by the Bishops for the Annual Collection for our Catholic University.

"We unanimously agree to fix *the third Sunday of November* as the day on which the Catholic University collection shall be annually held in every parish of every diocese in Ireland."

There seems to be reason for hoping that the distinguished statesman now at the head of the Government, and his able associates, having established the principle of Ecclesiastical Equality, will within the next few months extend the principle of Equality to all branches of Public Education in this country. We appeal, therefore with greater confidence than ever to the generosity of your flock, to aid in maintaining for a while longer the important combat in which they have been engaged, in order to secure the blessings of Catholic Education for the children of our people.

For the last three hundred years, numberless schemes have been devised for the education of the people of Ireland. Precisely in the year 1570, the first organised attempt was made to introduce Protestantism into Ireland by means of the Diocesan Free Schools, which were then placed on a permanent basis by an Act of the Irish Parliament, twenty-years before the foundation of Trinity College. It is interesting, and at the same time most instructive, to follow the history of public education in Ireland from that date. The Royal Commission appointed in 1854 to enquire into endowed schools, gives that history succinctly. "The suppression of religion, in which provision had been made for education, especially of a superior kind, created," the Commissioners tell us, "a want of schools." Subsequent legislation has fruitlessly endeavoured to supply that want. And why have those attempts been fruitless? Because the legislature would not take into account that there was question of educating a Catholic people—a people which, although subdued by force or treachery in all else, has proved itself invincible in religion—a nation, which may with truth and holy pride apply to itself the words of the inspired writer: "This is the victory which conquereth the world—our faith." For over two hundred years all public education in Ireland was avowedly anti-Catholic, nay, all Catholic education was proscribed under the severest penalties. It was only in 1781-82 that an Act was passed, "to allow persons professing the Popish Religion, *if licensed by the (Protestant) Ordinary*, to teach schools." Violence having failed, it was thenceforth sought to allure Catholics by the hope of worldly advantage to entrust their children's education to Protestants. New educational systems were devised, and, to use the thought of a learned writer, were skilfully arranged like a net so contrived as to allow the smaller fishes to pass, while the larger were caught, with the exception of some few who broke through the meshes. This system, with some slight modification, still continues in Trinity College, which in all essential particulars, in its teachers, in its books, in its spirit, is even now a Protestant Institution, to which Catholics are invited that they may receive their education from Protestants.

These open attempts to destroy, or at least to degrade Catholicity, having failed or only partially succeeded, new and more insidious plans of action were adopted, and in particular the mixed system, by which, to use Archbishop Whately's words, it was hoped "*to undermine the vast fabric of Popery in Ireland.*" In the meantime the princely endowments of the Protestant University, nearly 200,000 acres, and of the Protestant Endowed Schools, about 70,000 acres more, are left untouched, to be enjoyed by one-ninth of the population. In other words, Protestants are left undisturbed in the enjoyment of education fully in accordance with their religious principles, whilst the legislature seeks to force upon the Catholics of Ireland a new-fangled system as much opposed as the old ones to the teaching of the Catholic Church.

After forty years the "National" system is, as far as Catholics are concerned, a total failure in its mixed Model Schools, and is a success only so far as it has drifted into a denominational system for Catholics; and after a trial of twenty years the three Queen's Colleges can reckon only thirty Catholic students or thereabouts in Faculty of Arts, while by the last census there were over six thousand Catholic boys in our Catholic Schools and Colleges.—Thus do the Catholics of Ireland prove on the one hand their love of learning, and on the other their fixed determination to accept no system which is not thoroughly in accordance with the principles of the Catholic religion.

Let us hope that our rulers will profit by the experience of the past, and instead of repeating experiments which have so often failed, will give to Irish Catholics a system of education based upon and interwoven with the Religion which alone is true, and conformable to the teachings of the Holy Roman Catholic Church. The Legislature having now happily abolished Ecclesiastical Ascendancy, will, it is to be hoped, extend to Education the principle of Religious Equality, and re-distribute the large endowments from which Catholics who live up to the principles of their religion are now excluded.

In conclusion, I beg to inform you and your parishioners, that the Episcopal Board, anxious to secure for the Institution and its friends an increase of God's blessings, has directed a weekly Mass to be offered for the benefactors, living and dead, of the University, and an Office and Mass to be celebrated annually for the deceased benefactors.

I have the honor to be,
Reverend dear, sir,
Your faithful servant in Christ,
BARTH. WOODLOCK, Rector.

SYMPATHY WITH THE FRENCH.

An active and efficient canvassing deputation of the Market Ward went through that ward to-day, collecting in aid of the French wounded in the present disastrous war, and met with very general sympathy. Indeed, though the cause appears to limp in Limerick, we are sure it will show itself to be fully on its legs, and a good average sum raised.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

At the last meeting of the above Society, which is limited to one hundred members, Mr. Maurice Lenihan, author of the History and Antiquities of Limerick, member of the Royal Irish Academy, &c., &c., was unanimously enrolled a Fellow of the Society. The annual dinner of the Society will be held on Thursday, the 24th instant, the Hon. Sir John Stuart Vice Chancellor of England, in the chair.

THE MAYORALTY FOR 1871.

An unusual degree of excitement has arisen in consequence of the number of aspirants to the Mayoralty for 1871, and the vigor and determination with which the canvass of the respective candidates is pressed. A meeting of burgesses of the Abbey, Castle, and Irishtown Wards was held in the Mechanic's Institute on Saturday evening in support of Dr. Parker; but in consequence of some slight disturbance, the meeting adjourned to the Abbey, where resolutions in favour of the candidature of Dr. Parker were unanimously adopted. On Friday evening a canvass was made by Mr. J. J. Cleary, proprietor of the Royal Hotel, when he was accompanied by several respectable citizens. Mr. John Cronin, in an address which appears in another column, prefers his claims on the Council by reference to his public acts. Mr. Robert M'Donnell and Alderman John Watson Mahony are the other candidates; but they appear to be satisfied with appealing to the constituency without appealing to the public. Altogether the question is one in which the whole city is more or less interested; but how the Council can come to a satisfactory vote, unless the good old custom of the ballot be adopted, we certainly cannot possibly imagine.

THE RUMOURED MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

The statement of the *John Bull* that the Duke of Norfolk was about to marry one of the Orleans Princesses is authoritatively contradicted.

MILTOWN MALBAY DISPENSARY—ELECTION OF MEDICAL OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

On Wednesday a special meeting of the committee of the above dispensary was held at Miltown Malbay to elect a medical officer in place of the late Dr. St. John Coleman.

BURDETT MORONY, Esq., D.L., Chairman, presided.

The other members present were—Francis G. Morony, J.P.; Captain John Whyte, J.P.; George Studdert, J.P.; George Dartnell, J.P.; Michael Kenny, Augustus Hograve, Patrick Higgins, Patk. Kerin, John O'Donnell, James Clancy, M. Molohan, and M. Hill, Esqrs.

The candidates were—Doctors Townsend and Smith of Dublin, and Dr. Daniel O'Brien of Miltown Malbay.

Captain John Whyte, hon. sec. having read the several diplomas and Testimonials,

Mr. Studdert proposed, and Mr. Clancy seconded Dr. Townsend.

Dr. Smith was proposed by Capt. Whyte and seconded by Mr. Kerin.

Mr. Kenny, in proposing Dr. O'Brien, said he regretted equally with those gentlemen who preceded him the lamentable death of the universally regretted Dr. Coleman, and said he had read over with great care and attention the different testimonials, and he perceived that Dr. Townsend's bore no date, but he learned from himself that his diplomas were not yet of two years standing, and comparing his testimonials from Dr Butcher with those of others, he could not for the life of him discern which was couched in the strongest language. He held, however, in his hand, a testimonial from a native of the Parish—Dr. Daniel O'Brien—a testimonial by which it appeared he had obtained three first and one second prize; he was besides practising for a considerable time in the country; the people and the ratepayers had confidence in his skill and ability, and he never even heard a suggestion unfavorable with regard to his character. Now, Doctor O'Brien's testimonials being in his opinion the highest, and the fact of his being a native of the parish made his claims paramount to all the other candidates. True it is, he is a farmer's son, but he (Mr. Kenny) should be sorry that in any assembly, but particularly in an assembly where the majority was composed of gentlemen who lived exclusively by farming, that his antecedents should for one moment militate against his claims. He was a farmer's son himself, and had three sons whom he was educating as well as he could; and he shuddered at the thought that because they were farmer's sons they should be shut out from any position that their talents and industry would entitle them to, and he shuddered still more at the idea that farmers should establish a precedent so dangerous to education and progress, and so entirely opposed to the spirit of the age.—He had not himself spoken six times to Doctor O'Brien; but for over five and twenty years he had known his father, an humble, honest, industrious tenant farmer who, by his perseverance, industry, and pluck, scraped together from the side of a barren mountain what enabled him to educate his son so as to entitle him, by the severest test of competitive examinations, to become first prize man in one of our Irish Universities. He remembered reading of an English barrister who, by his genius and his brains became a member for one of the English boroughs, and in one of his powerful arguments in the House of Commons which was unanswerable, a member of the oligarchy taunted him with being a barber's son, but the man of mind replied "True, I am a barber's son, and had you been a barber's son a barber you would remain." Nevertheless that man was afterwards Sir Edward Sugden, Lord Chancellor of England, next of Ireland, and then again of England, and lastly made a Peer of the Realm in the person of Lord St. Leonards.—The late Sir R. Peel, Prime Minister of England, was the son of an English tradesman; the late Dr. Costelloe was the son of an Ennis tradesman; the present Prime Minister, who holds the helm of the British Constitution, and the great giant English Reformer, John Bright, are connected with English trade. There is one thing, and one thing only, which Dr. O'Brien is stripped of here, and that is the patronage of his landlord, Sir Augustin Fitzgerald, under whose fostering wing here he should be put forward according to all the recognised fealties of feudalism. He had often looked on with pride and admiration at the MacNamaras of Doolin, true to the chivalry of their ancient and honored family, seeing them with pride and pleasure support their tenantry, the Cahills, Stritches, and the O'Loughlins. He had often observed with what enthusiastic pleasure the old and venerable patriarch, Corney O'Brien of Birchfield, in the grand jury room and the board room, true as the needle to the pole, supported his numerous dependents. Witness the number of respectable men all over the county who are enjoying the fruits of his local patronage. Without going outside the four corners of this very room look at his friend, Pat Higgins, the owner in fee of three townlands in his native county without a father's weight of incumbrance to cripple them. How often have Irishmen been horrified in reading in the English "thunderer," the *Times*, "No Irish need apply." We should in our advertisement, or perhaps on our sign board, have printed in plain legible letters, "No native need apply." He should say no more, but beg to propose Dr. O'Brien as the best qualified and most eligible person to fill the position of medical officer in his native parish (hear, hear).

Mr. Augustine Hograve, in a pithy speech, seconded the proposition.

A poll was then taken with the following result:

For Dr. Townsend—Messrs. Studdert, Dartnell, B. Morony, Hill, Clancy and Molohan—6.

For Dr. O'Brien—Messrs. Kenny, Higgins, Hograve and Kerin—4.

For Dr. Smith—Captain White and Mr. F. G. Morony—2.

On the second poll, Captain White and Mr. F. G. Morony supported Dr. Townsend, who was elected by a majority of eight to four over Dr. O'Brien.

Mr. John O'Donnell declined to vote on each occasion.

The salary is £100 per annum exclusive of registration fees.

The proceedings then terminated.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Belgravian Annual Magazine, &c.

It is authoritatively stated that Sir Colman M'O'Loghlen has resigned his office of Judge Advocate-General.

Four Frenchmen are about to be brought to Bremen, where they will be held as hostages for the release of the captain of a German ship who is illegally held prisoner by the French.

Colston's Day was celebrated at Bristol yesterday, by the usual dinner at the Anchor. At the Liberal Society's meeting, Messrs. Morley, M.P., Hodgen, M.P., Crawford, M.P., and H. Richard, M.P., were the principal speakers. At the Dolphin Conservative Society Sir George Jenkinson spoke. Sum collected, £2,385.

There is no truth in the report which appeared in Thursday's *Clare Journal* that Major MacDonnell of New Hall, recommended Messrs Edmund Power of Eribul, and Charles Kane of Killofin House, for the Commission of the Peace, or that they have been appointed magistrates.

LIMERICK MODEL SCHOOL.

The annual examination and distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Limerick Model school, was held on Friday last, before Mr. Patterson, Head Inspector; and Dr. Potterton, District Inspector. The attendance of the parents and friends of the pupils was large; and among those who were present, we noticed—The Rev. Dr. and Mrs Wilson, and Miss Wilson, Mrs. Robert Hunt, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Blood, Mrs. H. Levers, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Richmond; Mrs. Weir, Rev. Mr. Hayden, Rev. Mr. Crozier, &c., &c.

THE GIRLS' DIVISION.

At noon the examination commenced, and the senior class of the girls division was examined by the head female teacher, Miss Campion, in drawing, singing, &c.; and in all those branches that compose a good English education they showed a thorough proficiency, in fact all who heard them examined, were highly pleased, and were unanimously of opinion that Miss Campion deserved very great credit, for the manner in which the senior female pupils were being examined. The most interesting feature of the examination of this class was the vocal music. Some very sweet trios, duetts, and solos, being delivered in a manner worthy of professionals. Mr. C. A. Wetzel, is teacher of the vocal music. Among the young ladies who sang at the examination, were—Miss Mary G. Bernal, who obtained first prize in vocal music; Miss Minnie Ferriss, second prize in vocal music; and Miss Annie M'Lernon, who obtained third prize in vocal music.

THE BOYS' DIVISION.

We must confess we were surprised to notice the deficiency which existed amongst the senior class of the boys. Not a single one of them was able, when examined by Inspector Potterton, to demonstrate a simple problem in the first book of Euclid. This class was subsequently examined by Mr. Downing, the head master, in various subjects; but the pupils showed that they were rather devoid of knowledge, and more than once Mr. Patterson expressed his dissatisfaction at the failures.

THE INFANT'S SCHOOL.

In this department more good teaching was shown than in any other. In recitations, singing, and on examination of different subjects, the children evinced a great proficiency. The teachers, Miss Clarke and Miss Naughton, were congratulated by most of those present, on the very able manner in which they taught the young idea.

PRIZES.

The following is a list of the names of the pupils who obtained prizes at a competative examination, held previously by Dr. Potterton, District Inspector and Mr. Patterson.

BOYS SCHOOL.

LIST OF PRIZES—BOYS' SCHOOL—CLASS V.

1. John Wagentraber; 2. Peter Murray; 3. Patrick Naish; 4. James Kellett.

CLASS IV.

1. Ernest Fitt; 2. Arthur Shute; 3. John J. Peel.

CLASS III.—SENIOR DRAFT.

1. Wm. Mortished; 2. George Kellett; 3. James Downes.

CLASS III.—JUNIOR DRAFT.

1. William Bartholemew; 2. Thomas Maxwell, 3. Thomas Cope.

CLASS II.—SENIOR DRAFT.

1. William M'Loughlin; 2. Standish Stewart; 3. Joseph Worrall; 4. Henry D'Estere.

CLASS II.—MIDDLE DRAFT.

1. Richard Myles; 2. Robert Downes; 3. William Fitzgerald.

CLASS II.—JUNIOR DRAFT.

1. William Myles; 2. Godfrey Gelston; 3. Alexander Mortimer.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Mathematical Sciences.—Peter Murray, 1st Patrick Nash.

Physical Science.—Thomas Airey, 1st; George Myles, Peter Murray, George Kellett.

Drawing.—Jeffrey Browning, 1 st; shaw.

Vocal Music.—Edwin Corneille, 1st; Thomas O'Donnell, Godfrey Gelston.

GIRLS SCHOOL.

Class 4.—Lizzie Matthews, 1st in needle-work, and 1st in drawing; Annie M'Lernon, 3rd in vocal music; Mary Naughton, 2nd in needle-work; Mary G. Bernal, 1st in vocal music.

Class 3rd, 1st Draft—Minnie Ferris, 2nd in needle work, and 2nd in vocal music; Kate Matthews, 4th in needle-work; Sarah J. Banks, 5th in needle-work; Margaret Ferris; Jane Cromer, 6th in needle work.

INFANTS SCHOOL.

2nd Class, 1st Draft—Alice Jordan, Emily Jordan, Mary K. Murray, William Moore, Dorethia Earle.

2nd Draft—Thomas Perme, Thomas Thorne, equal; Sarah Naughton, Alexander Banks.

3rd Draft—Thomas Moore, Sarah Greene, William O'Donnell.

4th Draft—Georgina Moore, Catherine Russell, Wm. Harber, Frederick Russell.

CONVERSION OF LORD MONTAGUE.

LONDON, FRIDAY MORNING.—The electors of Huntingdonshire appear to be indignant at their representative, Lord R. Montague, having turned Roman Catholic. A meeting was held in Huntingdon yesterday. A correspondence was read, from which it appeared that his lordship acknowledged the change in his religious opinions. On this resolutions were passed to the effect that as Lord Montague was returned at the last election on the faith of being a Protestant Conservative, he no longer possessed the confidence of the electors, and he was, therefore, called on to resign his seat.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

A French correspondent declares that the Spanish Crown is far from being disposed of. General Prim desires to continue his present supreme power, and that while he proposes d'Aosta's candidature, he is organising opposition to frustrate it.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

ELECTED BY IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

The election took place by ballot at the Chamber of Commerce, on Saturday, when the following were elected:—Richard Phillips, Luke Mullock, Richard Power, James Harris, M. R. Ryan.

There was a tie between Messrs Harris, Ryan, and Rogers. Mr. Roger's name having been drawn first, he was thus ousted.

The Constituency numbers 70 votes.

Election of Harbour Commissioners by Harbour Ratepayers.

The following were elected on yesterday, by ballot, at the Chamber of Commerce:—Thompson Russell, James Speight, James Bannatyne, John M'Donnell, Luke Mullock.

Mr Mullock having been returned twice, he should have to vacate one of the nominations, and leave a vacancy for a new election. Representing 28 votes.

"HOOKING."—A string or cord was drawn across the flags, at Rutland street, about six o'clock on Saturday evening; and a strong salmon hook was fixed to the string. A respectable man passing at the time was stopped by the string or cord, and in endeavouring to pass, the hook caught in his hand and lacerated it. What are matters driving to?

A fearful row took place on Sunday at Cork, between the populace and some soldiers of the 72nd and 20th Regiments, in which several wounds were inflicted. A repetition of the conflict is expected. It originated in the supposed murder of a dragoon, lately deceased.

The Court is still in the highlands. The accident sustained by the Princess Louise has necessitated a fortnight's repose on the part of the Princess, and the return of her Majesty from the north had consequently been postponed until the 15th instant (this day).

It is asserted that the diplomatic representatives of Russia in Constantinople, Vienna, and London, have notified to the Governments to which they are accredited that Russia no longer considered herself bound by the treaties of 1856.

A young man named Hendrick has been committed for trial by the magistrates of Carlow for sending a threatening letter to Mr. Williams, of New Garden, near Carlow, to intimidate him from putting into force a decree for the possession of a cottage by Hendrick's brother.

WM. YOUNGER & Co's October Brewings of India Pale and Edinburgh Ales of the finest quality and in the highest state of perfection may be obtained from Bottlers and the principal Retailers. Purchasers of the Ales in bottle are requested to observe signature and trade mark on labels. Breweries, Edinburgh; LIMERICK STORES, 12, Brunswick-street.

Beware of other brands being substituted.

Oct. 18. (13,712)

The most effectual remedy for toothache is Sedaline. A few drops on wadding, appplied to the decayed tooth, will instantly relieve the pain. In Bottles, at 6d and 1s each. To be had only at THE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL HALL, 11, Rutland-street, (next the Town Hall).

In our account of Mario's concert on Friday evening we fell into a slight mistake. In place of square piano, &c., imported by Corbett & Son for the concert, it should have been Kirkman's magnificent full grand piano, with all the recent improvements, and elegantly finished by Messrs Corbett & Son for the concert.

ARREST OF A BANK OFFICIAL.—CASHEL, MONDAY, Nov. 14.—Mr. John Boyton, the accountant of the National Bank here was placed under arrest at a late hour on Saturday night for alleged defalcations in his book. He was conveyed to the Bridewell in a covered car, under the surveillance of two police constables. The amount of his alleged defalcations is not yet made public.—*Correspondent.*

Soissons capitulated on Sunday last; 4,000 prisoners have been taken, and 200 pieces of cannon by the Prussians.

SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH JOURNALS.

SOME OF LONDON'S "SEVEN CURSES."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thus tells us to what London society is hastening, foreshadowing a visitation in which Lord Shaftesbury and Archbishop Manning fully believe:—

It is of course only natural that our preachers should find a text for a homily in the fall of the French Empire, and we are only surprised at their comparative reticence on the subject. The great student of prophecy in Crown-court has seized the occasion to issue another volume of mystic jargon; one or two Bishops have referred to Paris as Gomorrah, upon which the Nemesis of sin was fast descending; but with the exception of a remark from a magistrate (with Lord Ranelagh on the bench) at the Middlesex Quarter Sessions we have had but a small amount of timely moral discourse delivered to us on the dangers of luxurious and fast living. It is a singular link in the chain of circumstances to find the battle of Sedan effecting the abolition of Highbury Barn, and the flight of the Empress associated with the antics of Madame Colonna and her ballet girls. And yet it is quite evident that this odd jumble of events was in concatenation; and there are other signs that we are taking fright at certain laxities of fashion and of amusement that we have chosen to domesticate from abroad. Our conversation in some respects has been violent, in others incomplete; but those who are interested in our social welfare should not let the temper of the hour pass over without taking advantage of it to enforce the precepts which have been hitherto regarded as the mere exercises of clever journalists.

The example of the social life of Paris has had a more vicious and direct influence upon London than is usually suspected. Immodesties of costume which first appeared in the Tuileries were soon displayed in the opera boxes at Covent-garden. Our ladies caught the rage for bare, very bare, necks, without any exhibition of those qualms which are supposed to furnish the British nation with a sort of moral sense in dress. It was from Paris again that Englishwomen borrowed the habit of dyeing the hair red, unaware perhaps that the original compliment of imitation had been paid to a famous lodger in the Quartier Breda. From Paris the dandies of the Row acquired that easy, friendly manner with the horse-breakers of Brompton which they were not ashamed of airing under the eyes of women of their home acquaintance in places of public resort. And our literature became to a degree tainted with the French system of coquetting with vice. Within the last few years a very significant style of newspaper and magazine illustration has grown more or less popular; and the promoters of the enterprise in which these pictures have appeared have derived the motives for their speculation from the high-legged undraped studies from the semi-nude which fluttered from the kiosks of the Boulevards. Indeed, Parisian artists themselves were employed thus educating the London public. We all remember the slight agitation of virtue which ran through London when the advent of Schneider was first announced. The spasm was felt in Belgravia and in Bayswater, but it subsided after a languid interval, and the St. James' Theatre was crammed with audiences so appreciative of the vivid Amazonian love-making of the Duchess of Gerolstein that the actress frequently forgot the hint she had received as to our insular bashfulness, and kicked as much over the traces of decorum in King-street as she had been accustomed to do for the diversion of her patrons of the Parisian Jockey Club. An English theatrical manager could not help a natural feeling of jealousy at the encouragement given to the foreigner and the neglect shown to native talent of a kindred character, and he borrowed a cancan troupe from the French capital, which, until the other day, in various guises, has been flourishing among us. About the same period another Parisian novelty was imported. A notorious woman, whose carte de visite was staring at us from every window, was put on the stage of a West-end house for a few nights; but this was going too far ahead of the times; the lady was withdrawn. But our imitation of Parisian frolicksomeness increased in emphasis. It was told in town—no doubt it was an invention—that during a capricious night at the Tuileries the beauties of the Imperial Court invited the nephew of his uncle and a select party to witness a performance with locked doors, of a dance in which the ladies figured in the costume of professional coryphees.

BREAKERS AHEAD!—STORMS FROM THE WEST.

There are strong reasons for thinking that some of the most active and influential of American politicians are anxious to pick a quarrel as soon as possible with the English Government, and to find, if it can be done, a bone of contention less mumbled over than the Alabama claims. That war between France and Germany has, in fact, seriously disarranged the machinery of American politics. The Germans and the Irish form the two great bodies of voters whose veering from side to side causes the alternation of victory and defeat experienced by American parties. Speaking roughly and generally, the Germans lean to the Republican and the Irish to the Democratic side; but the adhesion is not nearly so complete that large numbers may not be detached and drawn over to one party or the other by a timely appeal to any passion or prejudice which may be dominant for the moment. When the war began, popular feeling was with the German armies; and, though the sympathies of the Irish were, on the whole, with the French, their partisanship was prevented from rising to any extraordinary height by the association of the French cause with the interests of a despotic Sovereign. But a material change has been produced by the proclamation of the Republic in France. There is nothing now to be ashamed of in avowing oneself a thoroughgoing enthusiast for the government of M. Gambetta, and Irish voters are gradually being welded into a compact body of French sympathisers who will vote for nobody who is not committed to the French view of the war. The Germans hold just as obstinately to the sacredness of the German cause, and thus the managers of American parties are getting drawn into the exact position which they most dislike—that of having to take a side in a question in which the United States are not immediately concerned, and thus to alienate irrevocably one entire confederacy of foreign voters or the other. For dealing with such a crisis American politicians are provided with an expedient of a very vulgar and commonplace character, but of very old date and of frequently proved efficacy. It is to get up a dispute with Great Britain, and, by appeals to the deep fund of hatred and jealousy of this country, which is always in reserve, to call off attention from the dangerous collateral controversy. The first note of the familiar air has been struck by Mr. Benjamin Butler, whose abilities ought as little be lost sight of as the scandals of his personal and military history; and a letter from Philadelphia, published in the *Times*, informs us of the exact variations to which we are to be treated—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE HOLY FATHER.

(From the Tablet.)

In a private letter from one of the Pope's Court we read: "I see the Holy Father almost daily. He is grander than ever, and all our miseries disappear in his presence. He looks very well, and keeps up the courage of all who come near him. The Romans, with few exceptions, behave well, and those who represent the Roman people are rabble from all parts of Italy, who are *paid*, and kept here to make demonstrations against the Pope." A visitor, recently returned from Rome, has assured us that a poor Italian admitted to him that he was paid so many *soldi* a day to join in Italian demonstrations, and complained that his pay was small because his lungs were weak.

ROMAN FACTS.

(From the Tablet.)

The King's visit is deferred until after the elections, which take place on the 20th inst. A letter from Rome says, "the Government intercepts the greater part of the correspondence addressed to the Holy Father. I know as a fact, that since the 15th October not a single number of the *L'Univers* has been forwarded to him. There are sent to the Holy Father, for the relief of his present distress, many letters containing money. None of them reach their present destination. If the Italians cannot get at the cash, they destroy the letter, hoping thereby to increase the straits of the august prisoner. It is recommended to those good persons who wish to make remittances to the Pope, to send their gifts through the medium of a banker or by some trustworthy messenger. The Albani Villa pleases Rome's masters, but it does not please Prince Torlonia that they should have it. Instead of selling his villa to the Pope's enemies, he has presented the Holy Father with 50,000 lire. Touching acts of adhesion and of condolence, very numerously signed, are pouring into the Vatican from all parts of Italy, the Pope's own Rome included. One in particular, accompanied by a personal offering from each, has been addressed to him by the ladies of Rome of all degrees to the princess's downwards. Napoleon III., fallen, captive, suffering in health dreads the severity of a German winter, and manifest a desire to be removed the Isle of Elba. The King of Prussia was willing to gratify him, and, as Elba belongs to the Italian Kingdom, permission was requested of that Government for the Emperor to make it his place of refuge; but the Italy, which owes its existence to Napoleon III. has refused him this small boon, a boon which it has conceded to so many offenders condemned to *domicilio coatto*. The reason given by Visconti-Venosta is, that Italy would not merit the gratitude of Europe if, allowing the Emperor to sojourn in Elba, it were to aid in the formation of a focus of conspiracy which would prove dangerous alike to France and to Italy itself.

MORE PROTESTS IN IRELAND.

The clergy of Limerick were the first in the United Kingdom to petition for the Definition of the Pope's Prerogatives. This Corporation has been the first to protest against the usurpation and ...

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