its honored author, M. Schemper? Civilized men will never forgive the infumy of the brigand in uniform who fires churches and private houses instead of arming ramparts. Is it so that King William interprets his famous proclamation—"I am a king warring against your army. I seek no harm to your nation." The judgment of the whole world blasts that assassin of womer and children, who speculates about the capitulation of the garrison. We remember with horror that the Grand Duke of Baden, the worthy executioner's assistant, refused to adhere to the Convention of St. Petersburg, which prohibits the use of petroleum bombs, nitro-glycerine shells, and other engines of scientific destruction. Europe had seen no danger in the perverseness of a miseroscopic state. Could she guess that the Badois army? Those who knew the relations that subthose who have seen the two populations fraternise on all questions, and exchange, not only their products, but their protestations of friendship, watch with disgust the pillage of our fields by those hordes of Badoisan marauders. Yes, that is horrible and repugnant, and the civilized world does not rememthis is not all, and I assert that the Germans them-Strasbourg was not alone what I have just been describing, and what, to some extent, it was everywhere known to be. That handsome and excellent town fulfilled modestly and noiselessly a providen-It informed the Germans of our ideas and our discoveries, while it enabled us to follow their labours. It was a true transmission office established between the two countries, and let us not forget even in the midst of the furious conflict in which we are enguged, that war cannot be the normal state of the world, that nations are intended to know one another, to understand one another, and to help one another like brothers, and that a happy fatality, stronger than all the passions, is impelling us to found sooner or later the great European family. Strasbourg was the indispensable agent of that holy and noble elevation. Strasbourg laboured at it conscientiously and perseveringly. A Badois comes along and blows up the bridge between Strasbourg and Khel. Another Badois has first set Strasbourg in a blaze, and dissolved the only bond of union that brought Germany into moral proximity with France. The foundation of the United States of Europe will be retarded a century by the event. Is it possible that a Badois general can have no perception of these consequences—that Werder is not merely a barbarian but a blunderer?

THE BATTLE OF CARIGNAN.

(From the French Correspondent of the Standard.) Road to Sedan (Battlefield near Douzy), August 31, 3 p.m.

In the middle of the awful struggle I am witnessing, under the cover of a country house I have just reached, I shall rest one hour and write you a few lines explaining my different telegrams sent from Florenville (Belgium), and in a few words shall try to give you an outline of the sad and important events which are taking place under my eyes. At were then in the town, and the cannonade, which had been considerably increasing for the last two hours, was at its greatest intensity. One hour later the Emperor was leaving for Sedan, and at about eight o'clock the artillery fire had ceased. As I told you in my last night's correspondence, the engagement took place between Moulins and Mouzon at a few miles from Carignan, and towards the encampment of Vaux; in the evening, close to Carignan In the middle of the day the victory was in favor of the French, but towards night it was changed to the enemy's side, and the French were combat were a desperate contest, great slaughter taking place on both sides; the French 5th Corps of De Failly, which had borne the first shock, has especially suffered, some regiments being nearly destroyed; the villages of Beaucaulay and Beaumont the Emperor, the officers of his household looking for night accommodations, the encampment of the troops at Vanx, had given full confidence to the inhabitants, and notwithstanding the engagement so near no anxiety could be noticed, and a victory was looked for as a matter of course. At daylight I took the direction of Sedan, and found myself again this morning at a short distance from the retreating French army, and quite close to the Prussian lines. It is impossible for me to appreciate the losses of yesterday. I know, and I can see, they have been very large on each side; the French eavalry, Cuirassiers and Chasseurs, have suffered considerably, and several mitrailleuses have fallen into the hands of the enemy. At nine o'clock this morning the Prussians entered Carignan; they are now in possession of the town. The railway has been destroyed, and the station half burnt; waggons upset right and left; people making for the Belgian frontier: long lines of vans, full of people, emigrating with their meagre properties - everywhere scenes of desolation continually, and from the top of a hill I have watched since ten o'clock the progress of a battle taking place close by. I can nearly follow all the movements, and distinguish perfectly the positions. The French were retreating on Sedan, and were attacked early in the morning when crossing La Plaine de Douzy. For the last three hours the engagement is immense; it extends nearly four miles between Douzy, Armigny, Brevilly, at about five miles from Carignan in the Sedan direction.-The French have been gaining ground since the morning, and they occupy the heights, where one hour ago the Prussian artillery was making fearful havoc in their ranks. On another side the enemy seems to have surrounded them on their right flank, and between the dust brought up by cavalry charges, the smoke of the artillery, columns of soldiers dis appearing as in a cloud, I cannot form the exact iden of the real state of things. But my next letter and telegram will tell.

The same correspondent, writing near the battle-

field on September 1st, says :-After a day's struggle in yesterday's different engagements the French were completely repulsed towards Sedan in the evening. Although the cannon-ading lasted the greater part of the day the losses were not so serious as the day previous at Mouzon, when besides the dead a full brigade of General de Failly's 5th Corps was routed by a surprise from the enemy emerging from the woods. This was the be-ginning of the retreat of MacMahon's magnificent army towards Schan, and the prologue of those bloody days that followed successively without interruption. When I left the retreating army last night for the village where I am just now, the success was again decidedly for the Prussians, and the armies of Prince Frederick Charles were staying at Brevilly, near Douzy, their rear-guard and reserves being near Carignan; the French being now under cover of the fortress of Sedan. The greatest engagement of the day took place at about three o'clock, around the little village of Nouilly, and about midway between Carignan and Sedan, near Douzy. The dead are left unburied, and alas, many wounded: abandoned, who die for want of help. The services the popular feeling in favor of France in the South of the ambulance are badly done, and in the middle of Ireland increases daily, and that every item of these villages abandoned by the inhabitants, and intelligence on the subject of the war is awaited

unfortunate sufferers; no resources to comfort them. Terrible disasters. Thousands die, perhaps, from want of care. As early as two o'clock on the morning of Thursday a great battle began by a heavy cannonade. At four o'clock the French had advanced from Sedan, and from that hour the whole of the artillery were engaged, and the battle was deon the cries of the unoffending individuals to bring veloped in all its fury up to half-past eleven o'clock. The French had been winning ground, their progress forward being perfectly sustained, and the retiring of the Prussian columns to the south and the withdrawal of their batteries were perfectly noticeable at a quarter to twelve. A stand-still of the principal corps d'armee took place, which lasted about twenty minutes, and the engagement began again along the line with increasing fury, that the would act as incendiaries in the Prussian position of the two armies was exactly thus:—The French army with its right wing sustained against sisted between the Strasbourghers and Badois, the fortress of Sedan, turning back to the Belgian territory, was occupying the villages of Balin, Bazeilles, Doumez, up to the Doumez suburb works, and mustering at the point where the rivers Meuse and Chires make their junction. The Prussian army occupied the village of Telaigne (Carignan repugnant, and the civilized world does not remember having ever witnessed so sad a spectacle. But statt being at Mouilly, The battle-field comprised a space of about four miles on the line between selves have not measured the extent of their crime. Carignan and Sedan in a north-west direction. From my observatory at the flank of the battle-field, and within about two miles of it, I can distinguish nearly all the movements-new corps d'armees arriving successfully round the hills, columns advancing and retial mission. French at heart, German in spirits trogading, batteries of artillery taking new positions and by language, it was, as it were, a point placed or annihilated. In the middle of the confusion I try and by language, it was, as it were, a point placet to appreciate the number of troops engaged—I should between two people who did not know one another, to appreciate the number of troops engaged—I should trainformed the Germans of our ideas and our disgone on throughout the day with the same sustained rapidity. It is most likely the greatest slaughter of human beings which ever took place in one day. Amongst the different incidents noticed in the morning, I have seen the destruction of a full regiment of Prussian dragoons by a powerful battery of mitrailleuse, and nearly in the same time a French brigade cut up by Prussian artillery. Since 12 o'clock the village of Waldencourt is on fire. The correspondent's description of the battle was suddenly brought to a close. In the afternoon the army suddenly falls back on the Sedan, and the confusion incident to this tremendous disaster, doubtless made the difficulty of the correspondents' further continuance on the field.

> The Times Paris correspondent gives the following little anecdote which displays the Communistic proclivities of the French working classes. Their first idea of a Republic is that of a political regime under which it will be lawful to shoot landlords who raise their rents, and owners of property generally. This is the true Socialistic idea of freedom and republicanism :-

How long Paris can hold out I do not know, but there are facts enough in this letter to prove that the Government will not give up Paris for nothing, and that in all seriousness they mean to stand a siege. I said to my friend who was with me in my visit to the Wood of Boulogne-he is a Frenchman, intimately acquainted and mixed up with the chiefs of the Imperial party-" Now, my friend, tell me what you think in your heart of hearts is to be the end of this. What are you going to do with these Prussians?" He replied, "I have not the least fear of these Prussians. They will never get into Paris. I do fear the Prussians in Paris-I mean the Reds who five p.m. vesterday, after I had sent my letter, I re-turned to Carignan. The Emperor and his staff will happen." I venture to give you this question and this answer because of a little incident which happened to me later in the day, which is a strange comment upon it, and which I will now describe to

I got on the top of an omnibus. I had hardly taken my seat when an energetic Frenchman of a rather horsy aspect turned round and asked me if I had heard the glorious news. On receiving from me a reply in the negative, he immediately announced to me in pompous tones the capture by the French fleet of no less than 50 Prussian iron-clads. I said, without thinking, that I imagined the Prussinns repulsed in the direction of the Sedan road, and on the encampment at Vaux. The last hours of that would be rather difficult. My friend on the knifehoard instantly opened his eyes with surprise, and denounced me as a Prussian, for, he urged, who but a Prussian would know thus accurately the number of Prussian ships? Fortunately, the omnibus drew stroyed; the villages of Beaucaulay and Beaumont up, and it was time for my very unpleasant are on fire. A firm belief in a success had been entertained all the afternoon in the little town of with many menacing epithets, and his place was Carignan; the presence since the evening before of taken by a workman. The new comer was asked by the one army of Marshal MacMahon, the arrival of another workman if he meant to fight against the Prussians when they came to Paris. "Well," replied the Red-for, as you will see, he was of a very red colour of mind-" I don't know. The fact is, I have no particular hatred against the Prussians; still, I would not mind killing one or two of them, but always on one important condition: I must be allowed to fire my first cartridge at my landlord."-This startling demand did not seem to create any surprise. The first workman admitted that there was something in what his comrade had said-indeed, a good deal of wisdom; but still the nation was before everything. His two sons had joined the army, and in spite of his gray hairs he meant to do the same. The Red, however, would not yield his point. No Prussian would he shoot till he had shot his landlord. For twenty year his landlord had been constantly raising his rent. He was a far greater rogue than Bismarck. Others might do what they liked. His first intention was to kill his landlord, and then it would be the turn of the Prussians. If every one would follow his example we should soon clear ourselves of landlords, and the world would be happier. It would be a much better riddance than that of the Prussians. These were his opinions, and he meant to stick by them. When his neighbor tried to object, he answered proudly by asking if he had ever read Voltaire. What my Red companion found in Voltaire to strengthen his views I cannot conjecture, and I lost the chance of ascertaining, as I had to descend from the emnibus; but I thought the conversation curious, coming so quickly after that other conversation which I had with my friend of the forencon.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

At a meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Clonfert, held on the 18th, at Ballinasloe, in relation to the election of the successor to the late Most Rev. Dr. Derry, the suffrages of the priests were in favor of the following clergymen whose names have been sent to Rome:—Dignissimus—Very Rev. William Derry, D D., P. P.; Dignior—Very Rev. Thomas Burke, P. P., Vic. Cap.; Dignus—Very Rev. Matthew Walsh, P. P., Lusmagh.

Mr. M'Kenna who was so barbarously assaulted by the Orangemen after the Derry riots, is still confined to bed, and suffers considerable pain; but his progress towards recovery, though slow, is satisfactory.

ISAAC BUTT, ESQ., Q.C.-Mr. Butt arrived in Belfast, from Liverpool, on Tuesday, and proceeded to Holywood to pay a visit of sympathy to Mr. A. J. M'Kenna. It will be gratifying to the numerous friends and admirers of this justly celebrated Irishman to learn that he is in excellent health, and although for some time past almost constantly engaged on a work of vast importance, he does not seem in the least to have suffered from his arduous labors. Mr. Butt remains at Holywood for the pre-

Sympathy with France.—The Cork Examiner says, the popular feeling in favor of France in the South

The same remarks apply to Dublin and every part in Tipperary, and other places, generous sums have been handed in. Dublin has already contributed £800. A large collection has also been made for the Prussian wounded and for the International Society.

PAUPERISM.—The average number of persons in freland receiving in-door relief on Saturdays, during the second quarter of the present year, was 50,168 against 63,476 for the corresponding period of 1869. The average weekly number of persons receiving out-door relief during the quarter was 21,614, against 17,978 during the second quarter of 1869. Of the persons receiving in-door relief during the second quarter of 1870, an average number or 503 in each week were located in asylums for the blind, and the deaf and dumb, and in extern hospitals: in the corresponding quarter of 1869, the average weekly number was 493.

FIVEMILETOWN NEW CHAPEL.-We have the greatest satisfaction in recording the fact that the building of the new chapel at Fivemiletown is progressing favourably, and to that is to be added the pleasing circumstance that our countrymen, in India serving in her Majesty's Royal Artillery, have manifested their abiding patriotism by subscribing towards the funds; characteristic of Irishmen that, no matter what place on earth they may be called upon to meet danger and surmount difficulties, they still look back to the land of their birth with the warmest affection, and are ever ready to assist in the promotion of religion Subscriptions have been sent from Mean-Meer, in the East Indies, by Sergeant-Major John M'Kenna, a native of Fivemiletown, which speaks far more forcibly than words of the deep-rooted affection which he feels for all that concerns the well-being of his dear old home and the faith of his fathers. This effort on his part and of those who forwarded their subscriptions through him, is worthy of imitation by others that are less opposed to the dangers of climate, and who could spare of their means to help forward the work commenced in the poordistrict of Fivemiletown. It ought not to be said that those who are absent give more substantial proof of their sympathy with the Catholic Church in Ireland than those who are enjoying her blessings at home, and we, therefore, look with confidence to see the noble example of our own countrymen in India followed in assisting the erection of this new church at Fivemiletown.

THE LEITRIM MAGISTRACY .- A round-robin, signed by a number of magistrates of the County Leitnin, protesting against the result of the empiry held by Mr. Coffey, Q.C., into the objections against Mr. M.Keon, has been forwarded to the Lord Chancellor. The magistrates signing were particularly offended at the expression of the Lord Chancellor's opinion contained in his letter to the Earl of Enniskillen conveying the decision arrived at, in which his lordship said: "I beg your lordship to be so good as to convey to the other members of the deputation, and through them to the magistrates whom they repre sented, that I have discovered no ground for the removal of Mr. McKeen from the commission of the peace for Leitrim, and that he must, therefore, remain a magistrate of that county. And, so deciding, I am bound to state my strong opinion, that allegations imputing to Mr. M'Keon the habitual discharge of servile offices, and relying on the report that he was the keeper of a small loan-bank-which, if they had been well founded, might have justified the assertion that his appointment had brought the bench 'into contempt and ridicule'-should not have been made, as they were shown to have been by the documents before me, without pretence of proof or colour of justification.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED .- A largely-attended and influential meeting, called by circular, was held in the large room, Hercules Place, on Wednesday August 24th, for the purpose of practically displaying the sympathy of the people of Ulster for the soldiers of France, wounded in defence of their country. The meeting was called without reference to party or sectarianism, and was thoroughly successful. A sum of £50 was subscribed on the spot. An executive committee and ward collectors were appointed to receive subscriptions in Belfast: fillingly receive at the off subscriptions from the other portions of this Province, which will be handed over to the local committee, by whom they will be forwarded to the Duchess of Magenta. The movement is one of charity; it is one of gratitude, for France has ever been Ireland's friend. A good beginning has been made, and we know that the generous response to the appeal or last evening is only a beginning. The letters from Mr. A. J. M. Kenna and other influential gentlemen, which were read, show the warm interest taken in the project, and the happy fruits which it will bring forth .- Weekly Obsercer.

YACHTING ACCIDENT.-An accident happined, on the 30th ult, to the steam yacht Eglinton, the property of Lord Erne, M. P. while earrying a fashionable party on Lake Erne at Enniskillen. The steamer did not obey the wheel, and the funnel was torn off. falling on the deck. The paddle-box was smashed in pieces, the windows of the engine-room were smashed in, and also the fore-part of the steamer, and the anchor carried away. No lives were lost. The Eglinton was a very fine yacht, and is now completely disabled

Fire.-On the 30th ult., the extensive flour mills at Riverstown, formerly owned by Mr. Law, and now in the possession of a private company of Cork merchants, were wholly destroyed by fire. The fire broke out in the screening room, and there being no means of arresting it the whole of the buildings were destroyed. Part of the valuable steam engines were saved with books, &c., and some part of the stock. The mill was the finest in the south of Ireland. The loss is very considerable.

FETE AT KINSALE.—On Friday, the 20th ult., a highly fashionable company met at the Kinsale rifle range to witness a shooting match between five military officers and an equal number of the gentlemen of the town, The distances shot at were from 200 to 500 yards, and the officers came off the victors by about 50 points in the entire score. The affair was wound up with a ball given by the officers at the fort, which was numerously attended. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, and was kept up with spirit till two o'clock in the morning, to the music of the string band of the 22nd regiment, whose performance gave the greatest satisfaction.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS .- Births .- The births registered during the second quarter of the present year amounted to 41,157-21,224 boys, and 19,943 girls—affording an annual ratio of 1 in every 33.5, or 2.98 per cent, of the estimated population. The following is the quarterly return of the marriages, births, and deaths registered in the divisions and districts of Ireland. The marriages are for January, February, March, 1870, and the births and deaths are for April, May, 1870. Marriages.—There were 11,965 marriages registered in Ireland during the first quarter of 1870, a number affording an annual ratio of 1 in every 113, or 8.68 per cent. of the estimated population. Deaths.—There were 23,491 death-11,848 males and 11,643 females registered during the quarter ending 30th June last, a number affording an annual ratio of 1 to 58.7 or 1.70 per cent, of the estimated population.

THE STATE OF FEELING IN IRELAND .- The Irish correspondent of the Standard says :- Collections are

tense if this country were one of the belligerents, pence for that object. It is not surprising that the sympathies of the people should be manifested. The decreased had frequently threatened to evict of Ireland. At a first meeting in Cork the sum of rather for the French than the German suffer rs .-£300 was subscribed for the French wounded, and Community of religious sentiments is the strongest tween him (Payer) and his brother, the tenant o at a meeting in Dundalk, presided over by Philip of all bonds, and there is not a rustic Irishman who an adjoining farm. After the murder the proceed-Callan, Esq., M.P., £100 was collected. In Drogheda, does not believe that the Prussians are all Protest- ings for eviction were stayed on condition that ants and the French Roman Catholies. The articles of the Times, against which there is a very strong feeling at present in England, have helped that feeling, and it is probable that a very large sum will be forwarded from the provinces to Paris for the succour of the French soldiers maimed on the battlefield. With a great many there continues to be political design also in this generosity. They have a hazy idea that Ireland will at some time benefit from French sympathy in return. No definite hope exists, and no plan or purpose underlies this senti-ment. The peasantry remain firm-believers in the service was not required, as Dwyer quietly gave up ultimate success of the French, and it is their expectation, that their deliverance is to be accom-plished by Marshal MacMahon. Should their hope of French victory prove true, the Irish origin of the marshal will make him as great a hero to the Irish | Ardagh, twice vacant since the passing of the Irish populace as to the French, and the victory will be elt as one achieved for Ireland, as much as for France. In all other respects everything is perfeetly quiet in this country. No "agitation" runles the public mind. The journals that live on excitement are at their wits' end to create some new sensation. War maps are the refage of papers heretofore remarkable for their encouragement of head centres and American strangers, but war maps are becoming a drug, and "pictures" in which John Bull is caricatured have lest their nevelty, "National" journalism is restored, by force of circumstances, to the neighborhood of common sense, and the minds of the people, which are as easily influenced to order as to disorder, are once more in healthier condition.

> BALLYCONNEE SOUPERISM, AND THE INDIGNANT REPUBLICATION BY THE INHABITANTS OF THE AFORESAID LOCALITY.

(To the Editor of the Catholic Times.) Clifden, Aug. 29, 1870.

Dear Sir.-I have larely time to notice the two spistles which appeared in your number of the Catholic Times, and bearing the signature of Messrs. Pelley and D'Arcy. I am just returned from seeing our Archbishop, so that I have barely time to say that those two productions are of a piece with the at-repeated twaddle of the so-called preselytizers.

Mr. Pelley is in a fine fury because we attributed a plain meaning to the begging letter, either of the Rev. Mr. Pelley or Charles Pelley. It was plainly stated to the public that as the Rector was not to be at home (i.e., Ballyconree) all letters should be sent; to his address: C. Pelley, &c., in the North of Ire-

The introductory paragraph from the Editor of the Catholic Times, which preceded the insertion of the letters, was ample refutation of them. Aye, indeed, the testimony of Mr. D'Arcy is relied on to sustain the truth of statistics furnished by said Mr. D'Arcy, Rector, and J.P.. Such an illustration of the old sophism or vicious circle iden per iden, the miserable refuge of canting imb cites, was never before so

adroitly, yet so clumsily given.

Mr. D'Arcy, Rector, and J. P., is the head of the soup brigade. He is therefore a most interested witness to his own statement. In his report for the year '53, signed by his former wife Fanny, by Lord Redden and by himself,-i.e., his generous reverence -they tell the world that there were in attendance in the Connemara Schools eleven thousand five hundred and forty-nine children during the week beginning with the 9th January, 1853, and ending with the 16th of the aforesaid January, 1853. Now let this vissionary reverence and J. P. not forget that the census of [6] returned only 8,000, of all ages and both sexes, for the whole of the County of Galway Where did he find the 11,540 young children? Mind, his is not all. The report showed 500 other darling children, precious babes of grace, lying sick at home Was there such a sound from a holy Rector and J.P. ever heard before?

Such audacity as it was to state in the hearing of the people of Connemara, that no condition was imposed on the recipients of the bribes of the missioners! It is an infamous untruth. They are required to go to the soup-dens or they are put off the ists. Mr. D'Arcy says they have lists of converts. We dare them to publish them; then we shall know the habitual perverters of truth. The last remains of the poor widow Connally, of

the Island of Turbot, were nearly shaken out of the coffin with the refinement of a modern apostle of the Reformed Bible, yelept "Mickeleen Dick," when the relatives and friends would not suffer her remains to be buried in the Protestant graveyard .-She lived and died a Catholic, but a coffin was given on condition of her body being buried with the Pretestants.

I shall return to this subject again, with an ardent desire to unearth these travestiers of the Holy Bible. Goodness knows it is an ungracious task, but then it shall be dene.

We are all so busy to-day preparing for the triumphal entry of our great Archbishop, who is expected at Clifden to-morrow, I have barely time to write my name and to apologise for the strong but just language which has been forced on me by missionaries of great mischief, for they are destroying any and every ligament of union between Celts and Saxons; for the latter are known to have been the contributors of the large funds—over half a million sterling—none of which would be given to the dying Celt, unless on the condition of consenting to the devil's bargain, by giving up body and soul, wife and children. That diabolical hard-heartedness is supposed to be encouraged by those who contribute to the funds.

(Signed), PATRICE MACMANTS, P.P., Clifden, Connemara.

"Religious (?) Statistics."-Under this heading, the Rev. Mr. Carroll, Vicar of St. Bride's writes the following letter to the Dublin Freeman, on the "monstrous exaggerations of the late church commission: Sr. Bride's, Aug. 27, 1870.

Sir :- Recent circumstances have brought back to my notice that the report of Her Majesty's Irish Church Commissioners, published in 1868, states the English church population of this parish to be 1,989, (the actual number is about 490, of whom one half are children). I furnished those commissioners, at their own desire, with an accurate statement of our numbers (which was somewhat more then than they are now), and you may judge of my surprise when I saw the monstrous exaggeration which they published to the country. Whatever may have been the motive for issuing these returns which, to quote what Bishop O'Brien said of Archbishop Trench's first great charge, were " actually false, and could not possibly be true, it surely would be desirable that the Church body should have some reliable information now as to the numbers for whom they are to provide churches, &c., &c. It is most probable that there are nothing like 700,000 English Church people here.

Yours faithfully. W. G. CARROLL, Clk. P. S. The report of that costly commisssion was valuable for making known the enormous quantity of bishop's lands which had been made away with by the present primate and other "Church defenders!" You did the State some service in that respeat too, and without costing the people anything.

Dublin, Aug. 31.—The tenant of a farm in the county of Tipperary was evicted on Monday under the occurrence. The object of the proceeding was a

pilfered by the armies, nobody is left to succour the with an eagerness that could scarcely be more in- chapels the people will be asked to subscribe their landlord during his life, was murdered in December 1868, having been shot dead near his own residence. Dwyer on a count of disputes as to right of way be-Dwyer should give peaceable possession of the farm in May last. When the time arrived, however, he declined to do so. A habere was applied for and obtained, and it was put in force on Monday. Dwyer had, it is said, repeatedly stated that he would not leave the premises alive, and on two occasions when bailiffs went to serve the notice to quit they found the entrance to the house barred, and had to retire without effecting their object. In consequence of these threats a force of 40 police accompanied the possession. The Rev. Mr. Baker has had two policemen guarding him since the project of taking possession in this manner was contemplated,

> The Protestant Bishopric of Kilmore, Elphin, and Church Act, has given rise to a voluminous correspendence between the Primate and a large number of the clergy of Elphin and Ardagh-who desired that the new appointment should be made after the fashion proposed to be adopted at the close of the present year, when the Church will have actually ceased to be established. But the Primate has definitively declined to accede to their request, and has retained the memination in his own hand. A deputation even waited on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with whom the final appointment rested, and obtained from his Excellency an intimation that if they could get the Primate to accede to their wishes he would interpose no obstacle. The Protestant Primate, however, declined to give way, and the final result is already known in the appointment of the Dean of Kilmore.-From the Times Cor-

> A Trales correspondent writes that sheep stealing prevails to a considerable extent throughout the

> A Tarber: correspondent says :- The harvest in this locality has been entirely finished with but few exceptions, and the crops in general exhibit an abundant yield. Potatoes, though complained of in other localities, as regards the blight, are a very productive crop, and, up to the present, bear but the smallest evidence of disease. The grain crops are in general productive, and in the development of the seeds show a vast improvement beyond former years. A farm-servant the other day on being sent to reckon the number of corn stooks, by his master, having performed the job after an original idea of his own, came to his master, and placing half a dozen small stone pebbles on the table before him, exclaimed- There they are for you, and for every stone count twelve stooks, and then make it up yourself!" he said this with an air of triumph, and walked off, leaving his master to muse over his method of reply.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Recod Acres hears that all officers on the half pay list of the army will be called upon, by circular, to state their fitness and readiness for service with the Reserve Forces. There is a desire at headquarters to all up the vacant commissions in the militia from the half-pay lists, but the alternative of "commuting" or "serving" is not to be put.

GREAT ARRIVAL OF HOP PICKERS FROM IRELAND. On Sunday, hundreds of men, women, and children, who had reached the metropolis from various parts of Ireland the previous night, left by the London, Chatham, and Dover, as also from Charing-cross Station, for Canterbury and other places in Kent.

The London Booksellers gives one or two exambles of the decline in value in books quite as remarkable as some of the instances of an enormous appreciation in rare copies. Bishop Gibson's Preservation from Popery, a few years ago used to sell for \$65 or \$70, now it finds few purchasers at \$4 25. Hammond's works, which formerly commanded \$50, are now offered at \$5.

Lord Bulwer Lytton took occasion the day before the adjournment of Parliament to avow his sympathies as with the French in the present war, and as opposed in sentiment to those of the Gladstone ministry. Said he:-And this, sir, seems to me the moment when I may say that we are not wholly to forget that the ruler of that country has been for many years our firm and friendly ally, that he stood by our side on the field of battle, (hear, hear,) that he sat by our side in the great councils of Europe, (hear, hear,) and that during his reign France and England have lived on closer terms of amity and intimacy than at any former period. (Hear, hear.) And, apart from all questions of persons-whoever may rule over a neighboring people-let us not forget that the land which is now, not unjustly, menaced by the sword of an invader, is the land to whose graceful civilization Europe is so much indebted. (Hear, hear.) And I venture to say that if my right honorable friend at the head of the Government can arrest in that land the horrors of war. and avert from it the, perhaps, still greater horrors of revolution, he will perform the noblest task that was ever undertaken by a minister of this country.

In addition to the misfortunes that have already visited her. France is threatened with still another. perhaps more terrible than any that has yet been selt—the disorganization of society. This is a calamity that seems ever ready to appear in a time of war or of revolution. The old landmarks are broken up; the regularity of social order, to which men trust as confidently as to the permanence of the phenomena of Nature, is destroyed; and the popular mind, astonished to see things it had been accustomed to respect vanishing away like dreams, and, intoxicated at the degree of liberty, or even of licence, allowed to it, rushes into a thousand ex-France seems to have reached such a crisis. There is a cry of terror from many Provinces. The peasants have passed from the stunned incredulity in which they first received news of the disasters that had befallen the army into a more dangerous mood of anger and suspicion. They are certain there must have been foul play, or the legions of France could never have been crushed by the invader. They have been encouraged in this belief by the wild imputations of treachery that have been scattered broadcast by men who ought to know better, and who must know better—the better educated classes, the speakers and writers of France, those whose special function it is to guide and moderate public opinion. It cannot be surprising if peasants who have been encouraged to suspect everybody above them should direct their passionate resentment against any and every person in their own neighbourhood whose ways do not exactly coincide with their own. The Parisians who have instigated them may deprecate—and, no doubt, do deprocate, very sincerely and earnestly-the direction their anger assumes, but they cannot hold themselves free from responsibility when they have fanned to a blaze the temper of an ignorant and excitable people.

It is only too easy to understand the agitation that has spread among the Provinces of France. Are not similar experiences written in histories for our edification and warning though we are apt to take little benefit from them? Peasants against Nobles, Catholics against Protestants, Atheists against Priests, Villagers against Officials, Workmen circumstances which lend exceptional interest to against Employers, Country against Town, and in towns the faubourgs of the poor against the faubourgs man named Thomas Dwyer, the holder of a farm of of the rich. When the evil days come, the division 12 acres at Ballydavid, near Bansha, the landlord of class against class makes its appearance among