THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—FEB. 10, 1871.

od beyond the mounts wall. Some shells launched from Chatillon, L'Hay, and Chevilly, exploded in rations streets on the last bank, and even is said, wounded one or two persons. The population remained very calm before this commencement of the hombardment. Our southern forts replied with course and it is said with much effect, to the hostile atteries."

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Montmorency was one of the most charming of the may levely suburbs of Paris. Its forcet was a fayourite resort of the Parisians on Sundays and fete days. A railway conveyed them to it in about a prier of an hour. There is a restaurant in the chalet style at one of the entrances to the wood, deserted. No German troops have taken up quarten there, because they have found much better in the many beartiful villas with which the hills all round are studded. The railway statien is closed. The rails and the spaces between and at each side of them are covered with grass and weeds. Mirgency was a village of some 400 inhabitants. They one of those told me, they had been told " the Pruslatteries for the destruction of Paris. Two hundred of the poorest have since returned, and they say that the Prussians are not at all as had as they had been led to believe. They don't like "the enemy," nevertheless, and are very anxious for his departure. servants live in the lodge at the entrance gate. I and furniture have been respected by the army of investment. We have no news of any intention of the Paris- the turn,

iaus to give in just yet. Preparations are being made for further eperations on the supposition of their continued resistance. Accounts received here scarcity of everything in the shape of food, bread and wine excepted. I hear no wishes expressed Nowhere have I mer livench men or women to praise it. They are all thinking seriously of what their next winter?" "There will be no harvest." These are exclamations I bear on all sides. They : re paipfully suggestive. I fear that famine will do more serious work in France than even Geunt Bismarck anticipated if this investment lasts for even a few weeks longer.

A COMMETHAS DINKER IN MARIS.

Here is a menu sufficiently burbarous to horrify those of your renders whom it does not amuse. Yet it was given-such, you will perhaps say, are the demoralizing effects of the siege—on Christmas Day by a gentleman not unknown to the world of fashion and art, Mr. Louis Wingfield, and a party of apparently civivilized Americans and Englishmen contrived to eat heartily of it :-

GAPE VOISIN, PARES. MENU 99me Jour du siege, Pete de Noel, 25 DECEMBRE, 1870.

Potage.—St. Germain. Extree.—Cotelettes de Loup Chasecur. Roms -Chat gerni de rats rotis; cauce poivrade rosbif de chameau.

Extracuers.—Sabide de legumes, cons a la Bordelaise, plum pudding an Rhum.

DESSERT. TEVE LA FRANCE.

in flavor from the "rosbif" which it aflected to be.

ATTSIDE PARIS.

Chanzy's army has greatly improved in discipline, mind, at this present moment, even of the rost sanguine on this side. And yet nothing less than a real defeat will do. The indecisive actions which the French are in the habit of claiming as victories are of no avail. Admitting that each army retains, at the day's close, pretty much the ground it held at its opening, and than the losses on each side are about the same, still the balance is against the French in consequence of the straggling and deserting that ensues. Numbers of seldiers profit by the confusion and derkness to make for the rear. The patriotic firre and chivalrous feeling of honour which have led the Due de Lagnes and so reamy other gallant. French, genthemen to their death in unequal strife do not, unfortunately, equally inflame all classes of the population. That the French, after nearly the whole of their regular array had been destroyed or led away into captivity, should have defended themselves as they have done, is, indeed most creditable, and will be recertled by history as a title of honour for the nation; but it is only a portion of them that are really resigned to self-sacrifice and resolved to fight to the death. Numbers of others seek the first apportunity to escape the deties and perils of a saddier's life in war time. These are to be met making for the rear, semetimes in bodies of several hundreds, defiant of discipline and of their officers, and bent only upon escaping from hardships they find intolerable and from the terrible Prussian shells. Probably these very men, had they been properly trained as soldiers, with good officers and a better organization, would be steady and intrepid. But what, in reality are these troops? Battuillons de marche, depot companies, cecruits, fugitives from the earlier disasters of the war, a motley mass without esprit de corps, commanded by officers they do not know, and a very large number of whom were lately themselves serving in the ranks as sergeants or corporals, but, owing to the great dearth of officers, were suddenly elevated to posts of authority for which they have few qualifications. Promotion is rapid in M. Gambetta's armies.

We came to Beaugency, where I have done my best to ascertain the real state of affairs. There is, undoubtedly, much poverty and wretchedness. The sole source of gain to the people was the weekly market, and no market seems possible new. The few persons of property who lived in the neighborhood have left the people to suffer without help or countenance. There are still many sick and wounded, while here, as at Orleans, there is much concealment of property and even of the necessaries of life. I know of some concealment, though I could not real trouble and suffering all the while. I will rather repeat the words of an old man, spoken with tears in his eyes, and a voice trembling with emotion.—"For God's sake, Sir, if you have any influence, insist on the necessity of peace, and a Constience, insist on the necessity of peace, and a Consti-utional Government, for without peace we shall be time to impart to them Catholic instruction, now utterly ruined, and without a Constitutional Govern- sought the interference of this Court to prevent the ment we shall be delivered over to the horrors of father's views from being enforced, but to justify the ment we shall be delivered over to the horrors of interference of the Court there must be in the mind certain alterations and additions to farm buildings the Union simply held the confessional up as a defected by a tenant, without apparently adverting moralizing institution. The prisoner, who complaint the design of the child a capacity of forming fixed and distinct the highest interests of the child a capacity of forming fixed and distinct the design of the child a capacity of forming fixed and distinct the fluctuation and additions to farm buildings the Union simply held the confessional up as a defected by a tenant, without apparently adverting moralizing institution. The prisoner, who complaint the distinct the distinct than she has ever attempted to the question whether the tenant had received to the question whether the domain and additions to farm buildings the Union simply held the confessional up as a defected by a tenant, without apparently adverting moralizing institution. The prisoner, who complaints the Union simply held the confessional up as a defected by a tenant, without apparently adverting moralizing institution. The prisoner, who complaints the Union simply held the confessional up as a defected by a tenant, without apparently adverting moralizing institution. The prisoner, and the confession and additions to farm buildings the Union simply held the confessional up as a defected by a tenant, without apparently adverting moralizing institution. The prisoner, and the confessi

can tell what will be the result of a continuance of be imperilled by the attempt to substitute others in sum awarded for the reclamation of land the Judge | er difficulty, owing to the disgussing mature of the the war. According to my observation the German is growing harder and more exacting, while the Frenchman is fast becoming perfectly reckless from despair.

The Vienna Presse quotes from General Trochu's book on the French army the following opinion on the military value of levies en mane:—" There exists a prejudice, cherished by the multitude, which prevails especially among the French traditions-viz. the importance and value to be attached to that particular temper of an army which is called enthusiasm. What tales have not been told of the enthusiasm of the first army which the Revolution colchalct style as the charge of the charge of the third for refreshments is still on its front in lected, and which under Damouriez repulsed the The tariff for resevant the place itself is closed and Prussian and Austrian coalition which was attacking bright lettering; but the place itself is closed and Prussian and Austrian coalition which was attacking our territory! And what deeds have not been at stopped by the younger M'Mahon, who presented a tributed to it in the pictures of those days, as painted pistol at him, and twice attempted to shoot him, by history, with regard to the military success which | but the pistol did not go off. The elder M'Mahon vanquished the coalition? The truth, which the then came up and called upon the son to strike Field-Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, who took part in all the campaigns of the Rkine and Moselle, describes the place and saved Cunningham's life. The only all fled when the Germans approached, because, as with great authority and many interesting details, was that that portion of the troops which particuone of these world make them build trenches and erect larly represented the arthusiasm of the army was always-at Valmy, Jemappes, and Neerwinden-a hindrance, and an obtained to the skilful operations of Dumouriez." After mentioning as further illustrations the defeats of the Scotch Jacobites in 1715 and 1765, and of the Vendeans after the Revolution, The better class of the inhabitants have not re-turned. If they had I should not be writing in the armed snasses generates what Field-Marshal Bugeaud turned it they have a state of the might, called the 'ardene du depart,' a temporary fervour I wish I could transfer to Le Vert Galant till the which is not able to withstand the heav; fatigues end of the siege. Two or three of the proprietor's and Ene frequently overpowering influences of a change of climate and long continued mental exerfeel it is rather hard on them to have to make up tion still less the influence of reverses. An unone of the best bed-rooms for my accommodation; avoidable and dangerous reaction consequently enbut I am glad to see the spartment in excellent sues and lukewarmness, particularly with the imorder and to hear from them that all the pictures pulsive and easily influenced disposition of the French, assumes its place, which soon becomes pudiaminity, if the fortune of war takes an unifavour-

I rode to-day beside a fine handsome looking offietc, as martial it appearance as any General could wish to see beside him, of noble blood and gentle as to the quantity of provisions in the capital are conflicting, but the belief is that there is, a pressing conflicting, but the belief is that there is, a pressing this connexion with the army is this :—From the University, where he passed a good examination, he entered the service as a "one year volunteer," and that Paris may hold out. Here, as in every other so satisfied the demand which Prussia makes on all French village or towns have been in lately, there is a strong desire for peace. The Republican Government is not in lievour with the population. going to the stable every morning at 35 o'clock. condition is to be in a few months hence. "Who is to till the ground?" "What is to the come of us exercise till his year come to under the condition is to the come of us exercise till his year come to under the condition. exercise till his year came to a clese. Just then the Danish war bocke out; he was made a morr-commissioned officer and fared as did the common soldiers. even sleeping in the same room as those under his charge until he was promoted to the posttion of an officer. After the campaign he studied law, but was called our again in 1866. From the battlefields of Bohemia he returned to his place in the courts. and was not is: from becoming a sort of County Court Judge, when his country called him again to assist in capturing the Marshals of France at Metz and driving the Army of the Loire out of Orleans. I take the facts of this history partly from his own mouth and partly from information given by others. This it is to be a really military nation. Such mer might beast of the name of versateer, but such men are not likely to boast at all. It is mecessary to mention that during his one year's training he was allowed to have lodgings in the town; though there was on relaxation of his martary duties.-Times Cor.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN AND IRISH POINT LACE. THEY Majesty the Queen has or lered for the twousseau of the Princess Louisa, some exquisite specimensee! point lact, I will say nothing about the cut or zine rat, as, in I made in the St. Mortin's Orphasage, Waterford, under consequence proceedly of the rush upon them, I the care of the Sixters of Charity. Amengst the arscarcely got enough to form an opinion but the wolf ! ticles is a camb ic pocket bandkershief, trimmed was tolerable, and the camel, the piece de resistance, with the lace above alluded to, boantifn, in design a cabin and less than 21 reads of bog land at a

An interesting a se, truly illustrative of the bene-Scial effects of some of the clauses of the new Land: Act, came before Mr. James Bedinson, & C., presideing in Land Sessions, in Caran Cour. House, on but that it will defirst the Germans is hardly in the January 2. It will be seen by a report of the prooccdings, which were ive in another column, that a farmer named John Hicks, residing near Swanlinbar, was served with an a cetment process on a notice to quit. The case, fortimately for the plaintiff, happering to come within the scope of the Kew Land Act he made a claim through his ablends acate Mr. Act, he made a change in compensation for distance the present of the case was E. Clagauran, for seven years' compensation for distant with sides, and declaring that the case was turance, and also a second claim for £60 for improcements alleged to have been effected by him on the farm. The imp ovement claim having been fully, investigated, the evidence failed to satisfy the Court that Hicks was gutitled to compensation for disturbance, the Courts ield that the dains at was entitled to the full amount allowed by the statute. and notwithstanding that he was only five spears in pessess on of the farm, the Court awarded their seven years' compensation, or, in other words, the years rent more than he had paid .- Anglo-Ceit.

ARREST AT NEW ROSS On Monday as Constable Raleigh examined some flodgers admitted to the workhouse, he arrested a men who gave his mane as Callahangon suspicion that he was Martin Delany, who murgered his wife Catherine, on the Sch of Novembernast, at Hepbane, near Jarrow-on-Tyne, in the county of Durham. The man was brought before Messis. J. E. Galavson and J. Howlet, magistrates, and remanded for eight days in order to allow proper jaquiries to be made. The accused is about five feet nine inches in height, thirtys are years of age, tark brown hair and whiskers, sallow complexion, face slightly pockmarked. He has a clear speck on his left eye. He wore a fustion west and arousers. Ale stated that he had recently wothing in England, at the iron business, and had been there for the past fifteen years Cor. of Wexford People.

ceeded to carry out that resolution, and the children had since been educated as Protestants. Their aunt.

petition, but without costs.

Two men, named John and Patrick M'Mahon, father and son, were arrested last night, charged with having committed an outrage on Mr. John Cunningham, a farmer who resides at Inchmere about a mile and a half from Ennis. Between 4 and 5 o'clock last evening, as Cunningham was walking in the direction of his own land, he was commander did not conceal from himself, and which him, and made an attempt to do so himself, when a man named Thomas M'Grath happened to come to motive that can be suggested is that Cunningham's brother, being land bailiff to Mr. Stackpool, who is landlord of all the parties, was suspected to be looking after M'Mahon's holding. The police on searching M'Mahon's house found a gun, a pistol, and a powder fask containing some percussion caps. The parties had no licence for arms or ammunition.

> Duties, Jan. 11 .- Xessrs, Perry, of Ballingar, county Westmeath, who recently closed their extensive mills in consequence of the assassination of their steward and the receipt of threatening letters, have been induced by an earnest memorial from the inhabitants of the locality to resume. The memorialists in the strongest terms disavowed all complicity or sympathy with the perpetrators of the outrage, and appealed to the kradness of the Messrs. Perry not to have hitherto marked their legal rights, and when consign them to destitution, promising to use their what the Act does for the tenant becomes clear, as best efforts to protect their employers and bring the | it soon must, settlements out of court will be almost criminals to justice.

Jax. 12.—The Nationalists, flushed with victory in Meath, intend, it is said, to contest the representation of the County Limerick with Mr. Monsell, Theyneve put themselves in communication with the Home Government Association, and Mr. Butt er Mr. Sullivan, of the Nation, will be asked to stand. Before the Mea'h election it might have been confidently predicted that Mr. Monsell would be returned, but political prophets must now practise some reserve. The Papal question will probably be a prominer tone in the election. A meeting was held in Rathbeale on Tuesday evening at which the Rev. Dr O'Shea presided and a large number of the Catholic clery attended. Mr. Synan, M.P., was also present. The ostensible object was to present a congratulatory a ldress to the right hon, gentleman upon his appoints ent to the office of Postmuster-General; but it is believed that the meeting also desired to clicit from I im a promise to co-operate in any movement which may be made in the ensuing Session of Parliamentalo procure the restoration of the Pope. Mr. Monsel' is reported to have said, in reply to the deputation which waited upon him, that although he was unable to attend the meeting to express sympathy with 2 c Pope, yet he would not full to use all the influence which he possessed with the Cabinet to urge his Holiness's claims upon them, and he hoped every Irish member would co-operate with him .- Times Cor.

LAND L. w is IRELAND.—The cases that have been already tried exhibit that edd mixture of fact and farce that-reems to run through all hish affairs -One from County Clare may come first. It seems that one I strick Malony became tenant in November, 1866, under Terence Garrilly, of a house and 23 roods 17 perches of waste bog land, part of the lands. of Curragit-laune, barony of Corcourace This reclaimed for disturbance in the privilege of holding threatening notices. a noble joint of discensions such as one rarely sees and finish. It was on view at the bazer, on Tues and of 2s, a week? The modest tenant demanded out of England, was excellent, differing very slightly day last, at the City Hall.—Waterford News.

Les 8s.—assum no product man would give for the inflavor from the "rosbif" which it affected to be.

An interesting er se truly illustratives of the hone. to £36 8spechile £27 was claimed for draining, reclaiming, a bsoiling, mazuring, and funcing the land, £3 for thatching, repairing and plastering the cottage, and C30 for some other improvements not enecified in the report. It is dispressing to add that 21r. Garriby; the landlord wanted to evade the claim altogether, or the ground that Battick was his hired Libourer, and not his tenant; but the Judge set saide the plan and, after hearing the evidence on agreat exemplification of the working of the new Mil, as last year this poor man wight have been terned out summarily without the last recommense, fits shed by awarding him 25 without costs. ess; may perhaps, be said to partake somewhat of the nature of a farce, and the Judge must have arrived at his decision by a judicious use of that Equation Clause which puzzled so many eminent lawyers when the act was under discussion; but if we pass from Commanght to Elster we shall find sometinstances of graver import. In Antrim the widow of a physician appeared before the Chairman who had been served with notice of ejectment from a holding her husband and hersolf had held. at a rental of £26, ever since 1852. There had been no lease; but the Siusband had built a kouse, relying on the Customend his widowattempted to claim compensation, both under the Custom and independently of it. Being forced to elect between the two, the widow aband oned the populiar privilege of Ulster, and demander, under the othersections of the Act, £:00—viz, £130 for five years' rost, under the scale, £430 for buildings, £20, for fences, £25 for reglamation, and £55 for tillage. In the end the Julge allowed £550 for buildings, fences, and the rost, but cut down the claim under the scale to one years' gent, or £26; so that the widow recrived altogreener £576, or almost exactly 144 years' People.

People.

Duplan, Jan. 4.—The Lord Charcellor this morn-siderable, but, in truth, the part of it that is of ing delivered judgment in the important case of the nature of a penalty on eviction is only the year's Meades, minors, which was argued before him on rent, £26, and the balance is simply a repayment the 23rd and 24th of December last and stood over. of labor and outary which had given an added value Re observed in the outset that the case was very to the farm. What may appear strange to difficult and embarrassing. No other case had been English judgment is the fact that no occucited precisely similar to it. It involved the con-sideration seems to have been taken of the sideration of principles of the highest moral and fact that the tenant and her husband must have social significance, and might effect individual in- themselves received back as tenants some of the terests very vitally in its result, for the petition capital they had expended. It is to be presumed prayed that a father might be restrained, by the in- that the value of the holding has been increased junction of the Court, from interfering with the re- by their improvements by something very much igious education of his child. In 1859 Mr. R. W. more than the mere interest on their outlay, and Meade, a Protestant, married a Catholic lady, and that they have been already repaid some of their their children were educated as Catholics till her capital. It is possible that this argument, which death in 1867. He then stated that his religious the all-embracing Equatics Clause covers, operated mention it without compromising people who are in convictions were awakened, and he determined to to reduce the fine on "disturbance" to one year's bring his children up as Protestants. On the occarental; but if it was in truth regarded at all by the sion of his second marriage, in March, 1870, he pro- Court, it should have been distinctly recognized as a guide to subsequent decisions. A similar uncertainty of principle occurs in the judgment-reported in the letter of our Dublin Correspondent in another

fixed opinion whether the Protestant or the Cathelie of it, as if lenger possession might have satisfied his recognizances of L100 and find sureties for good be-religion was the right one. He thought that the claim in respect of the cost of reclanation. Every conditions to which he knd adverted in the cutset bosse that is built under a lense in England is a left not Englishmen imagine that the minds of the land adverted in the cutset bosse that is built under a lense in England is a left not Englishmen imagine that the minds of the land is a left not english men imagine that the minds of the land is a left not english men imagine that the minds of the land is a left not english men imagine that the land is a left not english men imagine tha hended across the Irish Channel.

The strongest case that has yet occurred under was awarded seven years' rental on "disturbance," or the mercinum allowed under the scale of damages very few such cases would put an end to arbitrary evictions altogether. A landlord must indulge his three years' rental into the bargain, to get rid of him, without being able to allege any remissness in If the National Press will only give publicity to this decision they will convey a lesson to their readers that may counteract some of their own diatribes against the Imperial Legislature. Not that there is any reason to suppose the Land Act will not soon be widely appreciated. Already it is set in motion in every Province, and if we read that Sir Hervey Bruce has been condemned in Ulster, we find another M.P., Mr. Stackpoole, cited to answer the claim of an ejected tenant in Connaught. Yet the cases that are heard will form but a small proportion, we trust, of those that will be amicably settled under the influence of the Act, but out of court. The Irish are often accused of litigiousness, but the secret of their legal quarrels is probably to be found in the uncertainty and confusion which universal.— Times.

The Sanitary Committee of the Corporation have rendered important public service by prosecuting traders for selling adulterated and deleterious articles for consumption by the profer classes. A number of confectioners have been proceeded against for using poisonous pigments as colouring substances in comfits and other sweetments. At the police-court yesterday a confectioner was prosecuted for selling conversation lozenges containing a considerable proportion of terro alba, and sugar almonds coloured with chromate of lead. The charge was proved by the evidence of the city analyst. On the part of the defendant, a medical certificate of his illness was put in, and it was stated that the confectionery had been imported from Glasgow, and that its use had been discontinued. The magistrate imposed a nominal fine of 10s., and 3% costs.

A number of Mr. Johnston's constituents in Belfast are very unreasonable. They want him to say what are his political principles, or rather to de-clare to what party he belongs. They are not satisfied with his assurance that he is a Protestant and an Orangeman, but insist that he shall tell the Liberals that he does not belong to them. A meeting of his friends is to be held this evening at which he will probably declare that he is still as 'independent as when he got in as Mr. M'Clewer's colleague, in spite of the strenuous opposition of the Conservative party of Belfast.

The Derry papers contain accounts of a gross outrage recently commisted at Bunerana, On Friday morning an explosive missile was flung into the house of Mr. W. Harte, county surveyor. It destroyed some farniture, but fortunately there was no person in the room at the moment, A short time before some ladiescof his family had been in or careage-main, parony or a coreonroe. This re-cital does not give a very excited idea of the value of the he ding, and when it is said that Patrick. Malony greed to pay two skillings a week or, at the landford's oution, two skillings a week or, at the landford's oution, two skillings a week or, at was found. The outrage is attributed to ill-will on the landford's option, two does' labour a week, by tweet found. The outrage is attributed to ill-will on way of rev al, it will be probably thought that he the part of some road contractors, whose shortpromised to give for his holding as much as it was worth. Aster four years possession Patrick received It will be remembered that Mr. Brett, a county surnotice to quit, and at once steed his landlord for weyor, has been repeatedly fired at for this reason, compensation. How much will any one suppose her tand other officers of the same class have received

-----GREAT BRITAIN.

Address of Catholic Ladies to the Pork - The out in a very formal manner. Seven years' rent Catholic ladies of England are following the example under the sa le of compensation in the Acta mounted of the ladies in Vienna, who are signing an address to the Pope, which has obtained many thousand sig-Estures. Thirty princesses and other members of the aristocracy, usader the title of " Ladies who have had the happiness of linsing the feet of the Holy Fether," are getting up a similar address. All the ad lesses presented to the Holy Father are accompanied with a contribution in Peter's Pence.

For nearly two thousand years has the world had the promise of Pesce, and yet it was said of old time that our inheritance was a not Peace, but a sword What is the explanation of this apparent contradiction? How are we to reconcile the good words who a authority we acknowledge with the ugly facts of kistory which we cannot dispute? We have flattered ourselves-perhaps too frequencly-that we who have the privilege of living in these last days, and have profited by the experience of unnumbered generations, could not be betrayed into the errors of our forefathers. It is not yet twenty years a nee there was assembled in London a gather ing of the nations, which hereded, as was believed the advent of Universal Peace. It is not twenty years s brief period even in the life of a man, a mere span in the life of a nation, an interval that is as nothing in the life of humanity-but those twenty years have seen war succeeding war, each more fierce, more bloody than its predecessor .- Times.

How RESPATH WAS DETECTED .- There is a curious story told of the newly-deceased Lord Hotham, that sie was indirectly the means of discovering the Arands of Radpath, the secretary to the Great Northorn Railway. That worthy, it was well known to all but the directors of the railway, lived in a style far exceeding what his salary would allow, occupying a house ir a fashionable square; gave expensive dieners, and gathered round him the best society. One day Mr. Denison, the Chairman, coming out on the platform, stay his friend Lord Hotham shaking hands with Redpath. "I did not know you were on such intimate terms with our secretary," he remarked. 'Oh," said his lordship, "I dined at Mr. Redpath's house last night, and I am not one to cut the man who gives me a dinner overnight if I find him in an inferior position next day." There was no denying the truth or manliners of this as a general maxim, but then the question recurred-How can Mr. Redpath give dinners in a style that Lord Hotham thinks it not beneath him to attend them? This caused an inquiry into Mr. Redpath's style and means of living, and it issued in laying bare the whole source of his frauds .- Court Journal.

That is rather a droll classification of clergymen to which the London Church Review treats its readers. Parsons with cravats and collars are Low Church; parsons with cravats and no collars are High Church: parsons with collars and no cravats are Broad Church.

THE "CONFESSIONAL UNMASKED."-At the Hampshire Quarter Sessions on Wednesday, George Mackey, ecturer for the Protestant Electoral Union, was indicted for selling an obscene book called the "Concolumn—delivered in the most elaborate case yet fessional Unmasked," at Lymington. He was tried investigated. The Chairman of the County of Derry at the last Sessions, but the jury were not able to has couldemned Sir Hervey Bruce to pay the cost of agree, and were discharged. The defence was that certain alterations and additions to farm buildings the Union simply held the confessional up as a de-

their stead. He had seen the two children and states distinctly that the land had been reclaimed case. He sentenced the prisoner to three months' spoken with them, and they seemed not to have any too recently for the tenant to have had the benefit imprisonment, and ordered him then to enter into

Let not Englishmen imagine that the minds of as legally justifying the interference of the Court witness that a house may repay itself as much as Prussian strategists are altogether taken up with did not exist in this case. He must dismiss this reclaimed land; but this truth seems dimly appre- the French or with warfare upon land. What will people think at home of no less gigantic an idea than a bridge of boats from Calais to Dover or the Act has happened in Cavan, where a small thereabouts; not, of course, as the means for a first tenant who had been in possession four years only landing, but to pass over the reinforcements to a small army landed first, and protected by field works? The channel would thus be treated as a It is to be presumed that the ejectment was in this lauge river, and it is considered that an army once instance absolutely wanton, and it is plain that across could live uncommonly well by requisitions. Ammunition would be needed it is true, but there is no fortified place to stop the march direct upon captices very liberally if he is willing to repay all London, exactly four days. How would the farms the rent a tenant has paid him, and to give him and villages of Kent look if full of huge roughspeaking warriors in spiked helmets? What about filling every room with soldiers or wounded, turning cultivation to explain the desire to send him adrift. villas into barracks, and churches into stables?-How the Deutschers would swallow English beef and beer, giving acknowledgments for the good things, to be repaid by the English Government after the war! How many field guns could be brought against them? Prince Frederick Charles had more than 400 during the battle of Orleans,-How many breechloader ritles are there to put in the hands of the Militia and Volunteers? All these questions are being put and answered by officers in the German armies; for man has much of the tiger in him, and grows savage at the taste of blood .--Times Cor.

> The Cessus or 1871 .- On the night of Palm Sunday, April 2, in the present year, the decennial numbering of the people of Great Britain and Irelond will be taken. In the seven Censuses which have been taken since the commencement of the 19th century, the population of England and Wales, including the army and navy and the merchant seamen abroad, has been totalled thus:-

Year.	Population.	Increase.	
18:1	9,156,101		. —
1811	10,454,529	1,298,358	.14 per cent.
1821	12,172,664	1,718,135	.16 "
1831	14.651,986	1,879.322	.15 "
1841	16,035,198	. , 1,983,212	.14
1851	18,054,170	2,018,972	.13 "
1861	29,223,746	2,163,576	12

The comparison of the number of houses in England and Wales shows a similar increase;-

Year, Houses Inhabited, Uninhabited, Building, 1801 1,575,923 57,476 No return, 1811......1,797,504....... 51,020...... 16.207 1821.....2.088,156...... 69,707...... 19,274 1831......2,481,544......119,915....... 24,759 1841 2,943,945 473,247 27,444 1851......3,278,039.......153,494...... $1861 \dots 3,745,463 \dots 182,325 \dots 27,580$

The mode of taking the forthcoming Census will be very similar to that adopted on the last occasion.-One of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of States is empowered to take the Census; but the work, so far as regards England and Wates, will actually be done by the Registrar-General and Births and Deaths, from whose office at Somerset-house instructions will be issued in a few days to all the registrars, more thua 2,000 in number, under his direction to commence preparations by dividing their districts and appointing enumerators to take the Census. Sometime in the course of the week ending Saturday, April I, a printed form will be left with the occupier of every house or separate Todging, and the occupier is bound under a p-nalty of not less than 208, to fill up the same correctly with the name, sex, age, rank, condition, relation to head of family, and birthplace of every person abiding with him on the night of Sunday, April 2, stating also whether any are blind, deaf, dumb, imbecile, or lunatic. These forms or schedules will be collected by the enumerators on the following day, and corrected by thems if found erroneous. Their contents will then be copied into beeks, tabulated, and a summary made and published about the beginning of June. The cost of making the Census will be paid out of the Imperial exchequer, and the scale of fees must be laid before Parliament on the first of March.

MR. Spurgeon on the Church of England. - Mr. Spurgeon has written to the Record to say that he has no doubt he did pray on Christmas morning for the Church of England "and other apostate Churches." But he is willing to explain words which out of their connection may or may not convey the same meaning. "As I look around me," he says, "I am horrified at the widespread Popish teaching of the Established Church, and am at once surprised and indignant at the degraded form which its superstition is assuming, equalling, if not exceeding, the idolatry of the Church of Rome. This pestilents influence is carried far and wide by an able priestarood and a most active and prolific press. In view of the fearful mischief which your Church is thus doing I do not feel that it is more than the truth to say that she has apostatized from her Protestant position It is as painful to me to use the expression as it can be to others to hear it. At the same time I can never forget the many gracious and faithful men who remain in this Church, nor can I cease to pray

UNITED STATES.

Washington, Jan. 30th.—The following joint resolution, introduced by Butler of Mass., passed by a vote of 172 to 21 :- Resolved, - That the Congress of the United States, in the name and on behalf of the people of the United States, shall give to J. O'Donovan Rossa, Thos. Clark, Luby, John O'Leary, Thos. F. Burke, Chas. Underwood O'Connell, and their associates, Irish exiles and patriots, a cordial welcome to the capital and country, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to them by the President of the United States.

A despatch has been received in this city to-day from Victoria stating that the Legislature of British Columbia has accepted proposals for Confederation with Canada.

Among its greatest curiosities Wisconsin reckons a woman who has been married six times, twice to the same man; has been divorced three times, twice from the same man, and is now a widow.

WHAT WOMEN REALLY WANT.—In an article under the above news, in the New York Independent, Gail Hamilton says :- Judging from what we hear, one would suppose that the great and crying want of woman is work; or, as is sometimes put, a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; or, again, freedom to do whatever she is capable of doing. This is not so. What women want is not work, but the wages of work; not freedom to work, but freedom to receive money without working. There is plenty to do now; but they will not do it. They wish to live like women and be paid like men. • • It has been dinned and dinned into the ears of women that the place where they are wanted is the kitchen; but into the kitchen they will not go. They are sorely wanted in the sewing-room; but the sewing room is to them an abomination. . . Sicknursing is an occupation the most honourable, important and remunerative. The demand for nurses is constant and urgent. • I am amazed, I am indignant to hear this outcry for a wider spliereand greater opportunities for woman, while her sphere is already a thousand times wider than she than she has ever attempted to measure. Every