umboat Notices.

C AND GULF PORT
TEAMSHIP Co.

ial Agricultural Ex-
ition at Quebec.

th, 14th and 15th September.

ON TICKETS from CHAR-
TOWN to QUEBEC, and return,
Georgia, will be issued during the
mentioned good for 30 days, for
ng meals and staterooms.
CARVELL BROS., Agents.
Aug 30, 1871. 3w

R ARRANGEMENT.

HE "HEATHER BELLE"
MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE
Tuesday and Saturday Morning,
returning same days about 3 p.m.

Leaves Orwell
esday and Friday morning, at 7
urning same days about 3 p.m.

es Charlottetown for
Crapaud
sday Night or Wednesday Morn-
ing to tide, returning same day.
By order,
F. W. HALES,
Secretary Steam Navigation Co.
, may 10, 1871.

E EDWARD ISLAND
TEAMERS
hediac, Nova Scotia,
nd Cape Breton.

E STEAMERS
rence & Princess of Wales
an as under, until further notice.

runswick & United States.
HARLOTTETOWN, for SUMMER-
d SHEDIAC, every MONDAY,
SDAY, and FRIDAY EVENING, at
r SEVEN o'clock. Returning from
C every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,
DAY EVENING, on arrival of Train
John, at noon.

Scotia, Cape Breton, and
Georgetown.
CHARLOTTETOWN, for PICTOU,
ESDAY, THURSDAY and SATUR-
ORNING, at FIVE o'clock, p. m.,
d Freight for SHAWENEGAN, on
, PORT HOOD, on THURSDAY, and
TOWN, on SATURDAY. Returning
E GEORGETOWN on MONDAY, from
SBURY on WEDNESDAY and PORT
n FRIDAY, by way of PICTOU, leaving
ice at noon, on arrival of Train from

By order,
F. W. HALES, Sec'y S. N. C.
rn, May 10, 1871.

STON STEAMERS.

STEAMERS "Alhambra" and
mmerce" leave (weather permitting)
rf Boston, for this Port, alternately
ATURDAY, at 1, p. m., and returning,
re alternately every THURSDAY, at noon
both ways at Pictou, Canso, and Hali-

ed Money by this line. Rates of Pas-
ge are—
abin, £2 15
abin, including Stateroom, 3 0
teerage, 2 8
CARVELL BROS., Agents.
n, June 21, 1871.

Quebec and Gulf Ports
Steamship Company.

Mail Line between Quebec, Mon-
l, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,
Prince Edward Island, and
Newfoundland.

on side-wheel steamship Secret, Capt.
Davison.
ron side-screw steamship Georgia, Capt
Connell.
ron side-screw steamship Gaspe, Capt.
Baquet,
d two new Steamships to be purchased.
above powerful and commodious First-
Steamships are intended to sail, as
for PICTOU, N. S.:

Steamship Gaspe,

QUEBEC, MONDAY, the 1st MAY, and
UESDAY, the 16th, at 4 o'clock, p. m.,
d every alternate TUESDAY after, call-
g at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspe-
ac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, and
hediac

Steamship Secret,

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, the 9th May, at 4
clock, p. m., and every alternate TUES-
AY, calling at Father Point, Gaspe,
rce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham,
ewcastle, and Shediac. Returning, will
ave PICTOU, the 16th MAY, at 7
clock, a. m., and every alternate TUES-
AY, at same hour, touching at same
orts.

Steamship Georgia,

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, 4th MAY, at 7
o'clock, p. m., and every alternate
THURSDAY; and from QUEBEC, FRI-
DAY, 5th MAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m., call-
g at Father Point, Perce, Shediac, and
Charlottetown, P. E. I. Returning, will
ave PICTOU, THURSDAY, the 11th
AY, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alter-
ate THURSDAY, calling at same Ports.
he Steamers will connect at Shediac with
Railway for St. John, N. B.; thence by
Steamer for Fredericton, Eastport, Port-
land, and Boston, and at Pictou with
Railway for Halifax, N. S. In addition
o the above, a large First-class Steamer
will be put on the route between MON-
TREAL, QUEBEC, PICTOU, and NEW-
FOUNDLAND; days of sailing, Ports of
all, and other particulars in a future ad-
vertisement.
CARVELL BROS., Agents
Town, march 29, 1871.

NOTICE.

E undersigned having been appointed by
power of Attorney, to collect all debts due
owing to the Rev. George A. Belcourt,
Parish Priest of Rustico, in Prince Edward
d, hereby notify all persons indebted to
said Rev. George A. Belcourt, by Promis-
Note, or otherwise, to come forward and
arrangements for the settlement of their
spective amounts.
DAVID MUTCH,
harlottetown, Aug. 19, 1871. 6w

THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL 1. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1871. NO. 47.

THE HERALD
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY
REILLY & Co.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
At their Office, Prince Street, Ch'town.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD:"

For 1 year, paid in advance,	£0 9	0
" " " half-yearly in advance,	0 10	0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR SEPT., 1871.

MOON'S PHASES.

THIRD QU'TR, 6th day, 5h. 58m., even., N.
NEW MOON, 14th day, 7h. 57m., even., S.W.
FIRST QU'TR, 21st day, 1h. 0m., even., N. by E.
FULL MOON, 28th day, 1h. 32m., even., N.N.E.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK	SUN rises	SUN sets	MOON rises	HIGH water	DAY'S length
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Friday	5 22	6 35	8 12	even	13 13
2	Saturday	23	34	8 59	1 4	8
3	Sunday	24	31	9 56	1 44	3
4	Monday	30	30	9 21	2 23	0
5	Tuesday	31	28	9 51	2 3	12 57
6	Wednesday	32	26	10 25	3 46	54
7	Thursday	33	24	11 4	4 35	51
8	Friday	34	22	11 51	5 30	48
9	Saturday	35	20	morn	6 28	45
10	Sunday	37	19	0 46	7 31	42
11	Monday	38	17	1 46	8 28	39
12	Tuesday	39	15	2 51	9 22	36
13	Wednesday	40	13	3 58	10 11	33
14	Thursday	41	11	sets	10 57	30
15	Friday	42	9	7 5	11 38	27
16	Saturday	43	7	7 31	morn	24
17	Sunday	44	5	7 54	0 17	21
18	Monday	45	4	8 21	0 59	19
19	Tuesday	46	2	8 58	1 41	17
20	Wednesday	47	1	9 41	2 27	14
21	Thursday	48.5	59	10 32	3 17	11
22	Friday	50	57	11 32	4 14	7
23	Saturday	51	54	morn	5 20	3
24	Sunday	52	51	0 40	6 33	11 59
25	Monday	53	48	1 54	7 45	55
26	Tuesday	54	46	3 7	8 50	52
27	Wednesday	55	44	4 21	9 46	49
28	Thursday	56	43	rises	10 34	47
29	Friday	57	41	6 33	11 17	44
30	Saturday	58	39	6 58	11 54	41

Banking Notices.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!
(*Corner of Great George and King Streets.*)
HON. DANIEL BRENAN, President.
WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

☞ The P. E. Island Saving's Bank is in connection with the Treasurer's Office. Days of deposit: Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.
(*North Side Queen Square*)
CHARLES PALMER, Esquire, President.
JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Hours Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Summerside Bank.
Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island.
President—JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esquire.
Cashier—R. McC. STAVART, Esquire.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business—10 a. m. to 12 p. m., and from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

Farmers' Bank,
Rustico, - - P. E. Island.
President—JEROME DOIRON, Esquire.
Cashier—MARIN J. BLANCHARD, Esquire.
Discount Day—Wednesday in each week.

Business Notice.

RONALD MACDONALD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
COLLECTING AGENT.
Souris, P. E. I., January 2, 1871. 1y

AXLE GREASE!
FOR
WOOD OR IRON AXLES!
REALLY GOOD!!!
A. A. BALDWIN & CO.
May 17, 1871.

SOURIS,
August 1st. 1871.

THE Board of Health, at Souris, hereby caution all parties at this port and vicinity from receiving any person or persons from on board any vessel from foreign or neighboring port, without first permission from their Health Officer.
JAMES A. McEACHERN,
Aug. 9.] 4m Chairman.

Executors' Notice.

ALL persons having legal claims against the Estate of MARTIN O'HALLORAN, of Charlottetown, Merchant, deceased, will furnish the same, duly attested; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to make immediate payment to
JOHN GAHAN,
WALTER O'HALLORAN,
Executors of the Estate of Martin O'Halloran, deceased.
Ch'town, Aug. 30, 1871. 3m

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

CHAPTER II.

To the Gentlemen of P. E. Island, Greeting:

GENTLEMEN,

TIME and Tide wait for no man, and in order to keep pace with time, we must travel a railroad speed if we expect to possess ourselves of the tide there is in our affairs. Time passes very slow with the youthful mind. But with the middle aged man, how swift! Swifter than a weavers shuttle, we are told. Yes, gentlemen, the world is growing wiser and weaker—weaker in superstition and idolatry—wiser in training up the mind to perfect manhood—keeping all our appetites and passions under subjection—clothing the body with the finest, neatest, and most fashionable productions of the NEW YORK CLOTHING EMPORIUM, until you become like the lilly of the valy, which neither toils nor spins, yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. Gentlemen, as

'Broadway'

undertakes to furnish you Suits of Clothes unsurpassed in

STYLES,
FITS, and
WORKMANSHIP,

I modestly invite you to call and see for yourselves, and, like the Queen of Sheba, you will be led to exclaim the half was not told you of their beauty and durability

STYLES!

MANUFACTURED AS FOLLOWS:—

In English Walking Coats, PRINCE ALBERT, &c.
French Walking Coats, NAPOLEON, &c.
Scotch Walking Coats, MARQUIS OF LORNE, &c.
German Walking Coats, BISMARCK, &c.
And the BROADWAY and FIFTH AVENUE
American Walking Coats,

Business,
Frock,
Surtout,
Overs,

and a number of others, too numerous to mention.

BOYS' CLOTHES

in variety and sizes to suit.

Come one, come all. The Rocks must fly from their firm base as soon as I, at the

NEW YORK CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
BROADWAY,
D. H. MACKINNON.

Ch'town, May 31, 1871

(Continued in the "Examiner.")

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE!

MASON & HENDERSON,
QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET,

Remind their numerous friends and the public of the fact that they have now on hand, a large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF
SEASONABLE GOODS
OF NEW MAKES AND THE BEST STYLES,
AT MORE REASONABLE PRICES
Than ever offered before.

Having the special advantage of buying all their Goods in the

Very best Markets,

And purchasing for PROMPT PAY, enables them to offer their entire Stock at such prices that must insure

A READY SALE.

Ch'town, May 24, 1871.

Cheap Printing
AT THE
HERALD OFFICE!!

ROME.

The Roman correspondent of the London *Tablet*, says in a recent letter:—

The Roman section of the International is now organized. The work has been accomplished by two delegates, one from London and the other from Brussels. They were received with a "fraternal welcome" by the revolutionary clubs here, especially the "Freethinkers' Club" and the "Popular Club." The "Roman Club" was not unfriendly, though less cordial. The only ones that held aloof were the Bernini and Cavour Clubs, twin sisters. There was little to do in the way of organizing working men's societies; that is done ready to their hand.

Talking of clubs, a curious circumstance has come out lately, drawing public attention to the secret working of the political societies here. The "Popular Club" which I have just mentioned is a society of ultra-Republicans. It has no president, because that would involve the ideas of power and of authority, which it repudiates One of the members, named Bennicelli, presented for admission a friend of his own, Mezzetti by name. The council, composed of the Marquis Vitelleschi, brother of the Bishop of Osima; Nathan, the friend of Garibaldi; Petroni and Pastorelli, old conspirators; recommended to the general assembly of the members to admit Mezzetti. The assembly for reasons of its own, rejected the recommendation: Upon this Bennicelli writes a letter charging the club with having, in 1867, ordered the assassination of a friend of his, who he says was, all the time, a patriot, and innocent of the charge on which he was condemned by their secret tribunal. The man was, in effect, wounded, but not fatally. He is still alive to tell the tale. In revenge for this revelation the club has expelled Bennicelli.

At the Minerva first Vespers of the Feast of St Dominic was sung. The grand old church was decorated and lighted splendidly; there was a large congregation, and the ceremonies as perfect as they were this time last year. But what a difference in the Dominican community itself! A remarkable circumstance happened in this church 150 years ago. At that time the fathers were so numerous that many in the house did not know each other's name. One evening a man clothed in the Dominican habit entered the church, took his seat in the choir, and sang the office with the monks. When it was over he fixed his attention on one of them, who had a gentle and mortified look; he accosted him, and intimated his wish to go to confession. The monk replied that being still young, he had not the necessary faculties The stranger answered: "I can give them to you; I am the Pope." It was Benedict XIII. The general sentiment among Catholics in Rome is that those times will return. Many think the International is to be the means of bringing them back. It may rid us of our present masters and stir up Europe to the work of restoration. It may be so; the remedy in that case will indeed be terrible, but not worse than the disease.

Subsequently to the year 1867 the Pontifical Government was under continual apprehension of the danger of conflagrations and explosions. The blowing up of the Serristori barrick was a sufficient justification of its anxiety, and the Papal military engineers were incessantly occupied in taking precautions against similar disasters. Not a subterranean vault of all that abound in Rome, not a sewer, ancient or modern, not a gallery of the Catacombs, did they leave unexplored. The Italian Government manifests no concern of the sort. They do not appear to dream that the International may place barrels of powder and of petroleum under the buildings of which they have robbed the Pope and the Catholic Church.

The correspondent of the New York *World* sends the following:—

The following touching and interesting letter from his Holiness to the ex-Senator of Rome, Marchese Cavalletti, has just been made public, and I hasten to forward it to your columns. In my last communication I had occasion to mention the fact that a throne of gold was considered a suitable offering to Pius "the Great" on the completion of and surpassing the years of the pontificate of St. Peter; that a committee had been formed for the purpose of collecting the necessary sum, and that the costly gift was to be ready at latest by St. Peter's fete-day next year, 29th June, 1872.

Very dear Marquis and son in Jesus Christ:

The manifold proofs of affection that reach me daily from all portions of the Catholic world, produce in me the liveliest emotion, and compel me to the sincerest gratitude, which I seek to gratify with prayers on behalf of the humanerable children of the Church, for whom every week I offer up the sacrifice of infinite value—that, namely, of the Holy Mass; the which, in compliance with the general desire, I shall likewise, God willing, on the 23d of the present month, apply to beseech from Him the liberation of this our beloved Italy, from the many evils that daily oppress her more and more. I was lately much surprised, my dearest son in Jesus Christ, ever so truly affectionate towards this Holy See—I was, I say, surprised by the news you communicated to me, namely, that two new and entirely unexpected proofs of filial love, were about to be displayed towards me by good Catholics—the offering of a pontifical throne of gold, and the addition of the title of "the Great," to the name of Pius Ninth. With my heart upon my lips, and with the sincerity of a father tenderly attatched to his children in the Lord. I will reply in regard to each of these two offerings. As to the precious gift of the chair of gold, it immediately presented itself to my mine that it would be far better to employ the sum obtained by Catholic oblations in the buying off from conscription those of the clerical students, who may be compelled by a law iniquitous and unprecedented to enter the military service. The clergy form the golden throne that supports the Church, and it is for that very reason that the efforts of existing rulers are chiefly directed against them, by means of spoliation and persecution, and above all by seeking to render the vocation to the sanctuary more and more difficult, so as to render more rare the members of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, in order that the latter, daily decimated by death and bitter trials, may experience continual vacancies that cannot be filled up, to the extreme detriment of the Church of Christ.

It would seem that the present rulers had assumed the obligation of destroying all things, and especially those that have reference to religion and the Church. And while they are eloquent in praises of, and provision for ecclesiastics disobedient to their bishops or apostate to the faith, they persist in an infernal system of hostility to wards the far greater number of the truly wortny, because they are inimical to the doctrines of the persecutors, and to their unchristian sentiments. But let these blind rulers rush on the way to perdition, since, wilfully deaf to the first outcries of conscience, and become scoffers in order to ridicule the wholesome doctrines laid before their eyes, they are hurrying down that steep that must conduct them to the profound abyss below. As to the other intention, that, namely, of adding the title of "Great" to our name, the words of the Divine Redeemer occur to my mind. He was journeying through the various districts of Judea under His assumed mortal nature, and some, admiring His divine virtue, addressed Him as "Good Master." But Jesus instantly replied, "Why callest thou me good. God alone is good." If, then, Christ, looking upon Himself as man, declared God alone to be good how much the more should His unworthy vicar say that God only is great? Great from the favors He concedes this His vicar; great for the support He accords to His Church; great for the infinite patience shown towards his enemies; great for the rewards He prepares for all those who quit the path of sin to apply themselves to the work of repentance; great for the rigorous justice with which he will punish all unbelievers and obstinate enemies of His Church. Having said which, I feel it necessary yet further to dwell upon and confirm what I have above alluded to, that is the application of the money which may be collected, not for the throne, but for the release of the young clergy; and in the second place my desire that my name should remain as heretofore, and that all men should repeat to the glory of God, "*Magnus Dominus et laudabilis nimis*" This is the wish your father makes known to his most dear children, while renewing his assurances of love and gratitude towards them. It is quite true that this title was bestowed on three truly great pontiffs, but it was conferred after their death, when the minds of men were more lucid and composed than during their lifetime.

Let these, then, remain great in the mouths and in the hearts of all, while I, with my whole heart, impart to you, to your family, and to all good Catholics, the Apostolic Benediction.

PIUS P. P. IX.

From the Vatican, 8th August 1871.

FRANCE.

The following Petition from the Catholics of France is in course of being signed, and is at present attracting the notice of the Press:—

"MESSIEURS LES REPRESENTANTS.—Our Bishops have addressed to you several petitions on the affairs of Rome, and you have replied to them by a vote of confidence in the prudence and patriotism of the Chief of the Executive.

"We believe, Messieurs, that there is something more that you have it in your power to do in behalf of the rights of the Holy See, as also in behalf of the honor of France, both of which are entrusted to your keeping. As our Bishops did not, so neither did we ask of you, in the present state of our national affairs, to declare war against Italy; but we do ask that our present compulsory inaction may not be the means of allowing the designs of Italy against Rome to be consummated. We would recall to your minds that the Government of King Victor Emmanuel has not been able to establish itself in Rome except by the violation of three treaties at once—treaties concluded with France, the violation too of the law of nations, that public law by which countries are linked together, and by an outrage on the imprescriptible rights of Christendom over the Eternal City, and neither our present misfortunes nor our great need of peace can make us forget the injury and insult offered to France, or the wrong done to the Catholic world. Were we even weaker, more distressed, more deserted by Europe than we are, there would still remain one thing that we could do; to protest, namely, as Catholics and as Frenchmen. Such a protest, Messieurs, we pray you to place in opposition to accomplished fact not only in speeches but by such a solemn act of your honourable house, as will save, at once the Holy See and the honour of France, and be a pledge of action in the time to come.

"Adopting the language of your vote as the expression of our own wishes, we simply claim of you an act of prudence and of patriotism; we ask you to obtain from the Chief of the Executive a declaration in your name, that France can in no possible way approve of what has been done at Rome, and that she will not send her representative to the Court of King Victor Emmanuel in a city which is by ancient and indisputable right the dominion of the Pope, a dominion secured to the Sovereign Pontiff by treaties recently entered into with France. When such a declaration has been made we shall await with the less uneasiness the time when regenerated France shall correspond in another manner with the designs of Providence by restoring the Temporal Power."

The *Constitutionnel* publishes what it states to be the authentic text of a letter written by the Empress to the Duchess de Mouchy in answer to certain imputations understood to be conveyed in General Trochu's defence of his own conduct upon certain acts of Her Majesty during the Regency. The letter is stated to have been communicated to the Paris papers in correction of an erroneous version which had gained publicity through a foreign medium. The following is a translation:—

"Chiselhurst, June 17, 1871.

"Dearest Anna,—I have just read in the *Journal Officiel* the speech of Gen. Trochu I do not know if indignation is strong enough to overpower the disgust which I feel at the conduct of this man, who after having betrayed and deserted the Empress now attempts, from the tribune, to cast dishonour on the woman.

"In a fanciful narrative of facts, he dares to represent me as an ambitious person, who was ready to betray the country and the Emperor. He would be glad to erase his name from a proclamation for reasons which he may perhaps find in his heart, but which, thank God never had a place in mine. He boasts about the truth as he boasted about the Tuileries, without entering. He takes possession of a real fact in order to misrepresent it. The first sentence of his proclamation (the draft of which he showed to me on the night of the 17th August) announced that "the General preceded the Emperor only by a few hours." This having proved not to be the fact, it became necessary to alter the words. I observed as much to the general and that is the incident of which he avails himself in order to charge me with acting an odious part. You, who know that the Emperor has become more dear to me since our misfortunes—you who know how much I admire his self-denial, his courage, his immovable calmness under the vilest calumnies—can you believe that I would have chosen such a moment to deny him?

"There is also an accusation which I desire to refute. General Trochu asserts that the Regency did nothing towards the defence of Paris from the 17th August to the 4th September. I am perfectly certain that investigation will prove the contrary. The General accuses himself: it was he who was president of the committee of defence. Nobody could thwart him. Full powers were placed in his hands—the powers of the state of siege—such exceptional powers as Cavaignac exercised in 1848, and McMahon in 1871. As regards myself, I accept without hesitation my full share of the responsibility which belongs to me in the political events in which I have taken part as Regent; but there is one claim which I shall not surrender—it is to have but one thought, the safety of the country; and to have under all circumstances, made dynastic considerations secondary to the welfare of France. In so acting I did after all, but follow the example of the Emperor when, on the field of Sedan, he sacrificed himself to save 70,000 lives; when he, as it were effaced himself, in order to allow the Regency full liberty to treat without him, in doing which he supposed he was removing the sole obstacle that stood in the way of peace, the King of Prussia having declared that it was the Emperor, and not France he was fighting.

"At that very time Trochu, having entered into a compact with the Opposition, makes a Revolution, and so deprives France of all support from Monarchial Europe, releases the Kings and their Governments from all engagements they had contracted towards her, and commenced that "heroic madness" which is the cause of our worst misfortunes. And yet for all that, as he himself avows—at the end of September, he neither believes in the defence of Paris, nor in the provincial armies, nor has he hopes from any quarter except from British intervention, or Italian or American—the morbid dream of his own excited imagination.

"In order to realize it, he begins by shutting up in Paris the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and isolating that functionary from the Diplomatic body: he, who is so sternly severe against what he calls the want of foresight (*imprevoyances.*) of the Empire, can foresee nothing; he waits for events to relieve him of his post, he waits until chance shall provide an issue to the defence of Paris. His political capacity has been tested. As to his personal character, can I feel esteem for it when I remember what he said to me in order to assure me of his loyalty? He said it with such an air of sincerity that I could not suspect him: Recollect that I am a Breton, a Catholic, and a soldier." He has since (it seems) forgotten that Brittany is the classic land of fidelity; that the Catholic is bound to God by the oath he takes to man; and that the soldier ought not to unsheath against a cause, the sword which he received that he might defend it.

I here conclude my long letter, although I have much more to say; but time presses, and I wish to take advantage of a safe opportunity of writing to you.

"I embrace you tenderly, you and yours,—Your affectionate Aunt,
"EUGENIE"

"I send you with this the photograph of my son."

IRELAND.

THE FRENCH DEPUTATION IN IRELAND.

The progress of the French deputation in the South of Ireland was marked by the greatest popular enthusiasm. At Mallow the following address was presented:—

Monsieur le Comte,—We hail with joy the happy chance afforded by your passing visit and temporary sojourn in Mallow, to tender to you, on the part of our fellow-townsmen, in all its fulness and effusion, the characteristic Irish greeting of "A hundred thousand welcomes!" We rejoice at it, moreover, because of the opportunity it affords us of testifying to you the undying gratitude and affection which we, in common with the rest of our fellow-countrymen, entertain for that great and noble nation of which you and your distinguished fellow-travellers are the worthy representatives. Yes; in you we recognize the representatives of that glorious and historic France which was ever the friend and benefactor of our country in the dark and evil days of her past. In you, too, we recognize the representative of something more glorious still—of that sublime and truly Christian philantropy which, regardless of sufferings and dangers, follows in the devastating track of war, to alleviate the sufferings and bind up the wounds of its shattered and bleeding victims. In this two-fold character, then, we welcome you, and deem your visit an honor conferred upon our town. As time did not permit us to organize any more formal compliment, we would ask you, in conclusion, as an especial favor, that you would confer on us the additional honor of allowing yourself to be regarded as our guest during the short period of your sojourn among us.

Canon JOHN M'CARTHY, P. P.,
Mallow.

M. Le Comte Flavigny, who replied in English, said:

Mr. Creagh, Canon M'Carthy, and Gentlemen,—I thank you with all my heart for the address you have presented me. I shall keep it, and show it to my countrymen as a record that confers on them and on myself the greatest honor. You have given France the assistance of soldiers, and you sent out an Irish Ambulance Corps, which rendered great service to us. I am glad to have the occasion of giving you my best thanks for those great services. It was our duty to come to Ireland to thank you. But since I came here I have found still more reason to be thankful to you for the continuous exhibition of the great kindness the people of Ireland have shown us. It is mutual kindness; it is mutual friendship—eternal friendship.

At Cork the ovation accorded to them was immense, upwards of 20,000 persons, it is said, taking part in the procession. The Mayor presented to the deputation the following address:—

In the terrible struggle from which your country has emerged, the French people command our warmest and our heartiest sympathies. These were suggested in a great degree by the identity of race, and the sympathies created in the past history of France and Ireland. We believe your mission is to thank us for the poor services we rendered your nation in the hour of her afflictions; but we beg to assure you, in language of the most perfect sincerity, that we re-