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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 8, 1883.

PRICE FInd having TENTS

gill excited over Carey's death—A Cabinet
Oouncil—The invincibles jubilant—The
Montreal Story about Carey's arrival
in Caunda said to be true—It is believed that Peter, and not
James, was the Party
Suspected.

LONDON, August 3.—The excitement over the Carey matter has not yet subsided. The Irish element in the city and suburbs are jubilant on what they call the " execution" of the scoundrel who had brought desolation to Ireland, and was instrumental by his crimes and subsequent treachery to his dupes and associates, in throwing back the onward progress of Ireland indefinitely. More than the Phonix Park assassinations in themselves, the perfidy of so many of the conspirators has been flung in the face of Irishmen, with the accompanying and not unnatural commentary than an organization that could count to many actual informers, and so many willing to become so, had not within it the elements of continuity or confidence. This, however, is a narrow view of a national movement, and the fate of Carey is accepted as a redeeming feature; as showing extraordinary discipline and a bold self-sacrifice in vindication of the national honor and an avengement of a na-Honel Wrong.

The news from Africa to day is meagre There are doubtless Government despatches from Port Elizabeth, but these have not been suffered to transpire further than that the magisterial inquiry still proceeds, and that Mrs. Carey and some of the ship's officers have been under examination. O'Donnell preserves a defiant attitude, but, contrary to reports yesterday, has made no statement in exculpation or explanation.

There was a Cabinet Council this forenoon before the assembling of Parliament. It could hardly be supposed that Carey's death would be regarded as sufficient to bring together a special meeting of Ministers. There are many pressing topics just now for Cablnet delibera-tion, but there is no doubt—for the matter has leaked out incidentally—that the question of the place of O'Donnell's trial was under discussion, and that there were grave doubts of the policy of creating a new excitement by bringing him to England. As an evidence of the effects of the scare in official circles, I may state on the best authority that the special protective guards over the persons and residences of Ministers of State and other obnoxious persons have been renewed, and that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are again shadowed by detectives in public and private. Scotland Yard is exercised as it has not been since the Whitehall explosion, if even then so much, and special watch is kept in of London where disaffection m be supposed to lurk. Accounts from Dublin this afternoon indicate like precautionary measures in that city. The guards at Dublin Castle and at the Viceregal and Chief Secratary's Lodges in the Phoenix Park, have been doubled, and the Judges of Assize now on circuit in the provinces are honored with similar

There are many who still believe that Carey is alive and within easy call of the au thorities in Great Britain if wanted. The theory is not without its weight in view of the expediency of turning pursuit from the right direction, which is an old detective dodge. But the evidence in this matter is too strong and circumstantial, backed as it is by parliamentary indorsement, the private despatches of the press from Africa and the cumulative weight of the probabilities to admit of serious doubt.

protectorates.

The story that the shooting by O'Donnell was an impulsive act and not the result of a well-conceived plot is also exploded by tacts every moment coming to light. People in their exuberance of joy will talk and make boast, and it is ascertained, as already outlined to you, that every port of departure in the United Kingdom was watched day and night by cool and cautious men, determined on the work of ver-geance. The lot fell to O'Donnell's watch, and the only regret felt in connection with the matter is that a brave man has sacrificed himself to rid the world of such a rascal. The Irish in London say significantly that "O'Donnell is not hanged vet;" and there is no doubt that some exciting events will take place before Marwood is called upon to do duty in his regard within the walls of Newgate Prison. The Montreal story is regarded here as not at all a hoax, and the opinion to-day is that Peter Osrey has honored the Dominion with a visit, and that the mistake lay in the identification of one brother for the other. I repeat that not even the Phonix Park tragedy itself has spread such consternation in governmental and pro-governmental ranks. The one-with a little calculation to be sure-Was the result of impulse, but the other exbibits a deliberateness of design and a discipline ans skill in execution that have certainly "fluttered the Volsces" of Dublin Castle. Some arrests of Invincibles are spoken of

la connection with this Carey execution plot, but no particulars have come to hand. Informers will be somewhat chary in courting or encountering the fate of Carey.

DYNAMITE IN COURT

the Judge Frightened out of His Life-Suspension of Proceedings to Sweep out the Brick Dust,

litness sat, and, putting his hand into a caps- Ulater. The Irish machinery is everywhere clous wallet at his side, draw out a dirty look- | preparing for the next general election.

ing bundle containing between four and five ounces of dynamite. The Judge asked whether the dynamite had been deprived of its dangerous qualities. The constable replied that it had not; whereupon His Lord-ship directed him to take it away at once. When the examination of the witness was about to be resumed some one directed at. tention to a number of particles recembling fragments of bricks lying on the table almost beneath the witness' feet. The constable in rolling up the dynamite had spilled some of it, and several persons, on seeing this, made a hasty move, and something akin to a panic seemed likely to ensue. His Lordship directso many homes, cast a blot on the fair fame of ed that no one who did not understand how to handle dynamite should attempt to remove the grains off the table and ordered the constable to be sent for, but to leave his parcel outside. The foreman of the jury suggested that the Court should adjourn for five minutes, and to this proposal the Judge readily assented. Sub-Inspector Royce then swept off the particles with his handkerchief on to a sheet of paper and had them conveyed out of Court, and the trial was resumed.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR PARNELL

Gladstone's Nominees Regretting the Abandonment of the Test Cases— Consternation Caused by Ca-rey's Death—Rejoicing in Ireland.

[From special Irish News Agency]

Losdon, August 4, 1883. THE LORDS AND THE LAND COMMISSIONERS. The Land Commissioners' reply to the report of the Select Committee of the Lords on the Land Act is a great moral triumph for Parnell, and assevere condemnation of the brutal blundering of old Buckshot Forster.

TYBANNICAL BUNCLING OF GOVERNMENT. THEANNICAL BUNCLING OF GOVERNMENT.

The Commissioners say that when, having organized their staff, they were approaching their practical work in 1881, it was announced publicly by leading members of the Land League that they would select certain cases, termed test cases, and bring them into court in order to ascertain practically in what manner the statute would be carried into effect. As they were to be selected as test cases it was to be presumed to be selected as test cases it was to be presumed incoming would present some features the decisions upon which might govern many others.

A TRIBUTE TO PARNELL'S SAGACITY. A TRIBUTE TO PARNELL'S SAGACITY.

The Commissioners therefore resolved to sit and hear them in person, but before the opportunity arose the Land League was declared illegal, and the intention of bringing forward test cases was abandoned. The cases first presented for trial had therefore no special character, and the Commissioners considered no useful purpose would be served by hearing them personally. What a tribute to Mr. Parnell's foresight from his political enemies! The Commissioners practically lay the blame of the failure of the Land Act on Forster and Gladstone.

A CHECK TO GOVERNMENT TERRORI M. consternation in Parliament. The informer's death is regarded as a severe blow to the policy of repression. Government by terrorism receives a check, owing to the proven inability of the authorities to protect their infamous

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON CARRY. No one pretends to feel sorrow for Carey's fate, but the English press is angry at the failure of the Government to secure the informer's safety, because it is considered that Carey's fate is likely to intimidate possible traitors.

REJOICINGS IN IBELANG. All over Ireland the news of Carey's death has been received with popular rejoicings, which add to the uneasy feeling of the legislators at Westmins er.

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTORAL STRUGGLE. The work of preparing for the general election has been begun under the superintendence of Mr. Sexton, M.P. Three thousand National voters will be added next week to the registry of the County Dublid, thus securing the return of a candidate belonging to the party of self-government. The Parnell Tribute is now over £70,000.

IRISH AFFAIRS

Dunin, August'1 .- The police last night in their attempts to prevent the lighting of bonfires and suppress demonstrations in celebration of Carey's death, made a large number of arrests. They were stoutly resisted in many sections of the city by the excited mob and strong measures had to be adopted to prevent a general riot. This morning the police courts were crowded with prisoners, was found in Skipper's alloy, and two bullets many of whom showed signs of rather rough usage. Ninety-two of these prisoners were fined ten shillings each for kindling bonfires, and four others were sentenced to one month's imprisoment for assaulting the police.

It now seems probable that Mr. Lynch, the well known banker, and a director of the Hibernian Bank, will accept the Parnellite candidacy for Sligo.

The case of Poole, charged with complicity in the murder of Kenny, was remanded to-lay until Friday. The prisoner's counsel asked the Court to commit the prisoner for trial. The Crown Solicitor replied that counsel would not be in such hurry if he was aware of the identity of the witness expected from America. He refused to give the name of the witness or the ship bringing him on account of the peril attending publicity.

New York, Aug. 6 .- The Tribune's cable says the Government are blamed for an exhibition of weakness in withdrawing the Irlah Constabulary bill, to which the Parnellites objected, and introducing a Registration bill which they demanded. The Tories asthe Suez debate. The Irish Na-tional League is organizing conventions for the thirty-two counties of Ireland. These

conventions will appoint committees for the four Irish provinces. The first work of im-Dublin, Aug. 4.-During the trial of portance will relate to the electoral registers. Blohard Hodnett at the Oork Assizes, on a The Parnellites intend to attack both seats charge of sending a parcel of dynamite to the for Dublin. After Parnell's contemplated Lord Lieutenant, it became necessary on the visit to America and Redmond's return from examination of the oterk in the Australia a large convention will be held here of the organizations of America, Australia and Cauda. Bixty branches of the constable approached the table on which the THE CAREY MURDER.

The Feeling in London-Augry Correspondence at Dublin-Interview with Connell's brother - The St. Louis Story Disposed of. London, Aug 5 .- The murder of Carey, continues the sole object of conversation to.

Dublin. Carey himself chose to go to Natural
and would not go to Australie, because he

knew that many Fenians had taken refuge there. The Lord-Lieutenant is much annoyed by the murder of Carey and the prevention of Kavanagh and other informers from landing at Melbourne. There has been angry correspondence between the Lord-Licutement and prominent officials on the subject. The Observer says it is rumored that Kavanagh has been murdered.

Wassington, Aug. 4.—The Republican pub-lishes an interview with an Irishman named Cornelius O'Donnell, who claims to be a brother of O'Donnell, who shot the Dublin informer, Carey, at Port Elizabeth, South Africa. To the interviewer Mr. O'Donnell said: "My brother left Chloage, where I live, about eight months age, and said that he was going to Ireland to help the suffering people there. I implored him not to do se, knowing what the result might be. He did not heed my advice, however, and left on the steamer Alaska in November last, arriving in Dutlin about two weeks after. I received a cablegram about two months ago from him arnouncing that he was going to leave for South Africa, with his wife, to settle there. That is the last I heard from him, until I read the despatch announcing the shooting. My brother was always a wild, unmanageable sort of a fellow, and has been around the world several times. He married a Chicago lady named Burns, by whom he had two children, who are now in Chicago. I am going South, and may possibly go to Port Elizabeth, but I do not think I shall."

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Irlehmen here recognize in O'Donnell a man who was engaged in an attempt to blow up the Mansion House, London. He visited New York two years ago, and was intimate with O'Donovan Rossa, but never journeyed West. The statement that his family reside here is not credited here.

St. Louis, Aug. 4.—A story was telegraphed from here that the assassin of the informer Carey, in South Africa, is a Captain Phelan, of this place, who lately went to Ireland; but Mrs. Phelan received a letter from her hugband dated Tipperary, Ireland, two weeks after O'Donnell sailed for South Africa, so this disposes of one story.

DOOM OF INFORMERS.

The fate of Balley, who was murdered in Skipper's alley, Dublin, in the latter end of 1881, should have taught Carey how little dependence he could place upon police protec-tion when his services were no longer required. This Bailey gave information to the author!ties which enabled them to make one of the most extensive selzures of arms and ammunition ever achieved by them in Ireland. Twenty-five rifles, ten revolvers, 12,000 rounds of ammunition, an immense store of dynamite, fulminate of mercury, detonating cape, and gunpowder fell into their hands through Balley's instrumentality. How did the Government reward him? After a fortnight they

WITEDREW POLICE PROTECTION

from him, but proffered to pay his fare to London, a generosity which would have iessened the British exchaquer by about \$5. The wretched man begged to be sent out to some distant colony, pleading that his life would be in as much jeopardy in London as in Dublin. The representative of the Crown in Ireland could not dream of becoming responsible for such an extravagance. Balley was turned adrift. His landlord would not let him back to his miserable tenement. His employer would not give him another hour's work. He was forced with his family into the workhouse. Even there the paupers turned against him and rendered his existence so unendurable that he ventured into the outer world again with the desperate resolve to beg or steal as much as would take him in his head told from what quarter his death sentence had come. No clue has ever been found to justify an arrest for the crime.

Other Irish informers, too, have been

UNIFORMLY FOREDOOMED from the moment they appeared in the witness box to tender evidence against their former friends. Pierce Nagle was the first traitor of importance in the Ferian ranks. To his revelations were due the convictions of the staff of the Irish People newspaper, and the first executive of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood-Luby, O'Leary, Kickham, O'Donovan Rossa and the rest. After his nefarious work had been accomplished he disappeared, and for eleven years nothing was heard from him. But the vengeance and hatred of an Irish conspiracy is everlasting, and in 1875 (eleven years after his treachery) it overtook Pierce Nagle. One cold, gray autumn morning his corpse was found under a London railway arch, and a huge cheese knife driven through the back and penetrating the heart told that he had not died from

natural causes. Warner, the Cork informer, who was the sert that this compromise results from first to reveal the existence of the seditions Irish members refraining to vote in spirit in the army, was attacked a year or so subsequently in Clontari. He was severely wounded, but did not die then, and his assailant, who was taken on the spot, got off with twenty years' penal servitude. Warner's wounds hastened his death, and added to the agony of his last momenta. Talbot, to whom the lifelong imprisonment of Sergeant McCarthy and other military. Fenians was due, excaped for five or six years, but it was only a respite, not a reprieve. He was eventually shot through the head in Hardwicke street, Dublin, after leaving a brothel. ned by the bungling of surgeons who attend- the fruits of our laborr, and to doom my poor covered on the property of Issae Moore, of ed him, and who, in probing for the bullet, people to unending poverty. To the town- of the seventh range of Wakefield.

explored every inch of his cranium. Another military informer named Meara was shot dead in a public house in Bishop street, Dublic, before he had ended his appearances as a witness in the court martial. The last informer who suffered the death penalty previous to Carey was a man named Clarke, who was traced all the way from Mayo to Western Specialia, and shot whilst engaged in ploughleg a field .- Philadelphis Press.

PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

Report of the U. s. Commissioners to Secretary Polger.

Washington, August 6.—The Commission-ers of Emigration of New York have made a report to the acting Secretary of the Treasury In regard to the remonstrance of the British Government to the return of several aided emigrants from Ireland on the ground that they were naupers. The correspondence on this subject shows that Minister Lowell had a conference with Lord Granville in London in July last, at which the latter produced letters in regard to the cases of Mary Bren nan and her daughter, John and Mary Cli !ford and John Sullivan. The following is a synopsis of these letters :--

To Mary Brennen her son Patrick Writes from New York, March 16, promising a hom? and to meet her on arrival.

To John and Mary Clifford letter dated 533 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, April 26, from cousin Mary Reardon, offering employment in her own house.

Letter to Mary Sullivar, mother of John from her daughter Mary McSweeney, dated Cuba Fall, March 20, strongly encouraging her to come, promising her a home and to procure employment.

It was stated that at the conference these letters all bore evidences of authenticity.

Minister Lowell reported the result of his interview with Lord Granville to the Department of State, and the matter was referred to the Tressury Department for investigation. The Secretary of the Treasury referred all the papers in the case to the Commissioners of Emigration, and their report has just been received. It is accompanied by a number of affidavite, of which the report speaks as follows:

"The affidavits state that they have no relatives in the United States willing and able to aid them, also expressing their willingness to return to Ireland. These persons were at the emigrant landing depot, Castle Garden, from June 2t to June 30, and their statements were published in many newspapers throughout the country, yet no one came here to offer them employment or a home. They were returned to Ireland at the expense of the steamship company that brought them, than order from the collector of the port to the consignees, based on the report made to him by the Commissioners of Emigration to the effect that in their opinion the said persons were unable to take care of themselves without becoming a public charge. As to the relatives of these persons said to have been willing to take charge of them, we begindered to find him. We explored to you the safidayit of Detective "The affidavits state that they have no rela to report that no address is given of Fatrick Brennan, and we have been unable to find him. We enclose to you the affidavit of Detective Officer Groden, to the effect that Mary Reardon referred to does not revide at No. 533 West Twenty-sixth street, New York. We find no post office or railroad station named Cuba Falls, but a despalch sent to Mary McSweeny, Cuba, Aileghany County, New York, has been returned marketined?

"The affidavit of Mary Brennan says that she arrived at New York on the "Furnessia," June 24, from Liverpoo. Her two children were with her, both of whom were illegitimate; that she

24, from Liverpoo. Her two children were with her, both of whom were illegitimate; that she has been an inmaie of the workhouse at Cahir. clveen, County Korry, Ireland, for the last twenty years; that her passage and that of her children was paid by the clerk of her union, who also gave her a money order for £3 l0s; that she has no relatives in America.

"The affidavit of Mary Clifford says that she arrived at New York, June 24th, from Liverpool, with her two illegitimate condition; that for five years she has been an inmate of the Cahirciveon workhouse; that she did not desire to come to the United States, but was forced to emigrate by the Board of Guardians of the Poor, under threat of expulsion from the workhouse; if she refused; that she was given free passage and a draft for £1 l0s; that she has no nope of making a living in America, and desires to be sent back.

"The affidavit of Nano Sullivau was similar in purport and effect to that of Mary Clifford. She was forced to leave the Cahirciveen Workhouse and sent to America with her illegitimate child. She wasted to be sent back."

The report, with its accompanying affidavite.

child. She wanted to be sent back. The report, with its accompanying affidavite, has been referred to the Department of State.

Inhuman Robbery by Irish Landlords.

Landlord rapacity in Ireland has reached a depth of meanness which classifies this gang of greedy cormorants with the worst oppressors of the poor in ancient or modern days. The latest act these Shylocks have been guilty of is to selze the harvest of the poor, hungry tenant farmers who have been supplied with seed by means of American charity. Rev. Jas. McFadden, of Bunbeg, Donegal, reveals the heartlessness of these man who grind the faces of the poor after the manner of the most infamous tyranny. Writing on this latest phase of landlordism this clergyman says

"To make an almost insupportable state of things still more desperate, a rapacious, greedy landocracy are coming down swoop on poor helpless tenants, for a year and a half's reat. God forgive them-they are doing a cruel thing-noy, an unjust thingan unpardonable outrage on all society. I planted the crop, so did you and every one else, from the Society of Friends in Belfast to the least contributor towards the seed supply for the starving small farmers of Donegal Every one should cry out against such cruelty -to mortgage and gobble up, as it were, under cover of law, the crop that charity has put into the earth, before it is yet very distinotly above ground. The potatoes supplied by the Society of Friends are planted there; the potatoes from the valiant friend of the poor, Mrs. Mary Power Lalor, are there. The potatoes and oats supplied by me from funds subscribed by the lovers of the poor, are there. In the name of all these, in the name of charity, and in the name of the Omnipotent good God of Charity, I present He died in terrible pair, which was intensiagainst landlords coming in to rob us all or
fied by the bungling of surgeons who attendthe fruits of our labors, and to doom my poor
the fruits of our labors, and to doom my poor

lands of Curren a Port and Glassuchoo I have supplied seed to the amount of £80. I have been maintaining the most of the inhabitants by relief since last December. I have at present going on there a system of employment, by which every family in it having any member able to do work, is caming the miserable weekly dole of from two to four stones of Indian mesl. The recent Land Act is ulterly useless for poor small farmers. List us hope that this dismally dark hour is the

harbinger of an early dawn." These expressions of this Irish priest exhibit a degree of inhumanity that we could scarcely believe Irish landlords to be gulity of. It is a crime of the darkest hue to deprive the poor, suitaring, struggling, and beggared Itish tenantry of the fruits of the earth produced from seed procured by money sent to the Prelates and priests of Ireland by benevolent people in America! Thus it is that these tyrants turn the very charity extended to their poor victims to their own benefit; thus they steal the seed others have sown, they reap the fruits of crops they never assisted in propagating, and pocket the proceeds of what they have purloined from put-

LEAGUERS AND "LAND GRABBERS."

Au agitation inaugurated against Land Grabbing in the United States-Au excellent move by the Irish National League of America-The League in conclave at Coney Island.

New York, August 3 .- Several represertative Irish Nationalists and Leaguers went down to Coney Island, and the Executive Committee of seven of the Irish National League of America held a secret session at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, all the members and Matthew Harris, of Ireland, and Rov. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit, Michigan, Treasurer of the National Lesgue of America, were in attendance. Reports were received from various sections of the country, and a large amount of routine business transacted. Among the most important of the subjects considered was that of land-grabbing in the Southern and Western States and in the Western Territories by English aristocrats and English corporations. The Executive of the National League of America is informed that very large tracts of land are being purchased all over this country, and especially in the Western States and Territories, by English aristocrats who are not citizens of the United States, and who do not intend to become American citizens. These men do not intend States or Territories in which they have purchased their enormous tracts of land nor aid in any way to build up American industries. Their purpose is to build up "colonisi porsessions" in the United States from which they may draw sufficient means to support the aristocratic houses of England.

A committee was appointed with instructions to secure a complete report in each State and Territory of the quantity of lands purchased, the names of the purchasers who have purchased, and a statement showing whether or not such purchasers are citizens of the United States. It is believed that when this report is presented the enormity of this land-grabbing scheme by persons who have no sort of sympathy with the American Government or American institutions, who were the enemies of this country in the hour of its peril, and who would be its enemies again were an oppor tunity presented to injure it, will so slarm and arouse the indignation of the people of these States and Territories, as to cause the beginning of a vigorous campaign in favor of such legislation or Constitutional amendment as shall prohibit foreigners from Owning lands in these States and Territories.

The names of the committee have not been announced, but it is understood the committes is composed of lawyers and capitalists who have the facilities and are peculiarly fitted for performing the duties assigned to the committee. Their reports will be published and circulated and an agitation inaugurated, such as, it is hoped, will result in legislation prohibiting foreigners and aliens from hold. ing lands in the United States.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the League would give no aid to any lecturer, no matter from whence he came, whose lectures were for any other than League purposes, and recommending to branches that no invitations be extended to lecturers unless the proceeds of their lectures were given to the national fand.

The Constitution was amended at the suggestion of Rev. Father McKenna, of Massachusetts, so as to provide for the election by the State Conventions of a Vice-President for each county in the several States. It was also amended so as to provide that in the Municipal Council the basis of representation should be from each branch-first the President of the branch, and then one delegate for each branch having over 50 members and less than 200 members in good financial standing, and one additional delegate for each 100 members in excess of 200.

A resolution was adopted urging the State Committee men to call State Conventions and to secure a complete organization in their respective States as soon as practi-

FRANCE AND THE VATIOAN.

Rome, August 4.—Negotiations between the Vatican and France, with regard to religious affairs, resulted in accord on the principal questions. Instructions, in accord ence with the arrangement made, have been sent to the Papal Nuncio at Paris.

A rich deposit of phosphate has been dis-

POPE LEO'S LETTER:

Contents of the Note on the Position of the Church in France.

The contents of Pope Leo's letter to Prest. dent Grevy are generally becoming known through the diplomatists accredited by the other Powers to the Holy See. The following, says the correspondent of the London. Times at Rome, may be relied upon as a complete and accurate summary of the documentwhich covers more than fifteen pages of official paper: The Pope begins by telling the President that what has been happening for some time in France in connection with religious matters, and what apparently is in preparation for the feture, are sources of grief and apprehension to him. The Pope says that he will not remind the President that whenever the Holy See has been able to defer to the wishes of the French Government, whether as related to internal affairs or to French influence abroad, it has never healtated to do so. Such conduct on the part of the Holy Sacgave him, the Pope continuer, a right to hope that the Government of the Republic would, on its side, have followed a friendly policy toward the Church by applying largely in her favor those principles of true liberty which form the basis and first object of all wise governments. But, slas! he is greatly grieved to say that many painful events have contra dicted those hopes. He reminds the President of the severe treatment to which the religious orders, considered as unrecognized by the State, had been subjected.

EDUCATION AND DIVORCE. The Pope's grief and the injury to the Church were further increased by the law excluding religious teaching from the schools. The whole episcopate of France, the fathers of families, and many impartial men of note of the Republican party, had in vain represented to the Government what evils would being present. Alexander Sullivar, of result from that law. But nothing availed, Chicago, presided, and Messrs. Patrick Egan and it was put in force throughout France. Even those concessions made to the enemies of religion failed to satisfy them, and, rendered more confident by their success, they sought to put into execution their design of removing all the salutary influences of religion from the hospitals, the colleges, the army the charitable asylums and all the institutions of the State. Closely connected with them were the continued endeavors made for some years to diminish those material resources of the Church which were indispensable to her existence and freedom. But other dangers threatened the Church in France in the form of two bills-one regarding the marriage tio and the other intended to make military service obligatory upon the clergy. Dwelling at some length on the gravity of these subjects, the Pope expresses his unwillingness to be to contribute anything to the welfare of the lieve in the possibility of their ever becoming a part of French legislation.

> RIGHTS OF THE STATE. These, continues the latter, were the chiefcauses of grief and care to the Pope, when those feelings were intensified by news of the rigorous messures that had been adopted against the clergy, and of the opinion which the Council of State had given in contradiction to the spirit and letter of the Concordat, that the government had the right of diminishing or refusing the stipends of the clergy and even of the bishops. This had caused the most painful surprise. It had from sucient times been the practice of the Church, which was under the obligation of watching over the integrity of faith and morals, to examine all writings. supposed to contain erroneous theories and topronounce her judgment upon them, without. giving account to any earthly authority. In reminding Catholics of the censures pronounced against the manuals the bishops had not exceeded the duties of their religious. ministry, and therefore the fiely Bee was at a loss to understand how the Government could recognize political aims in what they had done and proceed against them with a rigor which had only been paralleled in times of undoubted hostility to the Church. BROKEN PROMISES.

> But it was necessary for the Pope to declarewith that frankness which the nature of his: Apostolic ministry required, that those promises had not been carried into effect. These things had convinced many who had attentively followed the course of public affairs in France of the existence of an intention of gradually carrying out, under the pretence of the requirements of the times, a plan conceived by men hostile to the Church, who, denouncing her as an enemy, sought to remove her beneficent influence from every civil and social institution. The letter then proceeds to point out that, in the circumstances, the Pope cannot do less than call the President's attention to the serious consequences which may result if timely measures are not taken for calming the consciences of the faithful, for securing to that Church the pacific possession of her rights and for rendering it possible for the Pope to continue to maintain that esternally moderate attitude toward France which has been of such. utility to her both at home and abroad.

Finally, the hope is expressed that the states-

men at the head of affairs in France will be

inspired with sentiments which will lead to

their yielding again unto God that place:

which is His.

The French Government had promised that-

nothing should be taught that was contrary

to religion or calculated to offend consciences.

A retreat for the Roman Catholic ladies of London, Ont., and the other parts of the dioosse, began in the Convent of the Bacred Heart last week and concluded on August 6th. It was conducted by Rov. Father Gouldner, S.J., and was attended by about two hundred ladies. The retreat was concluded by the bishop celebrating Mass at # o'clook a.m. in the Sacred Reart Chapel. Har was sesisted by Rev. Father Cronyn. After Mass the bishop presched and administered the correment of confirmation to Miss Hattis Wilson, of New Orleans, a pupil of the Sacredia Heart, in presence of her father and mothers. and Mrs. Bimms, also of New Orleans.