

VOL. XXX.-NO. 51.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1880.

IRELAND!

What a Brooklyn Man has Seen and Heard Among its People.

A LADY OF LARGE ESTATES IN TROUBLE.

The Luxury of Indian Meal and Potatoes -Nothing Short of Revolution Will Give Ireland to the Irish.

[Correspondence of the Brooklyn Eagle.]

GALWAY, July 1, 1880. When Oliver Goldsmith-a native of this province-wrote his descriptive poem on "The Deserted Villsge," he never thought that the time would come when it might be used in describing nine-tenths of the villages found south of the Cralgs of Innishone and north of Connemara. The days of sentimentalism in the Green Isle are gone. To tell an Irishman that it is much better for him to live upon the products of his own little spot, and when his race is run to have his remains laid beside those of his kindred, and is answer will generally be : "My kindred are not here ; the benefactors sent to save me and my unfortunate neighbors from sinking into famine graves tell us in language that none can forget that our nearest and dearest are in America." It is all very well to t lk about resisting the landlord, but when the landlord is backed up by the alien laws of England, and a troop of dragoons or mounted royal Irish constabulary gives force to the edict of eviction, it would be much better for those who tell the penniless tenant to "stick" to send him either the half-year's rent, a few barrels of flour, or a prepaid family ticket from Ireland to New York. Of course, this wholesome advice will not meet the views of the dunderheaded ward politicians, who, for about three weeks previous to the election, spontabout the "gloifes of Brian the Brave" to every Celtic voter in his district. Day after day the Mansion House, Land League, and other relief committees meet in Dublin to dispense to the starving peasantry all over the country. In looking over the columns of the *Preeman's Journal* 1 find that donations were made on on June 20 in ninety-six districts where the people were still asking for

had been paying from one to three pounds per acre as rent, but when they fell behind three half years' payments, they and their families were cast out like so many paupers, to live on the charity of their more fortunate neighbors, or perish by the side of a ditch. It is astonishing to think that a pound of gunpowder is not burnt between sunset and sunrise for every pennyweight that now is. Here are people who have sunk a life's labor in a few acres of what originally was a bog. Their potatoes and cabbages—in fact all that they planted last fall and spring-are still standing, and if, to save their children from starving to death, any one of them were to pull up a

to death, any one of them were to pull up a few hills of potatoes, it would be at the risk of being sent to Athlone or Mullingar jail. Indeed, it is no uncommon thing to meet respectable-looking people who will tell you that it is "a happy household that has enough Indian meal and potatoes to meet the demands of the children," when the question is put. "Will not the labor of the farming districts afford means enough for the ordinary districts afford means enough for the ordinary farm laborers to feed and clothe their children?" I asked one of the evicted farmers what hopes he had. I got for an answer, with tears in his eyes, "The English harvest and then-America."

Bnt the spirit of retallation will sometimes break out. It was but yesterday that a des-patch was sent from Ballins, County Mayo, stating that a land agent, called Feenich, was shot dead as he was returning from Ballinrobe, where he had been attending the county sessions in eviction cases. Feenich was a six-foot Englishman, who passed his nights in an iron house that the Hon. George Browne had built for him, and his days in driving the natives from the cabins where they were born. From all that I can hear, a Connaught cuonough will not be wanted over the bier of the herculean sasanagh. But it anything goes to show how the one-sided landlord power is enforced, the following testimony, taken last Friday at the Balina sessions, shows. The case was that of Mr. Joynt, a landlord, and Mary Murphy, daughter of a poor farmer, who, a few days ago, sailed for America :---

Mary Murphy, aged 16, desposed that Mr. Joynt came into her mother's house on the evening of the 15th of June with a loaded gun, and asked if that-- of a mother of hers was within; he presented the loaded gun towards her, then turned to the back door, which was shut, and fired through it; he pointed the gun at witness' sister, and again turning, discharged the second barrel through the back door; he then left and returned with a stick, with which he commenced to smash down the doors; a man prevented him from doing so; witness' mother was in a neighbor's house at the time; there were four other children in the house with witness; they were "awfully frightened," and cried out loudly; witness ran off for her mother; he ideas can save this country to its people. said he would shoot the whole lot of them, and that he would knock down the house over them before morning. To Mr. Heron-He had the gun to his shoulder when he presented it at me, and then, turning round, fired it through the door; he broke down the door and left it on the floor.

when they lay out bricks, to sun dry. As it was about 2 p. m. when those who are fortu-nate enough to have a dinner to eat eat it, I thought I would wait till that hour and speak to several of the workmen. Quite a number of them had the whole hour to spare. In fact, those who had anything eatable took a few bites and then gave the balance to the poor famished, shivering children. "Good day, gentlemen," said your corres-

pondent to a group of ditchmen. "This is rather hard work you seem to be engaged in. May I ask what wages you get for it?

They all seemed to be rather bashful at first At last one of them asked me "What was my reason for asking that question, when the master 'beyant' would tell me all about it ?" When they were told that I wanted to get the facts from their own lips, as the same might prove interesting to the people of Brooklyn, in America.—Brooklyn that was among the first to come to the aid of the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppressed, nearly every one of them took off the oppression of the outd land." "May God and his been instructed to colled." The ware forged the outd land." "May God and his been instructed to colled." The ware forged the oppression statter the outden they nearly to the fact they nearly the matter place to an off the outden statter took off the oppression. The town well is an any on any oppression that expression. The fact they pression that the pression that the pression that the top of the full the top of the sold of the oppression that the oppression that the pression that the top of the sold the statter place of the top off the sold they be the statter place of the top off the sold they be the statter place of the top off the sold the statter place of the sold the statter place of the statter place of the sold the statter When they were told that I wanted to get the facts from their own lips, as the same might prove interesting to the people of Brooklyn, in America-Brooklyn that was

AFCHANISTAN.

Terrible Disaster to the British

Arms at Candahar.

Khan. The Telegraph correspondent thinks this will have a bad effect, and may create alles for Ayoob Khan Instead of Abdul Rahman. LONDON, July 30.—The news of the disaster caused great excitement in the House of Com-mons. The Marquis of Hartington is expected to make a further statement to-day. The Standard says one distinct fixed point is that our supremacy must be signally and effect-ively vindicated, and the crushing disaster avenged in the sight of Afghanistan. It is not known whether Gen. Burroughs binnself is saved. The Queen was immediately telegraphed to on receipt of the news, and all the Ministers had an informal conference. The date of the at-tack is not given, but the military authorities believe it took place on Saturday or Sunday. The troops now under orders for Bombay are the 38th Regiment first battalion of the 28rd Regi-ment, and the King's Dragoon Guards from the Cape of Good Hope. The Indian troopship Euphrates was to leave for Bombay in August. The Malabar and Jumna were to leave in Sep-tember, and the Serapis and Crocollie in Oc-tober. Two of these vessels can be ready in a week. An official despatch received this morning at the War office states that General Phayre, who A BRIGADE ALL BUT ANNIHILATED. General Uprising of the Tribes.

lember, and the Serapis and Crocollie in Oc-tober. Two of these vessels can be ready in a week. An official despatch received this morning at the War office states that General Phayre, who was in command at Quettah, conversed yester-day by tolegraph with General Phayne, who was in command at Quettah, conversed yester-day by tolegraph with General Phayne, who was in communication is now impossible. The two places are about 200 miles apart by the Holan Pass. Quettah lies to the south-west of Candahar, a direction opposite to the location of the battle in which General Burroughs' brigade was destroyed. Gen. Primrose, having vacated the cantonments, is within the walls of Canda-har with a small command, and awaits the ar-rival of Gen Phayre from Quettah with the amergency. Gen. Primrose, nutil relieved, is in imminent danger of attack from Ayoob Khan, who is within comparatively easy march of Candahar with an army well equipped, but ilushed with the late overwhelmicy victory. It is foared at the War Office that the British loss is quite as severe as at first announced, althouga details of the calamity come in very slowly and disconnectedly. On receipt of the mess of the disaster at Candahar. Colonel Brooks got what forces could be spared, and was despatched to nashit the stragglers of the defeat-ed brigado to find their way to the fortress. It is conceded that Ayoob Khan had not less than 55 guns of various kinds, and they were well handled by his artillerymen. A later despatch says Gen. Burroughs is unburt, but the strate-ment cannot be accepted as positively true until he is found or appears at tho mentic and that the inforce, way be left, or whether he returned with his whole com-mand, on learning of the disaster to Gen. Burroughs. The latest despatch via Cabul states that communication with Candahar, but the despatch stating the fact omits to mention where he left his force, way he left, or whether he returned with his whole com-mand 3,00 men. The latest despatch via Cabul states that communication wit An official despatch received this morning at

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Their Expulsion from France. EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE. Opinions of the French Press.

THE JESUITS!

We clip the following interesting accounts from our European exchanges :---

PARIS, July 7. The Jesuit establishments throughout France, with the exception of their colleges for lay pupils, which have another month's grace, were closed to-day. Shortly after 4 a. m. M. Clonent, a judicial innctionary, and M. Duho, pice commissury, presented themselves at the gate of the establishment in the Rae de Sevres, cuiside which a large number of Catholies, de., include which a large number of Catholies, de., of the law de stablishment in the Rae de Sevres, cuiside which a large number of Catholies, de., include an inner door, when the Superior, Father Pitot, noswered the summons, MM. In Chennelong and do Ravignan, Senators, being the behind him. M. Clement read the decree of the lay society, now owning the premises, protestod gainst the yolation of domicle, adding that old meno of Srought not to be errolled at that carly hour. Father Pitot claned the right of domicle and the right of the law goods. A seven was seen the seven with the deck, and the right of the law goods. A seven was seen to be seven the the seven and the right of domicle and the right of the law goods. A seven was seven the seven the seven was seven the seven and the right of the law goods. A seven the seven two policements. M. Clement the seven the seven two policements is and other seven seven the officers of the responsibility of the seven seven the seven s

food. And to further add to the cup of misery that a cursed set of rulers has caused to be placed before the Irish nation, the worst type of famine fever has broken out in many places, in Mayo, Roscommon and Galway.

From what can be learned from the lins of the peasantry of this part of the country their spirit is completely broken, and I have no hesitation in saying that just so soon as the present crops are disposed of, the people of America will see one of the most stupendous emigration streams that it is possible to conceive an idea of. If the Irish tenants could get twenty-five per cent. of the value on the improvements that they have put on their rented farms, the island at large, including all the memorles of the heroic past, would be left to the Vice Regal Court, the English garrison, the soulless landlords and the largearmy of small shop keepers. I have kept an eve on the civil law reports, as published in the Dublin papers, and I find, on an average, that five-sevenths of all losses reported in Connught and the South of Ulster are cases of eviction, rack rents or meal bills from provision dealers against people who had to give liens on the crops of 1880 for Indian meal that their families consumed during last Winter.

Here is something more for contemplation. The crops in some places will not come up to near what was expected in the early Spring. During the month of May there was little or no rain, so I am informed, but since June 2 I am safe in saying that out of twentyeight days the rain has come down in torrents for twenty-two full days. Only to think of it, while the Brooklynite is fanning himself at Long Beach and Coney Island, the lineal descencents of the Galwaw Slashers-men who were wont to take a few five barred gates every morning before breakiast-are seen driving through the rain to give reasons to judge and jury why they should not be left without a shelter for themselves and little ones.

A SCENE OF SOBBOW.

Having heard that a Mrs. O'Connor, a lady who owns large estates at Balla in the County week in June and five in the following week, When after a few miles drive from Claretumbledown thatch cottages were guarded by a body of the Royal Irish Constabulary, each man armed with a rifle and sword bayonet. Behind small stacks of peat, or turf, as it is called here, a number of women and children, clad in rags and soaking wet, were crowded ; their sunken eyes, compressed lips and wo-begone features defined the word hunger much better than ever did the pen of the lexicographer. 'Around the outskirts of the black, marshy bog, a few peasants were to be met the extreme of shattered bopes, despair and vengeance, and as if to make the scene more ments, for the time being, had conspired with the unrelenting evictor, for the rain fell as if a water conduit had burst in the sombre cloud that hung as a funeral pall over the wild borders of Mayo and Roscommon.

To Mr. McAndrew-I did not go to the police till the next day.

Bridget Murphy, a younger sister, and other witnesses corroborated the evidence of Mary Murphy.

As the land laws exist, it is simply preposterous to tell the people that " good harvests will bring things all right again." Even admitting that the landlords are compelled to sell the land to the people at a fair price, there is rothing to prevent a liberal government making a "fair price" mean any sum ranging from £100 to £200 per acre, something like from $\pounds 1,000$ to $\pounds 2,000$. And when it is remembered that a majority of the members of the Liberal government are owners of large tracts of rented farm lands, the man must have sublime faith in human nature who thinks that any bill will be passed for years to come that will result in making the present

tillers, or even their children, the real owners of the soil. If the truth must be told then nothing short of a revolution

WILL GIVE IRELAND TO THE IRISH.

All the best government returns on the agricultural resources of the Green Isle put the land at 20.815,111 acres, of which is rented out a little over 12,000,000 acres at two hundred per cont. over the assessed value. In other words the average rent on Irish farm lands is about two pounds per acre. The alien landlords therefore, exact from an enslaved tenantry, as regular as the earth makes its circuit round the Sun, \$120,500,000. But this figure is only part of Ireland's troubles. From the window where I write this letter I am now looking out on one of the grandest harbours in the universe-Galway Bay. Here might assemble the navies of Europe and Mayo, had evicted forty families in the first still there would be room for many more. But this is only an Irish harbour, and to make I made it my business to get at the facts. any improvements on it in the way of shipping, might injure the salmon and trout fisheries of morris toward Castlebar, one of the most Loch Gorih, which by the way, are owned by heartrending sights that my mind could con- a rich landlord. Improvements must not be jure up was witnessed. About twenty empty, thought of in Galway even should they save with, all discussing the situation. Every one tempting, a description of Ireland's scenic

desolate, one would think that the very ele- | work at turf cutting in the bogs, I went to

The rights of landlords were all nonsense when the people tilling the fields are kept only from dying by the charity of other nations; such rights become national wrongs. Whatever may be the outcome of the present agitation in this sorrow stricken country one thing is patent, the people have only began to emigrate, and if the citizens of Long Island wish to see golden grain take the place of scrub oak and would rather have the sound of the mowing machine, where now is only heard the crackling of forest fires, they must be liberal with the coming strangers. There are two things essential in getting permanent settlers, cheap land, as cheap if not cheaper than it is sold for in the West, and on easy tarms to pay for the same. With these inducements along with the others above mentioned, there is no good reason why five to fifteen thousand acres should not be added annually to the farming resources of the island. It requires but the owners of the land to say the word and Long Island will soon become what nature destined it to be, a home for multitudes and a garden for the metropolis of America, where it can procure all its green crops.

It was my intention when I began to this letter to say something about the miraculous doings around the chapel of Knock, but as it would take a much longer letter than I have already written to give the slightest outlines of what can be seen at that place in a few days' sojourn there, I will keep it to some future time. Suffice it to say, that if the eyes of your correspondent saw as well at Kneck as they did when he was bade bon voyage by you, sir, on May 22, then the lame was made to wark, the blind was made to see, and the paralytic was given the full use of his members. This, ave-this was done away in a wild morase in the county Mayo, where the peasantry mix a few handfulls of Indian meal with green nettles, to satisfy the pangs of hunger. Can it be that heaven extends its mercy to a class that the landlords are doing their best to sweep into famine graves?

J. J. O'D.

-Men are being engaged in Peterborough for work on the Grand Junction Railway at \$1.12 per day. There are 200 men employed on the line.

When after a few miles drive from Olare-morris toward Castlebar, one of the most incernaling sights that my mind could con-jure up was witnessed. About twenty empty, tumbledown thatch cottagos were guarded by a cich landlord. Improvements must not be a body of the Royal Irish Constabulary, each man armed with a rifle and sword bayonet. Behind smill stacks of pest, or turf, as it called here, a number of women and children, clad in rags and soaking w.t, were crowded; better than eyes, compressed lips and wo-better than eyes, compressed lips and wo-be the stattered hous, it is that the eyes of the base, as hort intervals, seemed to exhibit the unrelenting eyictor, for the jain fills if a water conduit had burst in the kombre cloud that hung as a funceral pail over the wild that hung as a funceral pail over the wild that hung as a funceral pail over the wild that hung as a funceral pail over the wild that hung as a funceral pail over the wild that hung as a funceral pail over the wild that hung as a funceral pail over the wild that hung as a funceral pail over the wild that hung as a funceral pail over the wild wild the wore working like beavers, while other ware that the dotter working -A terrible fight occurred at Lucan, Ont., on

Soldiers he made them promises of plunder at Candahar in case of success. It is believed that in some way Gen. Burroughs was enticed beyond the walls of Candahar fortifications and en-trapped into a fatal ambuscade. Great excite-ment prevails here, and if Ayoob's victory is as sweeping as reported, it is conceded on all sides that the war in Southern Afghanistan is re-opened in all its horror. the svacuation of the country by the British indefinitely postponed, and it is quite possible that the new Ameer's seat will be made more than doubful through a probable early revolt in his own capital. It is seat will be made more than doubtrut through a probable early revolt in his own capital. It is said that for some time a feeling of doubt has existed hero respecting the state of affairs in Southern Afghaulstan, hence the reason why the British representatives at the late durbar at Cabul decided to go further than to recognize Abdur Rahman as Ameer of Cabul and not of Afghanistan, which had been the title of his predecessor.

Afghanistan, which had been the title of his predecessor. A later despatch states Ayoob Khan crossed the Helmund river on the 23rd inst. and sur-prised General Burroughs' force, encamped on the left bank of the stream, opposite Girishk. Since the battle Gen. Primrose has retired with a portion of Gen. Burroughs' force, which suc-ceeved in escaping to the Cltadel of Candahar, and will endeavor to hold the place until the arrival or reinforcements. Meantime, Ayoob Khan, whé has marched in front of Candahar, threatens in assauit, and fears are entertained that he may take the Cliadel before assistance can arrive. A relief force under Gen. Phayre is now concentrating for a march on Candahar. Owing to the recent dry weathor the Helmund is everywhere fordable, and it is thought that this fact facilitated the surprise, against which it would appear that Gen. Burroughs had taken insufficient precau tions.

Gen. Burröughs had taken insufficient precau tions. Later despatches to the India Office, by way of Bombay, say Gen. Burroughs, when attacked by Ayoob Khan, was leading his brigade to the assistance of Wali Shere Ali, whose troops had mutined. Shere Ali, who was holding an outpost on a branch of the Heimund, in the direction of Girishk, was threatened with an at-tack by Ayoob Khan, who, with a greatly superior force, was approaching from Farah. Shere Ali's troops were on the left bank of the Heimund, and Ayoob is supposed to have crossed the almost dry bed of the river from the west in the night, and struck Gen. Burroughs' force some few hours before he would have made a junction with Shere All. The battle soon became almost a rout on the part of the British, the slaughter being terrible, and those who could saved themselves by Ilight in dark-ness toward Candahar. Earl Granville visited the House lo-day to confer with the Marquis of Hartington, Sceretary of State for India, upon this disastrous intelligence. (Gen. Spirroughs' force marched from Canda-har to "popose Ayoob Khan, and arrived at Girishk, seventy-five miles from Candahar, in the direction of Herat, and on the west side of Helmund river on the 17th of July. It is pro-bable, therefore, that the disastrous siruggle took place near that town. Ayoob Khan, with a regulargoree of the regiments of infantry, and three of cavalry, and about 1,500 to 8,500 irregular from that place. Wall Shere Ail, the Governor of Candahar, with his native troops who had preceded the British troops to Girishk, ordered his infantry to re-crore the Helmund river, upon which they mutined, but were attacked by the Burtoughs' force of stirishk which had been an-nihilated, are not definitely known, but they in-cluded a regiment of cavalry, one of hores arti-lery, one-of irregular artillery and the 66th in-fantry regiment. General Lutterell also ac-companied General Burroughs to Girishk.) London, July 29.—An official despatch state tions. Later despatches to the India Office, by way o

LONDON, July 29.—An official despatch states that Gen: Barroughs, several officers and men, and four guns were saved. Reinforcements have been ordered out. The losses are unknown. have been ordered out. The losses are unknown. The correspondent of the *Telegraph* says the disnater at Candahar is likely to leave the po-litical situation in Afghausian as grave as it was before the recent adjustment at Cabul, pre-vious to the advance of Gen Burroughs to the relief of Ehere All. Gen. Primrose occupied the cantourment in the neighborhood of Candahar, the populate of mere of the overthrow of Barroughs, Gen. Primrose withdrew into the citadel, leaving friendly Afghans to take their chances in case of an attack by Ayoob

of Candahar, in which the whole remaining force has found refuge with the garrison. It must be a few days before the relieving forces can advance from Quettab through the Khojak pass. If, as stated, the citadol is dominated by several neighboring buildings, its defenders may have a hard time. All reports concur in the statement that Ayoob Khan's guns were well worked. worked

LONDON, July 30.—A despatch from Bombay says that General Phayre expects to start with a fully provided column from Quettah for Can-dahar within a fortnight. It is believed that dahar within a forchight. It is believed that General Frimrose has stready been Joined at Candahar by two regiments who were cn route. A despatch from Bombay says Candahar is fully provisioned, and can hold out until the end of October, Gen. Burroughs' defeat occurred

faily provisioned, and can note out until the end of October. Gen, Burroughs' defeat occurred near Kuskkinok. The foreign pr as are inclined to attribute the disaster to the vacilialing policy of the Govern-ment. English reinforcements for Afghanistan are actively moving forward. DUBLIN, July 29.—The news of the disaster in Afghanistan has caused the deepest sorrow and consternation here. So profound an impression has not been produced on the public mind since the first battle of the Crimea. BOMEAY, July 31.—Now that the first shock of the Candahar disaster is over, the situation is regarded as more favourable. It is now admit-ted the garrison at Candahar ough to be able to hold its ground with ease. A private letter from Candahar of the 18tb inst. describes the effect of the news of Ayoob Khan's advance across the Helmund as already very consider-able. Merchants and well-to-do people were burying their property and preparing to leave the city.

burying their property and proparing to leave the city. Lonbon, July 31.—A despatch from Bombay says the Indian newspapers are anxious that Sir Garnet Wolseley be appointed thicf com-mander in India, as theneral Haines inspires no confidence, and it is believed that a strong will is indispensable. LONDON, August 2.—The Powers are now agreed that England shall command the naval demonstration. The French papers continue to urse that France should be cautious. LONDON, July 30.—In the House of Commons to day Lord Hartington slated that he had re-ceived a despatch from the Viceroy of India, dated to day, informing him that Sir R. Sandor-man had sent a reliable man as a spy from Khojok toward Candahar. He is expected to return in about ten days. The British posts on-the road between Khojak and Candahar are re-tiring, fighting as they retreat. The Chaman tribes are collecting on the line of communica-tion. There are disturbances all along the line. General Phayre is not in position to advance through Khojak. Lord Hartington doubted if it would be expedient to give the exact numbers of the force preparing to relieve Candahar.

THE LACHINE REGATTA. To the Editor of the True Witness.

To the Editor of the True Witness. DEAR SIR,—In view of the approaching re-gatta of the Lachino Boating Club, on the 7th August, may I ask what is being done to secure tavorable torms from the Railways for the com-peting carsmen? Montreal offers a handsome challenge cup and other values is prizes, and invites crews from the sister provinces to com-pete. For the Toronto regatia, on the 4th August, the committee have obtained free passes for competing carsmen and their fasts.

the committee have obtained their boats. Competing carmen and their boats. Can Montreal not obtain similar privileges, for her regatta, or are most of the crews to be obliged to stay away on account of the crews to be obliged irom Toronie to Montreal and back?

AN ONTARIO OABSMAN.

Ir is reported that on Wednesday last a wonderful miracle occurred at La Bonne Ste. Anne. A young girl who was infirm and unable to walk has suddenly recovered the use of her crippled limbs. It appears that the poor girl had visited the shrine regularly for years, in the hope of being miraculously cured, having to be carried in and out of the church. This year, as usual, she was conveyed in the same way, and on Wednesday last, on rising from dinner at her boarding-house, she suddenly found that she no longer required any assistance, but could

monstrations on either side. The second result establishment-viz., that of the German Jesults, in the Rue Lafayctie-has not as present been interfered with. Telegrams have been received from Lyons, Marrelles, Lille, Bordeaux, Houen, Lavel, Avignon, Amiens, Besancon, Limoges, Nu uni, Clermont-Forrand, Le Puy, Troyes, Narites, Rourges, and Versailles, describing the erpul-ion of the Jesuits from their establishments. Only at Bordeaux and Lille has there bees, any kind of disturbance, and these preceded at id did not accompany the execution of the decrees. At Bordeaux and Lille has there bees, any kind of disturbance, and these preceded at id did not accompany the execution of the decrees. At Bordeaux as crowd, which had collect ad yes-terday before the Jesuit institution, whas sud-denly, according to the Union, charged by the police with drawn sabres, the result being a scientify according to the Union, charged by the police with drawn sabres, the result being a scientify according to the Union, charged by the police with drawn sabres, the result being a scientify according to the Union, charged by the police with drawn sabres, the result being a scientify according to the framelscan stabilishment, and thereby brought together a crowd, from amid which stones were thrown, and a number of windows of the establishment were broken. The form of submission uniformity scheded, are reached, they declare they will conty sur-render to incre, which the police forthwith exercise by laying hands on their efforts as English at then to refuse to open the inner' doors. When, by the slid of the bocksmith) the Jesuits crowd to witness that their rights as English at staing to be dashed to pieces. At Laval several English Jesuits called the provid appeal to the English Amoussador. At Toulouse, Anney, and several other places the yeasing were being violated, and declared they would appeal to the English ambaissador. At Toulouse, Anney, and several other places the gas as the victories achieved by the Repub-lic to day-vicio

[Continued on fifth page.]