EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.

RRUTALITY OF THE PARISIANS

INVOKING THE GUILLOTINE

GOING RAPIDLY TO THE KING.

We elip the following interesting intelligence from late European exchanges :-Paris, June 30.

SEALS were affixed yesterday to the doors of the chapel of the chief Jesuits' establishment in the Rue de Sevres, the proceedings being witnessed by many Senators and Deputies of the Right. At four o'clock this morning two Commissaries of Police, wearing their tricoloured sashes, knocked at the principal door of the building, which was immediately opened to give them admittance. At this time there were about 450 people in the street, thirty of whom were journalists. Some persons endeavoured to enter with the police, but were not allowed to pass, and several were arrested for resisting. Half an hour later about 500 persons had collected, among them being a large number of students | d'Hiver. At the close a considerable crowd and womer. A police detatchment, numbering twenty men, then cleared the street be-fore the Jesuit establishment, the people admission, and these became the nucleus of a moving away without opposition, although cries were raised, "Down with the decrees," "Long live the Jesuits," "Liberty for ever," which were met by some counter cries of "Long live the Republic," "Long live the decrees." At a quarter to five M. Baudry d'Ascon, the Legitimist deputy, arrived, and wished to enter the building, but notwithstanding his protests, he was refused admittance, as well as a Jesuit Father who presented himself shortly afterwards. Several persons in the crowd begged the Father to give them his blessing, and M. d'Asson asked for a blessing for France. M. Andrieux, the Pre- as they could, and shouted at the numerous fect of Police, accompanied by two Commissaries, drove up at a quarter past six, and a few minutes later the police made the people fall back as far as the end of the Rue de Sevres. This was effected without disturbance beyond some cries of "Long live the him into a cab which happened to pass, and Jesuits." One young man of twenty was arrested. The police having formally declared title Railway Station. The mob followed, the establishment to be closed, the Jesuits began slowly to leave the building, accompanied by several Senators and Deputies of the Right, who had passed the night there. Some, however, had looked themselves in the affir, but the above facts are admitted by their cells, and the police had to send for a the Republican Temps and by the police relocksmith to force the doors before the ports, and they are sufficient proof of the Fathers would leave. The last member of the order did not quit the building until 20 minutes past eight.

During this time there was much excitement outside, owing to the manifestations made by the Jesuit sympathisers and the counter demonstrations of their opponents. A Belgian Countess drove up in her carriage and protested against the decree of expulsion in a very excited manner. The police were proceeding to remove her, but after some resistance on the ground of her foreign nationality she consented to withdraw. Shortly afterwards a number of persons, including Deputy Belcastel and several journalists, shouted "Long live the Jesuits," whereupon the police made them fall back about 20 paces. Some of them uttered indignant cries against the Prefect of Police, and in the scuffle which ensued the Marquis de Laincourt was arrested. Three other arrests were made, including Mayot de Luppe,

It is difficult to give an idea of the strange and impressive spectacle offered to-day by the Rue des Sevres, where the chief Jesuit establishment in Paris is situate, and the chapel of which contains the tombs, or at least a marble memorial, of the Jesuits massacred during the Commune. An immense crowd, evidently composed of the upper class, has been flocking into the establishment and into the chapel, all the ornaments of which had been removed. It was a silent and melancholy procession, like the entering a house where a death had occurred. The serving brethren emerged from time to time with oldfashioned portmanteaus, and passed through the crowd, which made way for them without uttering the least cry, although the outside crowd was largely composed of artisans, presumptively hostile to the Jesuits. By the side of the principal door, in a niche usually occupied by a statue, which had been removed, were masses of flowers, and there was a rush for leaves or specimens of these, carried off as mementoes of the day when the church was open for the last time under its present designation. It was difficult to get access to a register in the vestibule, in which thousands of signatures had been entered. The interior of the establishment was equally mournful. A throng of people ascended and descended the staircases trying to speak to some of the brethren, whose rooms, however, were open and empty. It is. no exaggeration to say that even a disinterested spectator was saddened by the aspect of this stupified crowd who seemed absorbed in reflection on the apparent revival of the era of religious perscention. It is impossible, indeed, to foresee the effect of the enforcement of the March decrees, but it is impossible not to be impressed by the occurrence in Paris late in the 19th century of acts rightly or wrongly regarded as religious. acts rightly or wrongly regarded as religious penetrated into the building from the boulepersecution, and the staunchest friends if the vaid. Every round of applause inside was Government must regret that it embarked in greeted with discordant sounds from the asa course where violence is exercised against sembled mob outside. A large crowd had

ment can continue in all corners of France to excite public feeling, arouse the susceptieverywhere a mute but ceaseless protest sible to encourage by silence the execution of decrees which are inevitably mischievous both to their authors and to the country, because they widen divisions, attack men who, people. At 11 p. m. I left a compact crowd still there, indulging in no cry, but evidently experiencing a thrill of indignation and pain, and waiting to see whether during the night to-day a summons to quit, and I believe the inferior brethren have left, while the rest, judging by the internal aspect of the establishment, are prepared to abandon it without resistance.

The same correspondent wrote as follows at an earlier hour :-

A disgraceful scene occurred last night on the Boulevard des Filles du Calvaire. The last of a series of meetings against the anti-Jesuit decrees had been held in the Cirque had assembled outside, some hundreds of throng of people of opposite sentiments. Ac-

cording to the Temps, which endeavours to throw the blame on the Clericals, some cheers for the Reputlic were uttered as the audience began to leave the building, and provoked retorts of "A bas la Republique," " Vivent les Jesuites." Cries and counter cries became frequent, some sang the "Marseillaise," and blows with the fist and walking-stick were exchanged between the mob and those who first issued from the circus. The police cleared the pavement to allow the Clericals priests who had been at the meeting. One of the last of these was pursued by some raga-muffins, who threw sand at him and cried "Enlevez le Jesuit." A policeman came up to protect him, assisted by three passers-by, put at his request accompanied him to the Bashooting him, and attempted to enter the station yard, but were prevented. I have refrained from quoting any of the Reactionary papers, whose interest it may be to exaggerate danger of letting loose religious or irreligious passions. What is a little odd is that only a single arrest was made, and that this arrest was that of a working man who shouted: "A bas la Republique." Most of the Bepublican papers ignore or slur over the disturbance, but the Nationale does itself honor by disclaiming all solidarity with "brutes who insult and strike an inoffensive man," and by warning the Prefect of Police that this is not a solitary case, and that the Republic will be disgraced if such acts are repeated. The clericals were seriously to blame a few weeks ago for fixing a meeting at Lille on the very day when M. Jules

Ferry was to lay the first stone of a college, but M. Chesnelong had a perfect right to speak last night in the Cirque d'Hiver, though the Temps seems to dispute the right of convening meetings in artisan and Republican quarters. The Government, moreover, is imperatively bound to prevent disturbances, meta-trival and a paper.

The Preference of the the chief editor of the Legitimist paper, for, after exciting religious bitterness, the L'Union. The Prefect of Police and a large least it can do is to show itself strong enough number of the police left the building at half- to protect against mob violence those attack-

cued him on this point is a strong presumption that he did not; but however this may be, M. Constans's denial of the right of priests to attend meetings on a subject so closely affecting them is repugnant to all ideas of liberty. Priests would certainly renounce their meagre stipend from the State if the acceptance of them debarred them from evincing disapproval of measures affecting that Church.

The Jesuit chapels have been thronged today in the provinces. At Lille 500 persons headed by the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, have waited on the Jesuits to express sympathy. The Public Prosecutor of Lyons and his three subordinates have resigned rather than enforce the decrees.

The Telegraph's correspondent gives the

following account of the scene in the Boule-

vard des Filles du Calvaire :-The near approach of the date on which the decrees against the religious orders are to be put into execution emboldened the mob surrounding the Cirque d'Hiver last evening energy of the police, would have degenerated into a serious riot, with probable loss of life. The Cirque was occupied by a crowded meeting, convened for the purpose of entering a final protest against the measures o'expulsion. M: Lucien Brun occupied the chair, while M. Chesneling, in the absence of the Comte Albert de Mun, addressed the audience. He gave a sketch of the events which led up to the March decrees, and protested against them in the strongest terms as an infringement of

The first of the second of the

nessing the spectacle of the Rue de Sevres, it | the building the cries and vociferations were is impossible to imagine that the Govern- repeated with new energy; an extra police force had to be sent for, and with difficulty a path was made for the "Clericals." Before bility of the French nation, and provoke two hun red people were clear of the Cirque everywhere a mute but ceaseless protest the attitude of the crowd became so menacing against measures regarded as unprovoked re- that the Commissary of Police appeared on pression and uncalled for tyranny. This the scene with an additional force of men strange and afflicting spectacle must be The favourite cries of the multitude were brought before public notice, for it is impos- "A bas les Calotin!" "Vivent les Decrets!" " Vive la Guillotin!" " A la porte!" but unfortunately the rioters did not confine themrelves to words, but soon came to blows, numerous single fights ensuing through the though to-day considered powerless, will do violence of the anti-religionists. Every priest their utmost against a form of government who emerged from the building was the object inflicting on them such humiliations, and are of gross insults and menaces, the crowd contrary to the generous nature of the French | threatening to break through the row of police and tear the offending minister to pieces. By dint of a rapid flight into back streets the priests managed to escape the infuriated rabble, with the excepsome measure will not be taken to allay the tion of the last one to quit the Cirque, on excitement. The Jesuits, however, receive whom the mob were intent on wreaking their vengeance. His appearance at the door was hailed by perfect yells of anger, and had he not been surrounded by a little group of friends and a body of police he must inevitably have been killed. The party started on their journey, fighting their way through the

the bot been killed. The party started on their journey, fighting their way through the mob, in the hope of finding a cab, but a considerable distance had to be gone before one was found. Meanwhile a tremendous rabble followed the group, throwing stones at the unfortunate priest, and repeating their hostile workferations. When at hat a cab was halled and the priest put into it, accompanied by a policeman, the authorities had great difficulty in preventing its being overturned. The driver whipped his horse entropy about fifty of the assailants were left, and the vehicle. On arriving at the station only about fifty of the assailants were left, and the websile. On arriving at the station only a shout fifty of the assailants were left, and the websile. On arriving at the station only a shout fifty of the assailants were left, and the seed of the station only at the station of the property of the seed of the station only at the station of the property of the seed of the station only at the station of the station of

length. The winning boat was loudly cheered by the spectators.—Glasgow Herald.

Considerable activity in the later stages of ship construction prevailed on the Clyde dur-ing the month of June, and the returns of completed work compare favorably with those for the corresponding month in previous years. The figures are in excess of those for the preceeding month, are nearly double those for the month of June last year, and with the exception of the year 1874, when the returns for June reached the surprising amount of 36,000 tons, they are slightly in advance of the figures for the corresponding period in previous years. There were launched during the month by the various firms on the river 26 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 22,528 tons. The vessels launched comprised 15 steamers, 1 sailing barque, 2 steam yachts, 6 barges, 1 paddle tug, and 1 screw launch. The value of these figures will be seen by comparing them with those of previous periods. In the month of May last the returns amounted to 16,250 tons; in June, 1879, to create a disturbance, which, but for the to 12,074 tons; in June, 1878, to 24,500 tons; in June, 1877, to 12,400 tons; in June, 1876, 14.072 tons; in June, 1875, to 20,700 tons; in June, 1874, to 35,000 tons; and in June, 1873, to 18,000 tons. The trade continues in a fairly healthy condition. Several contracts were secured during the month, the most important being three fast steam cruisers of the "Iris" type for the Royal Navy, ordered from Messrs. R. Napier & Sons, Goven, and two. large Cape mail steamers for Messrs, Donald Currie & Co.'s Castle Line of packets. The Imperial Russian yacht is well advanced, and the interesting ceremony of launching it will take place on the 7th July. The amount of work on hand all over the river is pretty considerable, and the artisans in the various branches of the trade are fairly well employed.

The wedding coaches of Chicago, lined with pearl-colored satin, are enough to drive any all that is most formicable and invincible collected by such time as the meeting ter- woman into matrimony.

VIE., against men's consciences. After wit minated, and when the first few people left MR. O'DONNELL AND M. CHALLEMELof a transfer to LACOUR.

The following letter has appeared in the st. James's Gazette:—
Sir.—In your issue of Saturday, in the most prominent place and type, you published a special telegram from your Paris correspondent summarizing a grossiy libelious attack upon me by M. Gambetta's journal, the Republique Francaise. Sir, the very least I can claim is that the English journals which repeat such language shall give me a fair opportunity of making myself heard. There is not a club in St. James's or Pall Mail. with perhaps the natural exception of the Reform, which will not say that so much is only fair.

The pretence of M. Gambetta's journal, that I oppose M. Challemel Lacour because he is cultor of the Republique Francaise, is ridiculously faise. Durin, my stay in Paris I was received with equal courtesy in the offices of the Republique Francaise the Evenement the Univers the Francais and the rest. Some journals supported and some opposed my views on Home Rule and land reform in Ireland, That was right, just as it is right of English journals. The story that I "humbly" solicited anything from M. Challemel-Lacour is absurdly importinent. I was introduced to M. Barrere, of the Republique Francaise, by the secretaire de la redaction of the Journal des Debats; found that gentleman most obliging, and indeed most desirous to hear the Irish case from the I

ness.

There is no need of reference to imaginary

FRANK HUGH O'DONNELL, Westminister Palace Hotel.

Westminister Palace Hotel.

The following is the telegram alluded to:—
Paris. Saturday.—The Republique Francaise,
in an inticle upon the action taken by Mr.
O'Donnell. M.P., with regard to M. ChallemelLacour, offers an explanation of the antipathy
displayed by the member for Dungarvan. It
states that about five months ago Mr. O'Donnell
went humbly into the office of that journal, of
which M. Challemel Lacour is editor, and
begged that an article which had been written
upon Home Rule might be inserted. The
Republique Francaise showed a lack of sympathy with Mr. O'Donnell's views, and hence,
it alleges, his manifestation against its editor.

Don't fall out with the world because it refuses to applaud your first efforts. Keep on if you have the merit and metal in you; you will force it to applaud eventually.

Lord John Manners has applied for one of the pensions given to ex-Cabinet Ministers who have held office for a certain number of years. He will receive £1,000 a year, as he is only entitled to a second-class pension. The other recipients at the present time are Lord Beaconsfield, Sir George Grey, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Milner-Gibson.

FACTORY FACTS.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys, and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest or best remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

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