## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 7, 1871.

and that this was enough for him, rushed down from the tribune to his seat, caught up his hat, and, hurring to the reporters row, seized a pen and com-menced then and there furiously writing out what was generally supposed to be his resignation. There was so much noise, however, going on in consequence of a fresh conflict between General Ducrot and other Deputies that the angry poet was in a moment as completely forgotten as if he had never president begged him repeatedly to withdraw. But the great poet was still in a pet, and all that could the got out of him was,—"No, no; I persist," given with most emphatic reiteration. Luckily he left the Chamber at once, and the President was thus enabled to put it to the House that the letter be presented to-morrow. Here the tunult might possibly have ended if it had not occurred to a Deputy tousk General Ducrot for an explanation of his famous promise never to "return to Paris, except dead or victorious." The turnult that thereupon followed made that which had preceded it the merest child's play, but I should be not only trying to describe the indescribable but also I fear taking up too much of your space if I said more about " les scandales d'hier."

THE PIETY OF THE GERMANS.

An original defence of the Emperor William's pious phraseology is volunteered by Mr. Arnold Ruge. It amounts in substance to this: the phrases objected to are not meant to be so understood? hobody in more religious than his countrymen; but the use of religious language has been retained long after the faith which gave it meaning has ceased to exist. As the meaning of this sort of talk is not given in the ordinary dictionaries, Mr. Ruge translates a few common expressions into plain English. Instead of "Good morning," you must say in Catholic parts of Germany, "Praised be Jesus Christ," to which the answer will be, "In all eternity! Amen." And in the North, if you meet people at work, they expect you to bid them God speed. "God help?" is the address. "O Je!" shortened from O Jesus! really means"! wonder;" "O Jemine!" How unfortunate;" "O Herr Je!" "Great wonder;" "Ach Gott!" means, "It is no use;" "Gott im Himmel!" means, "That's something awful." As a proof of his position, Mr. Ruge tells a story :---

Bruno Bauer, a notorious antugonist of Christianity, had written against Johann Jacobi's famous pamphlet, 'Four Questions.' The latter, nevertheless, when he came to Berlin, paid him a visit, and found him sitting before his door at Charlottenburg. He introduced himself by saying, '1 am Johann Jacobi!" "Herr Je!" replied Bauer, in his surprise, "Well," remarked Jacobi, "such an address I did not expect from you to me, you being an ex-thristian and a Jew."

In those famous telegrams of the King the expression, "Danke nur Gott!" means, "It was a close shave!" "Ich danke Gott!" means, "I feel really relieved."-Pall Mall Guzette.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The New Irish Prelates .- The Freeman's Journal speaks thus of the new Bishops :- "Intelligence, which we believe to be correct, arrived in town on Friday evening, that the vacant Sees of Ardagh, Raphoe, and Clonfert had been filled up, and the approval of the Holy Father given to the selections that had been made. In the See of Ardagh the successor of the deeply-deplored Dr. Kilduff, is the Rev. George Conroy, D.D., secretary to his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin. The Lord Primate of Ireland will be succeeded in the Diocess of D.D., Professor in All Hallows College, Drumcondm; and the lament d Dr. Derry is succeeded in O'Rorke, D.D., for some years Professor of Belles only 25, and there was not one agrarian outrage.

Lettres in the College of Maynooth. We hasten to the Pho Irish Indoor of Assistance bases in the college of Maynooth. offer our respectful congratulations to the Prelates priesthood and the people over whom they are pointed to rule will greet them with a cordial and reverential welcome. The weighty cares and responsibilities that now devolve upon them will be lightened by the ready obedience and the neverfailing devotedness of their flocks; and the strong bond of a common love for faith and fatherland will make closer and more firm the unbroken and unbreakable union of the prelates, pricets, and peo-

PEACE IN TRELAND.-A return moved for by Lord John Manners with respect to the outrages in Westmeath, Meath, Tipperary, and King's County from the 6th of April, 1870 (when the Peace Preservation Act was passed), to the end of last month, was issued yesterday. As regards King's County 61 outrages have been reported to the Chief Secretary in that period, of which 25 were agrarian. The total number of crimes in the other counties were-in Westmeath, 152; in Meath, 99; in Tipperary, 167; the agrarian portion in Westmeath numbering 57; in Meath, 18; and in Tipperary, 15.

THE BISHOP OF KERRY ON THE COUNCIL,-The Bishop of Kerry in his Lenten Pastoral, after a few masterly pages on the Temporal Power, speaks of the Vatican Council, and especially of the Definition of the 18th of July. His lordship gives most important testimony against the assertions of Quirinus and other enemies of the Church, who never tire of repeating the charge that the Council was not free. The calm and emphatic declaration of the Bishop of Kerry upon this point, which will probably not be quoted by the enemies of the Council, has a double weight which must tell: that arising from his own independence of character, and that arising from the circumstance which he refers to, viz., that he was himself one of the Bishops of the Minority.

Freedom of the Minority.—"The great majority of the Bishops felt that they were acting in harmony with the past, that they were expressing in word what was the constant practice and belief of the Church, when they drew up the decree contained in the last chapter of their Dogmatic Constitutions. It has been said: they were not free; that there was not liberty of discussion. There were two Councils infamous in the history of the Church, one held at Rimini, the other at Ephesus, in which Bishops betraved their trust, under imperial compulsion,-They were threatened with exile, or imprisonment, and were surrounded by a fierce soldiery ready to do the bidding of heretical masters. This was compulsion. Was there anything like it in the Vatican Council? Had any Bishop in that Council reason to fear for his life; or his liberty, or his rank? No secular power dared to interfere. There was profound tranquility in the city. There was peace then amongst the nations. It seemed as if the hand of God had restrained for the time that fearful storm, which burst in desoluting war over the fairest fields of Europe, and in lawless invasion over Rome itself, as soon as the Council closed its sessions. Strangers from every land came to witness the going in and coming out of the assembled prelates, and they saw that peacefulness and gentleness and amity pre-vailed. No man in that Council feared hurt or harm, no matter what opinion he might hold or express.— But it may be said that there is a species of com-Pulsion, resulting from the expression of a strong and determined will, by those in high authority; and from a reverential fear of giving displeasure in

and dear brethren, supposes a contrariety of will in those who compel, and those who are compelled.—
No man compels himself. No man is compelled to do what he wishes to do. Now the greater number lish notices of their design, and deposit all necessary of food for the immates of Nazareth-house. The manufacture of the Church and shown to Europe, and those who are compelled.—
Indicated may seek a provisional order from the that the vehicle under the defendant's care was a sovereignty." Moreover, the Pope, by giving no food for the immates of Nazareth-house. The manufacture of food for the immates of Nazareth-house. The manufacture of food for the immates of Nazareth-house. Pope, as that the Pope compelled the Bishops. moment as completed the Bishops,—her present. After a few minutes he fought his There was a firm determination evinced by the

Freedom of Debute,-"But was there freedom of debate? Most certainly. And the plain proof is, that a minority acting throughout with the purest intentions, and urged by a conscientious conviction, that it was for the good of the Church to leave the question untouched, prolonged the discussion for eight months. Every difficulty was fully and fearlessly proposed. No man shrank from saying what he believed to be right, no matter how opposed his opinion might be to those of the great body of the assembly; and for that freedom of speech, no one has suffered displeasure or disgrace. When, on a few occasions, the prescribed forms seemed to embarrass the minority, no one feared to protest. The rule, more than once promulgated by the Presidents, required that there should be no expression of approval or dissent, and the violations of that rule were few and triffing. Few also were the calls to order by the Presidents of the Council; and they were never unreasonable. There were amongst us, Germany believes in God, and the Emperor is not and we were of the number, who believed that the perfect harmony and obedience which prevailed in the Church rendered the decree unnecessary; that it might increase in some the difficulty of belief or conversion. We may have been influenced by divers reasons, which are not reasons now. When vainly struggling against the mighty power of a vast assembly, who were as firmly convinced of the truth and necessity of the proposed decree as of the decrees of Nicea or Chalcedon, we may have naturally felt impatience and anxiety. But, if there was weight or pressure, it was that of our own body, not from without. When worsted, therefore, in the struggle, we should not complain or repine. We do not think that our House of Commons lacks freedom when a question is carried by an overwhelming mojority. The case is now closed for ever. We believe in the decress of the Vatican, for the same reason that we believe in the decrees of Trent. Humanly speaking, with more reason; for, the Church was more largely represented. Bishops were there from the oldest churches in Christendem, and from churches which did not exist, from countries which were not known when the Council sat at Trent. The result is the most splendid manifestation ever seen of the working of the great principle of Catholic unity. We show to the world that we have a principle which binds us together in one; that we have a bond which difference of opinion or of policy cannot break; that there is, in our midst, an authority representing that of our verlasting Founder, binding on earth what He binds in heaven, to which all must bow; that we have a solid foundation, on which the building rests unshaken, and being framed together, groweth up into an holy temple in the Lord — Ephes, ii."

DUBLIN, March 10 .- The progress of the Judges through the assize towns continues to afford satisfactory evidence that peace and order prevail in the country, except in the districts which are to be the subject of special inquiry by a Parliamentary committee. In opening the commission for the Queen's County yesterday, Chief Justice Monahan expressed great pleasure in addressing the grand jury upon the state of the county, particularly as he had felt it to be his duty to offer observations of a different character to other grand juries. Mr. Justice O'Brien spoke in similar terms to the grand jury of the county of Raphoe, from which his Grace was translated to Limerick. Mr Justice George expressed heartfelt that of Armagh, by the Very Rev. James M.Devitt, | pleasure in congratulating the grand jury of Tyrone upon the complete tranquility of that great county, which contained a population of 250,000. The numthe Prelacy of Clonfert by the Very Rev. Hugh ber of crimes committed since the last assizes was

The Irish Judges of Assize have in their charges spoken favorably of the state of the northern counelect, and to wish their lordships many years of ties, but in Tipperary Mr. Justice Morris referred to health and happiness in the elevated positions to the havlessness existing in some districts, which retain possession of. On this farm he had to keep which they have been raised. We feel certain that had necessitated a very large increase in the police a man as caretaker and herd. Previous to May last the wisdom of the choice of Rome will be approved force. The corner's jury in the case of Mr. Stewart, a man named M'Bride was engaged by Mr. Stewart the wisdom of the choice of Rome will be approved torce. The corner's jury in the case of Mr. Stewart, a man named M'Bride was engaged by Mr. Stewart by the judgment of the Irish Church, and that the a farmer recently murdered near Letterkenny in that capacity, and, as he did not give satisfaction, ened; they are all isolated and at the mercy of Ger-france-tireurs were firing from an above floor, and Donegal, could not agree upon a verdict. Two gentlemen, one a resident magistrate living near Nenagh, were fired at while sitting in their dining room, but were not injured. The assailants escaped. In a criminal prosecution for assault by Captain Poynter against Mr. Porter, the jury, as in the civil action, were unable to agree, and were discharged without a verdict. The Duke of Devonshire has contributed £1,000 to the Protestant Church Sustention Fund.

> At the Nenagh Assizes three men were indicted for the manslaughter of a man named Healy, who was murdered on his way home from a fair. No motive could be assigned for the crime, as no grounds of personal hostility could be shown. The actual murderer escaped, and the Crown did not press the charge of murder against his companions, although they had been indicted for it, but prosecuted them for manslaughter. They were convicted and sentenced to six mouths' imprisonment with hard labor.

> At Downpatrick John Gregory, a respectable-looking, elderly man, was convicted of the murder of John Gallagher, for many years confidential steward of Colonel Forde, M.P., of Scaforde. The murder had been committed apparently for the sake of money-about £40-which Gallagher had in his possession. The accused was also in the employment of Colonel Forde, but had received notice to leave. The evidence was circumstantial, but pointed strongly to Gregory's guilt. Gallagher's body was found in a wood, from which, on the previous night, the prisoner had been seen to emerge after shots were heard. He was observed to have blood on his hands when he entered his own house shortly after, and, although known to be "hard up" immediately before, he spent money freely the evening of the murder.—Times Cor.

> The improved state of the county of Mayo was the subject of some congratulatory remarks by Baron Hughes in his address to the grand jury at Castlebar on Thursday. Although it was not quite so satisfactory as that of other counties through which the judges on that circuit had passed—namely. Leitrim, Sligo, and Roscommon-still, a comparison of the calendar and of the police returns for the present Assizes with those of last year showed an extraordinary dimunition in the number of crimes and of prisoners for trial. He mentioned, as proof of the correctness of this observation, that at that time 12 months there were 71 cases of threatening notices and letters. At the summer Assizes there were 28 cases, and at the present Assizes only 11 cases.

> LOCAL LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND.-Mr. McMahon's bill, entitled "Local Legislation (Ireland) Bill," is one of the many indications daily presenting them-selves of that yearning for home Rule which affects Irishmen so powerfully. The objects for which this Act seeks powers of initiatory legislation without a petition to Imperial Parliament are very numerous and important. It will, for the present be sufficient to indicate a few of them. All measures relating to the enlargement or alteration of charters or corporations, to the incorporation of public companies, to maintenance or employment of the poor, to the construction or improvement of bridges, docks, harbors, railways, tramways, roads, waterworks, &c., if this Bill be carried, can be considered and decided upon in this country without the enormous delay and cost of a petition to Parliament or the Board of Trade in the first instance. The method of proce-

sury documents in the same way as at present .proposed. A still larger number wished that when The Lord Lieutenant appoints officers to institute as reasonable to say, that the Bishops compelled the the method hitherto prescribed before Committees of the House of Commons. The promoters of any have power to examine all parties on oath, call for | inflict the punishment on an offender who will prothe production of documents, &c. When the promoters and opponents have been heard, the Lord Lieutenant will have power to draw up and settle a provisional order," which shall be published in the newspapers, &c. After proof of this publication a Bill will be introduced for an Act to confirm it. Should a petition be lodged against a Bill in this stage, the measure will be referred to a Select Committee of either House of Parliament. The enormous cost which is at present incurred by proceedings before Parliamentary Committees will be avoided by this mode of local investigation. Whatever costs are incurred will be comparatively trifling, and will fall to the lot of members of the Irish Bar instead of to English Parliamentary lawyers. Witnesses need no longer be dragged across the Channel to give evidence before a committee in London, and so far a blow will be struck against that system of centralization which impoverishes Ireland, and enriches but a few legal firms in England. Should the operation of this Act prove satisfactory, we can entertain no doubt that very soon the principle will be extended to all financial measures especially relating to this country.-Irish Times,

DUBLIN MAIN DRAINAGE BILL.-The purification of the Liffey, like the deodorization of the Thames, was long looked forward to as a great public good for which every one would feel thankful, and after much deliberation the Main Drainage Bill was adopted by the representatives of the citizens and met almost universal approval. That several peo-ple having "their own pats of butter" to look after should vehemently oppose the Bill is perhaps natural, but the extreme of absurdity is reached when we learn that the London and North Western Railway Company have lodged a petition against the measure.

To our mind the "Queen's speech" furnishes an argument in favor of Home Rule so forcible and conclusive as to defy refutation. It is an admission of the incompetency of the Ministry and Parliament of England to satisfy the just requirements of the Irish people. To say that a nation requires calm politically is to ignore progress and sanction inaction. Without political action the life of a nation is stagnant. It is the very essence of national power to be ever in action, mentally or materially. Without it the body politic becomes an inert mass, and the social and national virtues languish and wither. There is no pause in the growth and progress of a nation, as there is none in the life of the individual. To pause in either would be death and destruction. We need not the ministerial balm of repose, but the full spirit of active life, political and social, to awaken the energies and call forth the complete power of the national resources. This can never be attained under the influence of an English Parliament or an English Ministry. The brain to conceive, the hand to guide, the heart to sustain and cherish, must be Irish, if the nation is to rise to her full dignity, power and influence. These are the agents of inspiration that must work out the regeneration of the land. Ireland is by no means disposed to accept with gratitude the tranquillity promised her in the ministerial mandate She has resolved on achieving her independence, and will pursue the course she considers necessary for its accomplishment, whether the English Minis try wills it or not. The royal mandate is an ad-

mission of incompetency.—London Spectator. A correspondent of the Daily Express gives the following account of the murder of Mr. Alexander Stewart, a farmer, in County Donegal :- "Mr. Stewart was formerly a tenant under Mr. Boyd, and was necessitated to give up his holding, all but a grazing mountain farm on the townland of Magheran, which he still managed, though at much inconvenience, to he desired to part with him in November. MBrid still retained possession, till at last the employer had to bring him before the justices at petty sessions on the 23d ult., when he obtained an order for the possession. This day (Monday) Mr. Stewart and his eldest son, a boy of about 16 years, went to the land to receive possession. He had succeeded in putting out M'Bride and his furniture and sat down on the green sward outside, when MBride came up and stabbed him with a small pocket-knife in the thigh, a little above the knee, and divided some of the smaller arteries. The young lad laid hold of the knife to prevent a second thrust at his father, and held on till the blade broke, his hand being fearfully lacerated. A message arrived in Letterkeny for Dr. Ashe, but so great had been the loss of blood that poor Stewart died in about an hour after the doctor's arrival. The murderer in the meantime made his escape towards the mountains, and as he came from the entrance north-west of the country, he may evade detection.

A telegram stated that the Quinliyans, who are in ustody for the murder of Harold, the land bailiff, at Castlecomyns, held a small farm from Mr. Charles Comyns, and were about to be evicted, they not having paid rent for some years past. They are said to have attributed their eviction to the deceased. The pellets fired at Harold were pieces of rod iron; and he police, it is said, have found at Quinlivan's forge rods of exactly the same thickness. They have also found paper corresponding to that used as wadding by the assassin. The powder flask has been found concealed near their house. The assassination was most daring, Harold's house being almost opposite the police barrack.

DESPERATE CASE OF WIFE MURDER. - A special telegram from Cork reports that an inquest was held there on Wendesday on the body of Mary Sweeney, the wife of a tunner, at Blackpool. The evidence showed that she used to drink and had frequent quarrels with her husband, a man aged 60, whose fourth wife she was. On Monday the neighbors heard them wrangling and scuffling. Shortly after her husband came down stairs and asked some women to go up to his room. The deceased was found dead upon the bed. The doctor who made the post mortem examination said deceased had marks on the throat and died from suffocation. The jury found a verdict of wilful murder against the husband, who was committed for trial.

A very lawless spirit continues to exist in some of the southern and central counties of Ireland. On Saturday Mr. Charles Crotty, of Kenway-park, Mayo, was fired at by some concealed assassins when returning from acting as a grand juror at the assizes. Mr. Crotty and his servant are, it is feared, mortally wounded.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE IN FERMANAGH,-A special telegram reports that information reached Enniskillen Wednesday of a most daring attempt to shoot a gamekeeper and bailiff named Robinson, at Ely Lodge, where he is employed. The shot was fired from Lough Erne, and Robinson, who was pursuing his avocation as gamekeeper, was on the shore at the time and narrowly escaped. It is positively stated that the outskirts of Ely Lodge estates are nightly infested by poschers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Sister of Mercy, of Nazareth-house, Hammerthose who owe obedience. Compulsion, venerable dure is very simple. Any two or more persons in- smith, was charged on Tuesday with having driven Italian peoples," preserving "upon the banks of the Gazette.

gistrate held that if a perambulator was used for the conveyance of goods, it came under the description it was proposed, it should be affirmed. It would be inquiries and conduct proceedings in this country in as reasonable to say, that the Bishops compelled the the method hitherto prescribed before Committees 2s. costs. On this the Pall Mall Gazette remarks as follows :- "We have at last punished some one moments. After a few minutes he fought his been present. After a few minutes he fought his been present. After a few minutes he fought his been present. After a few minutes he fought his been after a few minutes he fought his been after a few minutes he fought his been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall the more satisfactory is that we have been able to heard by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall be leaved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall be leaved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall be leaved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall be leaved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall be leaved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall be leaved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall be leaved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, who shall be lea the more satisfactory is that we have been able to bably feel it far more severely than the joyous butcher whose employer is ever ready to pay the penalty incurred by his servant for such a trifling was hardly up to the task of writing. How devoutoffence as driving a light cart over a heavy old man ly he must join with the Emperor of Germany in a or woman who will not get out of the way. A nun with a perambulator will do very well as an ex- now; and these two good men-the one with Rome, ample; and at Hammersmith Police-court on Tuesday Hannah Devere, of Nazareth-house, Hammersmith, who were the dress of a Sister of Mercy, was at least on the extracted continent. King Victor brought up on a warrant charged with driving a barrow on the footway. The report does not state the thoughtfulness to point out what an admirable whether handcuffs were necessary as well as a warrant for this desperate offender, but the evidence left no doubt that she had actually committed the crime with which she was charged. A police-sergeant swore that the defendant, who was accompanied by another Sister of Mercy, actually drove the barrow in the Portobello-road, Notting-hill, causing persons to go into the road. He told her it was not allowed, but she still continued driving the barrow along the footway. For the defence it was urged that it was not a barrow but only a perambulator used by the Sisters for the collection of lood from various parts of the Metropolis for the poor in their house; and the police on being questioned admitted that the barrow or perambulator, whichever the dangerous vehicle was, really did contain two cans. Of course this defence was useless; justice, as we all know, is blind, and may itself be tripped up any day on the pavement by a reckless Sister of Mercy, so the worthy magistrate, after pointing out that footways were for the use of the public to walk upon, fined Sister Hannah one shilling and two shillings costs - letting her off cheaply as there had been 'a mistake in the name." Considering all the nuisances we swallow in the streets, some of us would not strain at a Sister of Mercy with a barrow employed for charitable purposes; but it must be remembered that these Sisters ictually have the audacity not only to feed the poor but also to nurse small-pox patients, and take out of our hands other good but disagreeable works we are all panting to perform. A few penalties will perhaps bring them to their senses and make them

> Explosive Bullets .- The British Medical Journal declares its opinion that the charges which have been put forward of explosive bullets having been used by the contending armies have been ground less; and is inclined to believe that the Articles of the St. Petersburg Convention have been faithfully adhered to, notwithstanding the mutual recriminations to the contrary by both French and German Governments.

more like other people."

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE DURING THE WAR .- In an article on the above subject the Paris Temps says :- "We are unjust towards England. We forget that she sympathized strongly with us from the moment that the war became one for the defence of our soil. We even forget the generosity with which she sent food to our famishing inhabitants. We only remember one thing, namely, that she did not send us either ships or soldiers, and we are not far from invoking the vengeance of Heaven on her head. . . . The fact is that England did not intervene because she could not. She could not intervene because she had not more than 40,000 men to send to our assistance, and because she knew that Russia had promised to assist Prassia in that event, and that the first movement of any nation in our favor would be the signal for a general war. We do not mean to say that a Chatham would not have braved the danger, that he would not have done well in changing the course of events. Total Ministers are not Chathams, and Mr. Gladstone, at all events, was not east in that mould. England is, in fact, many or Russia, but none of them is more isolated —none, perhaps is more threatened—than England. Not that there is any German territory, except—the little island of Heligoland, that Count Bismarck can take from her. But the time may come when Germany, seeking in the north-west the maritime complement which she wants, will meet with resistance on the part of England, and will consequently be obliged to seek adversaries capable of engaging her attention. From this point of view nothing is more significant than the bitterness with which Count Bismarck, during the whole course of the war, complained of supplies being furnished to France by the English manufacturers. The Germans collected the arms which we left on the field of battle, examined them and pretended to recognise on them the mark of the British Government, and at the same time they carefully shut their eyes to the much more important supplies which we derived from America.— It seemed that they sought with equal foresight to treasure un grievances against the one of the two Powers, and to remain on good terms with the other, What liberty of action Count Bismarck will indeed have at the time when the United States at longth utter what has long been on their lips, and demand the cession of Canada as the only acceptable settlement of the Alabama question, so skilfully kept open; and, on the other hand, what a temptation for General Grant to see in such an adventure the popularity required to secure his re-election. His Message to Congress the other day and his flattery of Germany go with the other symptoms to prove an understanding between the two Powers which would result in placing England at their mercy."

At the present moment, when all Europe views with admiration the deep religious feeling displayed by the Emperor of Germany, even under the most trying circumstances, it would be unfair on the King of Italy not to point out that he too had given evidences of decided Christianity by no means inferior to that displayed by his Imperial brother Nothing can be more beautiful than his Majesty's letter to the Pope, dated 8th of September Inst, which appears with the other correspondence resnecting the affairs of Rome, just issued. It conclusively shows the injustice of those who fancy that King Victor Emmanuel in taking possession of Rome was actuated by other than the most high and holy motives. "Most Holy Father," his Majesty begins, "with the affection of a son, with the faith of a catholic, with the loyalty of a king, with the feelings of an Italian, I address myself again, as I have done before, to the theart of your Holiness." He then points out forcibly the dangers of the war then desolating the centre of the Continent, which make him terribly anxious for the safety of the Pope, so much so, indeed, that he -has already posted his troops on the frontier, and sees the necessity of their advancing and taking up " such positions as may be requisite for the security of your Holiness and the maintenance of order." The King has that confidence in the "sacred character" and good nature of the Pope that he feels assured his Heliness will be inspired by a desire equal to his own to avoid all conflict and to escape the peril of violence and therefore suggests the arrangement with Count Ponza di San Martino of the means which appear best fitted to conduce to the desired end. The King anti-

horrified by the terrors of war, how it is possible to gain great battles and to win immortal victories by an act of justice and by one single word of affection. His Majesty winds up by begging has Holiness to bestow upon him the apostolic benediction and by renewing to his Holiness the expression of his prefound respect. This letter is all the more touching because it shows that King Victor Emmanuel himself, although a soldier, was so profoundly affected by the "terrors of war" then in full operation, that he spirit of thankfulness to heaven that it is all over the other with his £200,000,000-will no doubt join in prayer together that peace may reign for a filme Emmanuel, even in the midst of his anxiety, had speculation it would be for the Pope to let part of the Leoine City on building leases. In a note on that city, accompanying a memorandum giving the views of the Italian Government on the Roman question, it is stated :- "The Leonine City has now a population of about 15,000 souls, and would be capable of having a much larger one, if the gardens, which take up the larger part of it, were destined, at all events partially, for the construction of new bbildings." A Leonine City Company (Limited), with the Pope and the King as chairman and deputy chairman, with the cardinals as a board of directors, might, under the blessing of Providence, prove a great success; and perhaps the Emperor of Germany might be tempted to invest a small portion of his earnings in the purchase of a few shares.

How to CHEAT THE DOCTER,-A soldier, a patient at Herbert Hospital, Shooter's Hill, a 1 w days ago wrote the following advice to a comrade:-6Previous to going to hospital rub your fongue with chalk, ready for the word. Put out your toughe; then, when the doctor is going to feel your pulse, he sure to knock your elbow against the wall, and it will beat to any number in a minute; then, if you wish to persevere to be invalided, be on the look-out for a friend to bring you a bit of raw bullock's liver every morning, in order to spit blood for the doctor; of course, have a little bit of the liver in your mouth under your tongue, fresh, ready for him when he comes round the hospital ward, and have a good piece ready to spit out for him when he approaches your cot; then give a great sigh and a grean, and and you are sure to be ordered lamb chops, chicken rice pudding, port wine. Guinness's stout-in fact, you may live on the fat of the land for the remainder of your soldiering which will not be long: but, dedend upon it, you are sure of a pension, even under ten years' service." We hope there are not many in hospital quite so clever as this "old subdier."-Medical Times.

The whole of the facts as to the allegad burning of a captain of francs-tircurs by German troops near Dijon have just been made public in a letter from a medical officer of the Baten division, which first appeared in the Freiburg Greatt. The witness re-counts the arrival of the body from Ponitty, where it was found after the German troops leef captured and evacuated that place. The chief medical officer left with the German hospitats as bijon was summoned to examine the corps: (which was exposed several days for the ratisfaction of the curious) and to verify to his own satisfaction the harbarity of his countrymen, and he pointed out in coin that the captain had received an instantly mortal wound in the back, which was evidently not from a Prussian bullet. In spite of his prot st. Garibaidi allowed himself to be so led away by the rumor as to publish the alleged atrocity as a fact in his general orders, and the local paper called on Frenchmen to avenge this dreadful barbarity. When the German troops recovered Dijon after the annihilation of Bourbaki's force, the truth at once came out, and in braving it, and that he would not have succeeded the explanation was simple enough. An acting Sergeant-Major Veitenslauf n, with part of the 4th company of the 21st Regiment, forming part of Kettler's brigade of the 2nd corps, had surrounded more to be pitied than to be blamed. She has been the Chateau of Pouilly, in which were the captain severely punished for her want of political spirit or and his party. The captain came out and enered to declaring that the building would be fixed if they did not desist and come down, he re-entered the chatean, and in the act of rushing up the stairs to call on them to surrender, was shot dead by a bullet from above. The tire being still maintained, preparations were made to burn the building. The smoke floating up the stairs soon forced the defenders to descend and give themselves up: but the captain's body meanwhile had been partially charred, and being left in that condition, became the origin of the report which has been the subject of comment all over Europe, and the untrustworthy foundation of many sharp strictures on the troops concerned. We have never defended these severities of the Germans, which we believe to have been unnecessarily practised, and have chronicled them with unsparing comment whenever the testimony was to be relied on, but the actual incidents of war have been quite bad enough without superadding myths originating in the imaginations of frenzied patriots on either side.—Pall Mall Gazett .

## UNITED STATES,

BEAST BUTLER.-ANOTHER PIECE OF HIS HISTORY. -A correspondent who professes to know a great deal about the history of Gen. B. F. Butler, writes to say that that the chief reason for Butler's animosity against England was the comments of the English ournals, and more especially of Lord Palmerston, then Prime Minister of England, upon Butler's celebrated woman order issued while he was in command of New Orleans. Our correspondent says that when the New York journals containing Palmerston's speech arrived in New Orleans, where General Butler was then in command, the General happened to be at dinner in the house formerly occupied by Gen. Twiggs of the Confederate army "and very prominent on the table was the silverware of that exiled Confederate." In the midst of the dinner the New York Herald was brought in containing Palmerston's speech. Having read it Butler cursed violently, adding that "he would be d-to h-if the time would not yet come when he would issue the same general order in the streets of Liverpool.'-

They run the franking system in the United States not wisely but too well. A little while ago the hon. James Brooks made himself a beautiful renown by a free legislative distribution of the hand-bills of a certain chicken-show towards which in the hours of recess his gigantic intellect was wont to unbend.— Now we have the hon. J. M. Cavanaugh, Delegate from Montana, franking the printed circulars of a Washington tavern-keeper. It may perhaps be unjust to suspect Mr. Cavanaugh of collusion on the subject of his bar-bill, but it is at the same time difficult to avoid it. A saloon doing business entirely on a paper basis, and that paper being of a nature calculated to hurt nobody but the Postmaster-General and the common people not in Congress, would naturally make a charming house of legislative call. We don't suppose anything like this ever occurred in Canada, where the wickedest member of the House of Commons probably never rose superior to the achievement of receiving his boots or his washing free. But is quite possible all the cipates a glorious future for the Pope as "the chief same, and the possibility is descreditable to the of Catholicism, surrounded by the devotion of the society among which it is permitted,-Montreal