

be driven on pain of immediate death; the calculation being that in the desolate tracts assigned as their unsheltered prison they must inevitably perish ere long. The American poet Longfellow, has, in the poem of "Evangeline," immortalised the story of Acadia. How many a heart has melted into pity; how many an eye has filled with tears, perusing his metrical relation of the "transplanting" and dispersion of that one little community "on the shore of the basin of Minas"! But, alas! how few recall or realise the fact—if, indeed, aware of it at all—that not *one* but *hundreds* of such dispersions, infinitely more tragical, and more romantic, were witnessed in Ireland in the year 1654, when in every hamlet throughout three provinces "the sentence of expulsion was sped from door to door." Longfellow describes to us how the English Captain read aloud to the dismayed and grief-stricken villagers of Grand Pre the decree for their dispersion, unconsciously the poet merely described the form directed by an Act of the English Parliament to be adopted all over Ireland, when "by beat of drum and sound of trumpet on some market day, within their respective precincts," "the Governor and Commissioners of revenue, or any two or more of them within every precinct" were ordered to publish and proclaim "this present declaration," to wit that "all the ancient estates and farms of the people of Ireland were to belong to the adventurers and the army of England, and that Parliament had assigned Connaught (America was not then accessible) for the habitation of the Irish nation, whither they must transplant with their wives and daughters and children before the 1st May following (1654) under penalty of death, if found on this side of the Shannon after that day." Connaught was selected for the habitation of all the Irish nation, by reason of its being surrounded by the sea and the Shannon all but ten miles, and the whole easily made into line by a few forts. To further secure the imprisonment of the nation and to cut them off from relief by the sea, a belt four miles wide commencing one mile west of Sligo, and so wending along the sea coast and the Shannon was reserved by the Act (27th September, 1653) from being set out to the Irish, and was to be given to the soldiery to plant. The Irish were not to attempt to pass "the four mile line," as it was called, or to enter a walled town, or to come within five miles of certain specified towns, "on pain of death." All over the land the loud wail of grief and despair resounded for days together. It was one universal scene of distracted leave-taking, and then along every road that led towards Connaught the sorrowing cavalades streamed, weary, fainting, and footsore, weeping aloud. Towards the seaports moved other processions of not less mournful character, the Irish regiments marching to embark for exile; or the gangs in charge to be transported and sold into slavery in the pestilential settlements of the West Indies. Of young boys and girls alone, Sir William Petty confesses, "six thousand were thus transported," but the total number of Irish sent to perish in the tobacco islands, as they were called, were estimated in some Irish accounts at *one hundred thousand*. Bands of soldiery went about tearing from the arms of their shrieking parents, young children of ten or twelve years, then chaining them in gangs they marched them to the nearest port. Henry Cromwell (Oliver's son), who was most active in the kidnaping of Irish "white slaves," writing from Ireland to Secretary Thurloe, says:—"I think it might be of like advantage to your affairs there, and ours here, if you should think to send one thousand five hundred or two thousand young boys of twelve or fourteen years of age to the place above-mentioned (West Indies). Who knows but it may be the means to make them Englishmen—I mean rather, Christians?" Thurloe answers: "The committee of the council have voted one thousand girls and as many youths to be taken up for that purpose." The *piety* of the amiable kidnapper will be noted. "But," as the author reminds us, "it was always so with his class, whether confiscating or transplanting, whether robbing the Irish or selling them into slavery, it was always for their spiritual or temporal good—to sanctify or to civilise them."

(To be continued.)

#### GUILTY OF WRONG.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies, fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of: Dr. Soules American Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, doing all that is claimed from them. "Tribune"

"BUCHU-PAIBA."—Quick, complete cure all annoying Kidney Bladder, and Urinary Diseases. At chemists and druggists, Kempthorne Prosser and Co., agents, Dunedin.

The Empress of Japan expects to visit the United States in October. She will land in San Francisco, come East by way of Salt Lake, Omaha and Chicago, and return in two months by the Southern route. The Empress will be accompanied by a retinue of twenty persons.

Rev. Patrick Cronin, editor of the Buffalo Union and Times, had a pleasant interview with Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons on July 27. The reverend gentleman was also a guest at the banquet given the Irish Members of Parliament at the National Liberal Club.

Count Numa J. Lepkowski, who died recently in New York, was the last survivor of the Polish refugees who fled to the United States after the revolution in 1830. He supported himself by teaching the guitar during the fifty years he resided in the metropolis.

A popular and distinguished soldier of Irish descent has been appointed to the post of Director-General of the Infantry in Spain. His name is O'Ryan-y-Vasquez; he is a Knight of the Order of St. Hermenegilda, and wears the military decorations for services in the field. Popular and energetic, it is expected that he will effectually keep in order the mutinous spirit of intriguers in the army.

## Parisian Notes.

THE moral condition of the Parisian mob has been again exemplified at the execution of Franzini which took place on the morning of August 31. The crowd fortunately was less than had been expected, probably owing to false alarms on preceding mornings, but it was still large enough to afford scope for most revolting ribaldry. Their fingers even were dabbled by some of the *gamins* in the blood of the criminal and an attempt made in sport to rub them to the faces of women who were present. This scene, it should be remembered took place in the centre of modern irreligious civilisation, and where philosophic freethought has for a century been the guide of the people. As it has been justly remarked, nevertheless, the savages of Dahomey might be disgusted at it.

The War Office is rationally suspected of being somewhat loosely managed. Details of the mobilisation at Toulouse, which were to have been kept strictly secret, were published a few days ago by the *Figaro*, to the great indignation of the authorities. Inquiry revealed the fact that they had been sold to the newspaper by two soldiers who were employed as clerks, and who have been arrested.—It is probable that others are also concerned in the matter.—The conduct of the *Figaro* is universally condemned as unwise, unpatriotic, and in every sense blameable.

Prince Napoleon Victor has issued a manifesto in which he replies to the confidence expressed in him by the Bonapartists and expresses a conviction that the party is prepared to return a large number of deputies to the Legislative Assembly. He announces the undertaking of a vigorous electoral campaign and speaks in a tone of strong self-reliance.

The proclamation of the National League is condemned by the French press generally. The *Temps* applauds Irishmen for glorying in the crime of free-speech and in a country where, alone in the Europe, maintenance of rights is punished by aid of the army. The great *coup* of the Tories seems likely to recoil on themselves—but blows struck by—feeble arm often result in such a manner.

The feeling of enthusiasm excited by the death of the great Russian patriot and journalist M. Katkoff experiences a mortifying reaction by the publication of a letter written by him, in which he says he hates France to the death as a hotbed of Liberal and revolutionary propaganda, but whose alliance is forced, by Germany and Austria, on Russia as a fatal and disagreeable necessity. The League of Patriots whose envoy has just placed a wreath on the grave of the writer of this letter must feel humiliated in no light degree.—But there will at least be scope among them for a disinterested admiration for patriotism in itself. M. Katkoff certainly loved Russia.

Another fruit of Liberal ideas has just been displayed in the conduct of one of the suburban Mayors, who accentuated his abhorrence of a religious education by presenting the children at the communal school with immoral books for their prizes. Many of the parents were enraged by the act—for which, however, they were themselves to some extent answerable—and even the Government found the situation too strong for it, and were obliged to supersede the offender—who, nevertheless, continues to justify himself.

The prominent place occupied by the Jews in the Government of France has recently been calculated as follows. In a population of 37,000,000 they number at most 200,000. But of the 86 prefects who administer the government of the country they count as their own 42—that is the half, wanting only one. This should speak well for the ability of the race.

The prosperity of Tunis under French rule has been of late a prominent topic. It was made very remarkable by the congratulations addressed the other day to the Bey by the German consul on the improvement of his country. Commerce there has increased immensely. although in this respect England surpasses France. A great harbour is about to be constructed at the capital, as the result of several plans discussed for the formation of such a port on the coast in question.

A commission recommends the construction of a network of railways in Tonquin principally to form communication and develop trade between Hanoi and the Chinese frontier. The recommendation is that the Government should form the permanent way by the labour of the Annamites given in lieu of taxation and that private enterprise should undertake the superstructure and working of the lines. Here, therefore, is an opening for confiding capitalists on the look out for a profitable investment.

ROUGH ON PILES.—Why suffer piles? immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of piles.

The Herr Krupp has left a million marks for the benefit of his workpeople, and his son Friedrich has added a sum of half a million for the benefit of the people of Essen. The Town Council of Essen has voted a contribution of sixty thousand marks for the erection of a statue to the cannon king in the market-place.

Prof. Goldwin Smith has resigned his editorial position on the Toronto *Week*, and has severed his connection entirely with that journal. Hereafter he will devote himself to magazine work and Oratorism.