

years, and that no less than 150 French pupils will join the new establishment.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales is to undergo the usual course of training as a cadet at the Royal Military Academy, and it is the wish of the Prince of Wales that, when qualified, an active commission in the army shall be given to him.

Lady Anne Isabella Blunt, the only grand-daughter of Lord Byron, has been received into the Church.

The *Manchester Evening News* gives an account of the present state of Fenianism in Manchester. Twelve months ago there were eighteen lodges, with 1000 members, but now, owing to action of the Catholic clergy, there are only five lodges, and 250 members. Delegates from America are expected over to revive the brotherhood, if possible.

Some good people in England have been celebrating "the founding of Sunday schools" by Robert Raikes, a hundred years ago. But Raikes was not the founder of Sunday schools by any means. He began his work in 1780. Two hundred years earlier (in 1580) Cardinal Borromeo introduced Sunday schools in Milan, and a hundred years before Raikes' time a Mrs. Bovey did the same in England. Give Raikes all the credit he deserves, but don't rob others to give him more.

Bradlaugh's support of an Irish Bill is more to be regretted than rejoiced at. The fellow is a blatant humbug, whose insignificant life has been spent gushing over immoral projects; raving without the glamor of genius, against God and decency; posing for notoriety like a circus rider with a noisy nuisance of a shameless woman named Besant standing on his knee. Bah! he sickens one with the sham influence he has assumed.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says—The Government, unless it is afflicted with an extraordinary amount of infatuation, must by this time have been made aware by the public feeling of Paris that the decrees of March 29th were a mistake, and that their enforcement *manu militari* is the severest blow that has yet been dealt to the Republican institutions which in January, 1879, seemed likely to work so smoothly. "*Je crois que la République a fait une bêtise*" is a remark I have heard from very staunch Republicans who have called upon me. My opinion is that it is something more than a *bêtise*. It required something more than blundering on the part of the Government to render the cry of "*Vivent les Jésuites*" possible in the streets of Paris. No doubt, at other times the Jesuits have had friends, but manifestations in their favour by a crowd of some thousand people could not have been indulged in with impunity.

The Rev. Father Forbes, who has claimed, as a British subject, the protection of the English ambassador at Paris against the arbitrary conduct of the French Government in expelling him from his domicile, with the other Jesuits, at Rue Sèvres, in Paris, is the eldest son of Captain Forbes-Leith. The late Captain Leith served with distinction in the Royal Navy, and saw a great deal of active service. He married a French lady—a devout Catholic and a clever woman—and her example led Captain Leith to examine into the grounds of the Catholic faith. Religious-minded like most sailors, and of a thoughtful cast, he pursued his inquiries with humility and perseverance, and was rewarded by the gift of faith. Both his sons are now Jesuits in France; but we are afraid that their rights as English subjects will not save them from the operation of the arbitrary decrees of the French Government.

At Beziers in the department of Herault, there is considerable agitation against the Monastic orders. Yesterday a deputation of Republicans waited on the subprefect to demand the expulsion of the Franciscan Brothers, and in the evening a mob of 1000 persons surrounded the Franciscan monastery, some even entering the house. The military dispersed the crowd.

At Agen on Monday night a band of roughs made an attack on the Carmelite monastery, but an alarm bell brought up the police, who dispersed them. It is to be hoped that the anti-Jesuit decrees will not incite elsewhere such attempts of the mob against those religious orders not yet interfered with by the government.

A singular discovery was made in Paris recently during the alterations which are now being carried out at the General Post Office. In a panel near one of the boxes was found a letter which had been posted exactly fifty years ago, and which by some mischance had got stuck in the panel instead of finding its way into the box. The letter was duly forwarded to the party to whom it was addressed, who, still more strangely, was alive, and who received it safely. The writer, however, had been dead many years.

A Madrid special says:—The Superior of the Abbey of the Premontres, in the neighbourhood of Avignon, an American named Edmunds, has visited this city to obtain permission to transport his community to the Iberian peninsula. In the meantime he has placed his monastery under the protection of representatives of the United States, and planted the Stars and Stripes on the walls of the abbey.

The French Jesuits have, as a rule, been successful in their preliminary applications to the courts of law against their eviction.

A Paris despatch to the *London Post* says:—"The Government seems disposed to suspend the execution of the anti-Jesuit decrees against other religious orders until the legal tribunals have decided on the case of the Jesuits. The question of jurisdiction has still to be heard before the Tribunal des Conflits, a mixed body, composed of a Judge and members of the Council of State, under the presidency of the Minister of Justice."

Two lads, about 16, were recently breakfasting together in a factory near the Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth, Paris, and, having quarrelled, agreed to settle their dispute in what is now the prevalent fashion. They were not, however, in possession of foils, and as a consequence determined to fight with knives, throwing them at each other in the Spanish fashion. Standing three paces apart, they began the battle, and soon one of them fell covered with blood. Thereupon the victor descended to the basement of the building for medical aid, and brought a doctor upon the scene just in time to witness the death of the wounded lad. Dumont—for that is the name of the survivor—is now incarcerated at the police depot, while

the body of his friend has been taken to the morgue for examination. It is noted that the whole affair is more than ordinarily sad, since the father of the boy who now awaits his trial has only just lost his wife and a daughter, and has been deprived of reason by this fresh misfortune.

Many of the French legal officials have protested against the enforcement of the Republican decrees against the Jesuits by resigning. The amnesty to the Communists and the expulsion of the Jesuits are two significant facts coming together, and show very clearly in what direction Gambetta will lead the Government. The late fête is no indication that the sympathy of the country is with the Republic. Flags, powder, and pageantry, will always draw a crowd in Paris, and experience of the ways of the children of Lutetia ought to teach their rulers to distrust them even when they bear gifts.

The French Senate has had the courage to throw out the Amnesty Bill presented to it by the De Freycinet Cabinet, and passed by the Chamber of Deputies, adopting instead an amendment proposed by M. Labiche, which would grant an amnesty to whomsoever the Government shall pardon within the next three months. The Y left in the Chamber was at first enraged, but second thoughts have induced them to consent to the Senatorial amendment, and on this basis it is expected that the question will be settled this week. As to the expulsion of the Jesuits, proofs are accumulating that that step has put the third republic in serious danger. In several places popular demonstrations of a most significant character have been made against the infamous deed, no less than 110 magistrates of various grades have resigned rather than assist in enforcing the decrees, and a majority of even the French bar have signed a protest against their execution.

The spectacle of the French Government—the latest embodiment of the most modern principles of "liberty"—readmitting the Communards while it expels the Jesuits, is an edifying one. On the one hand we have the State welcoming back with open arms even robbers and assassins—for the proposal to except these is expressly rejected—and on the other hand we have it turning out of their homes a number of decrepid old men whose lives have been blameless and who have never made the smallest infraction of the laws. It is urged that the Jesuits are dangerous because they succeed in inducing the people to adopt their opinions; but it is strange enough that a Republican Government founded on universal suffrage should fear to face a body of men who act purely by persuasion. There will be troubles in France before long.—*Vanity Fair*.

A form of cattle-plague called "the black quarter" has broken out in the province of Manitoba, British America. The disease is said to be fatal within twelve hours.

Spain disavows the recent outrage on the American flag, and asserts that it was not committed by any Spanish vessel of war, as there is none of the name given by the one which fired on the Boston schooner. Possibly this may be true, but it is not unlikely that the vessel may have given a false name. Anyhow two American men-of-war have been sent to cruise in West-Indian waters, and if they happen to meet with a frigate called the *Nuncio* it might be as well to sink her a little on the chances. There would be little danger of sinking honest men whether she is a Spanish man of war or any other kind of pirate.

There arrived in New York, on the 1st July, by the French steamer *St. Laurent*, from Havre, a party of ten Spanish bull fighters, who have been brought to this country by Mr. Fernandez. They are to give their performances at the circus now building at 116th street and Sixth Avenue. The party numbers some of the most skilful of the fighters who had risked their lives in the arena at Madrid. With the exception of the chief, Angelo Valdemore, the matadors are young men about 30 or 35 years of age. The chief is about 45. All have fine physiques. They wear close fitting full trousers, made of dark-coloured velvet, and short jackets of the same material, both richly embroidered with gold. A broad red silk sash encircles the waist, and a broad-brimmed hat, silk stockings, and low shoes complete the outfit. When in the arena a black silk bonnet is worn instead of the hat.

The St. Francis' Catholic Church at Jarratt's, Va., was dedicated Sunday, June 27th, in the presence of an immense crowd. Excursion trains came from Petersburg, Richmond, and other points. The dedication sermon was delivered by Bishop J. J. Keane, of Richmond. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. T. J. Wilson, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Richmond. During the day one or more Protestants of Richmond appeared on the grounds distributing offensive four-page tracts headed, "What do Roman Catholics believe?" The distribution of the tracts at such a time and in such a method caused considerable indignation among both Catholics and Protestants at Jarratt's. The Catholics here are loud in their denunciation of such proceedings. It is stated that the Protestants of Jarratt's. The Catholics here are loud in their denunciation of such proceeding as a violation of the Protestant platform, and unbecoming a Christian people. Bishop Keane's sermon was delivered that night before a congregation composed mainly of Protestants. He referred to the act perpetrated during the day, and pointed out in an unmistakable manner that the tracts caused much disaffection in the ranks of Protestants and Catholics.

THE *Christian Statesman* contains an affecting paragraph relating to the conversion of an entire brass band in Chilpancingo, Mexico, by the efforts of evangelical ministers. People of the North have always been led to believe that Mexico was a land of unknown terrors—tarantulas, anacondas, guerillas, and other unpleasant denizens have been described as existing in that unknown land; but the discovery that Mexico actually possesses brass bands add a new terror to the country. It will put off the proposed annexation of Mexico for at least fifty years; tarantulas and anacondas are novelties, but brass bands are not. Why did Mexico long for brass bands? If she wanted to make a museum of herself, a barrel-organ, added to her stock of curiosities, would have accomplished her purpose just as well. Nevertheless, it was very thoughtful of the evangelicals to