

CHAPTER XVII.

It is Dolly. White, unadorned, with wild eyes and excited face, but Dolly. He stands for a moment petrified, utterly petrified by the greatness and suddenness of the surprise. For the time being carried away by the excitement of his new feeling, he had absolutely forgotten her very existence.

LATEST IRISH NEWS BY MAIL.

It is reported that Mr. O'Kelly, M.P. for Roscommon, presenting himself to be sworn in the House of Commons, will be objected to on the ground that he is an alien. It is stated that Mr. J. O. Lever, M.P., is arranging with the directors of the Midland Railway Company of Ireland matters connected with a proposed Galway line of steamers to America.

COMPULSORY CHRISTIANITY

A Catholic Youth is Kept Concealed From His Parents, and, Through Timidity, Attends Service in a Protestant Church. A respectable looking middle aged man, who is employed as one of the guardians appointed by the Insurance Companies to take charge of the property at the Lunatic Asylum at Beauparc, and on which building the companies have heavy risks, was at the Police Court Wednesday, and related a sorrowful tale in reference to the conduct of his son, who, according to his statement, had left his home, and abandoned the religion in which he had been nurtured, and which all his forefathers had professed.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

A LEADING BRITISH LIBERAL ON THE SITUATION.—NEITHER AUSTRIA NOR RUSSIA SHALL HAVE CONSTANTINOPLE.—BISMARCK MUST BE HELD IN CHECK.—IRELAND SHALL HAVE AUTONOMY, NO, NEVER! From a conversation between Mr. Mundella and Mr. Francis Broemel, the London correspondent of the Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung, recently published in that journal, we extract the following expressions of political opinion on which a newly-appointed Vice-President of the Council gave utterance upon that occasion.

OPENING PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MAY 20.—My Lords and Gentlemen.—The late season of the year at which you commence your labours will seriously abridge the time available for useful legislation, but I make no doubt you will studiously turn it to the best account. The Peace Preservation Act for Ireland expires on the 1st of June. You will not be asked to renew it. My desire to avoid the evils of exceptional legislation in an abridgement of liberty would not induce me to forego in any degree the performance of the first duty of every Government in providing for the security of life and property, but while I am determined to fulfil this sacred obligation, I am persuaded that the loyalty and good sense of my Irish subjects will justify me in relying on the provisions of the ordinary law firmly administered for the maintenance of peace and order.

ADDRESS TO THE MINISTRY DEBATE ON THE IRISH COERCION ACT.

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THE ENGLISH AGRICULTURISTS.

LONDON, May 14, 1880. Mr. James Caird, the eminent agricultural authority, in a letter to the Times on British agricultural prospects and American competition, says:—"It may be useful to show the pressing need for the early removal of every impediment which unnecessarily hampers us in the competition to which we are now exposed. Nothing like the present depression in the agricultural interest has been seen since the repeal of the corn laws. In nine years there have been seven defective wheat harvests, the last culminating in intensity, and including in its grasp a portion of the animal in addition to the other products of the land. In England, where the bulk of the wheat crop is grown, there has been loss in three years a fourth more than the whole year's wheat crop—a loss to the wheat growers of more than £30,000,000 sterling, with no compensation in higher prices. The introduction of foreign meat and cereals is of immense benefit to the consuming classes of Europe. American statesmen believe they are rapidly gaining control of this trade, and can maintain it even at lower prices.

REVIVAL OF THE NO POPERY CRY IN ENGLAND.

PROTEST OF THE BRITISH REFORMATION SOCIETY AND REPLY OF MR. GLADSTONE. Gladstone's letter defending the appointment of the Roman Catholic Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India is considered in Conservative circles to be certain to prejudice the Nonconformists, especially those of Scotland, against him, but in the eyes of the world it is the most statesmanlike document he has yet issued. The letter was written in reply to an address at the meeting of the British Reformation Society through Lord Oranmore and Browne, containing the following resolutions on the appointment of a Roman Catholic Peer, Lord Ripon, as Governor-General of India, and another, Lord Kenmare, as Lord Chamberlain:—"This meeting views the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon to the important post of Viceroy of India with sincere regret and apprehension."

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

The Rev. Mr. Grenier, the gentleman said to have possession of the missing youth, was interviewed by a Post reporter, and stated that he had no knowledge whatever of the boy's whereabouts at that moment. His statement, which was given with a considerable amount of suavity, and what might be construed by a stretch of imagination into frankness, was to the effect that the boy Gagnon arrived in this city in the month of July, 1878, when he obtained employment in the office of the Nouveau Monde paper, where he obtained \$2 per week for his labor. Up to the month of January last he boarded with his grandmother. During the month "he" said the pious preacher, "came into our congregation, became interested in our good work, joined our Sunday School class, and soon showed that he possessed considerable intelligence. In the month of April last," continued the narrator of facts, "the good young man expressed a desire to abandon Popery and become united with our Evangelical Church. He was baptized in the usual manner, but as his uncle soon learned of the conversion of his relative, he was once discharged him." The last words were uttered by the clergyman in a tone which denoted that the act of dismissal for abandoning one's faith was a most unjust and unwarranted proceeding.

COMPULSORY CHRISTIANITY

Mr. Mundella spoke in bitter terms of the laxity exhibited by Europe towards Turkey in tolerating her slackness in carrying out the terms of the Berlin Treaty. As he spoke of Armenia's sufferings under Turkish perfidy, he heaved a heavy sigh. "Montenegro," he continued, "must have her full rights, and Greece must be greatly enlarged. That unfortunate country is bleeding itself to death, compelled as it is to stand perpetually in arms upon its frontiers. And it makes a man's blood boil to think that the same Cheketa Pasha, who organized the Bulgarian massacres, has not only been distinguished by the Porte for so doing, but actually at this very moment holds a high command in Albania.

OPENING PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Power then moved an amendment to the address that the position of the occupiers of land in Ireland deserves immediate attention, in order that their legitimate claims may be satisfied. Mr. Gladstone urged Mr. Power not to press his proposition that did not affect a principle raised by the address. Regarding Sir Stafford Northcote's remarks, Mr. Gladstone said the Government were true to the principles they had enunciated, respecting foreign policy, when in opposition, as the late Government could testify. He held that, apart from one or two questions arising out of the Treaty of Berlin, that document had promised many valuable provisions. Mr. Goschen's appointment was by no means unusual, as the late Government had adopted the same course in the case of Sir Henry Elliott. Mr. Goschen's powers were the same as those of an ordinary Ambassador. Mr. Goschen would receive specific instructions, and if the effect of his mission was to clear up the misapprehension entertained by Turkey regarding the Government, the result would be worthy of attainment. The Government viewed the Greek and Montenegrin questions as pressing. It was desirable to disabuse the minds of the Turkish people of the notion that England had such a special, separate interest in the maintenance of Turkey. It was also desirable to remove from the mind of the Porte the idea that England was disposed to trespass upon their rights in Asia. All the Government desired, he said, was to see the obligations of Turkey faithfully fulfilled. They had no desire to reduce the limits of Turkish territory in any direction. Regarding Indian finances, he would not in the present state of the question go into details. The Government was obliged to accept the annexation of the Transvaal as an accomplished fact. The Government thought the circumstances did not justify the renewal of the Coercion Act in Ireland.

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