THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-JUNE 24, 1870.

be amongst the Fanians, and get me put te gaol ? It was in vain George assured him what sort of a doonment it was, till at length he endeavored to force it on him, when the real tug of war began, and the notice was safely deposited in George's stomach !

The father and two sons were bound over to appear at the Quarter Sessions, and the case against George dismissed.

The parties, however, settled the matter, and as information had not been sworn, the proceeding was withdrawn.

The National papers, softened, perhaps, by the genial influence of the weather, and more truly re facting the general tranquillity of the country, are in a better temper this week than they have been for a considerable time. Even the defeat of the Nationalist candidate in Lengford has not called forth any very bitter expressions of disappointment. On the contrary, they take quite a cheeeful view of it, and, contrasting the numbers polled for Mr. Harman with those for the former champion of the cause, they eralt in the accession of strength which the voting shows, and confidently predict that at the next election the Whig candidate will have no chauce of success. Although a petition was talked of last week, there is now reason to believe that the decision at the poll will not be disputed. The Irishman notices the appearance of the 'Green Ghost' in Esgland, and comments upon the acreat of some suspected Fenians, without, as it alleges, any legal right on the part of the authorities to detain them. The 'Fisg of Ireland ' has an article on 'The R ign of Outrage in England,' and says, ' It is time that those half-civilized beinge, the people of England, should be treated to a Coercion Bill.' Other people, who view the matter from a different point, are disposed to agree in thinking that an assimilation of the law in the two couptries, with a view to uniform stringency, may be found necessary for the protection of life and property in England too. The National journals are dissatisfied with the issuing of a Special Commission for Meath, where 'few prisoners charged with not very grave offences against the landlords'-only, in fact, such little indiscretions as trying to shoot them-'are in gaol.' The Nation discusses the Bepeal question with characteristic earnestness, and calls upon the electors of Dublin to return a Repealer at the next opportunity. Mr Gladstone is advised, if he wants to e-tablish friendly relations between Ireland and England for the future. to ' give to Ireland the Hungarian settlement, and the whole thing is done.' The expression of Repeal sentiments by Protestauts is still warmly encouraged This new phase of Nationalism is becoming more strongly developed, in spite of the distrust and sus picion to which it is exposed. Some of the promoters of the movement wish to give it a loyal direction and propose to hold a meeting for the purpose of sending a deputation to the Queen to ask Her Majesty to have a Royal residence in Ireland .- Times Oor.

THE LAND BILL. - This bill may now be considered settled-but the question is not settled, nor even an approach to settlement made Those who fistter themselves that it is so grossly deceive themselves. It may be, indeed, that no visible sign shall mark the disappointment of the people, for the uselessness of agitation is apparent - but the indifference with which the progress of the measure has been regarded is ominous of future trouble. Sir John Gray's proposal of permissive parliamentary tenantright has met the fate that every one, including perhaps himself, expected. Sir John has ably, faithfally, and well fulfilled the trust reposed in him, and though he has failed as everyone expected he would, he has, in leading the 'forlorn hope,' but done his simple duty and redeemed his pledges. And it be-

comes the daty of those who undertake independently and unprejudicedly to record public opinion, to ear testimony that any other course taken by the Member for Kilkenny would have entailed upon him loss of confidence, and would have failed to influence in the slightest degree the desires of hopes of the tenant-farmers of Ireland. They know their own business too well to listen to any adviser, however exalted or however wise, who may ask them to accept this bill in settlement of their claims. - Dublin Cor. of London Tablet.

Sir Arthur Guinness has offered to purchase the Dublin Crystal Palace Exhibition building in order to preserve it for the citizens He has, it is stated. agreed to give a sum equal to the debts of the Company, viz , £53,000.

Peace is not yet quite established in Longford,

were as follows-1 General dissetisfaction, owing to evils of absenteelsm; consequent loss of trade and national poverty. 2 The advantages of a Royal residence in a political and financial point of view. 3. To arrange for the holding of an aggregate meeting at the Exhibition Building to send a deputation to her Majesty. The proceedings were strictly pri

vate.-Dublin Cor. of Tablet. The secretary of the Amnesty Association has ra-

ceived from Mr. Bruce a reply to his application that some person on behalf of the political prisoners should be permitted to attend the inquiry before the Commissioners, and take part in the examination. He is informed that 'the gentlemen who have been appointed to conduct this inquiry will have full power to investigate the questions submitted to them by the means they consider the most effectual for eliciting the truth.' and that the application should have been addressed to Lord Devon, the chairman of the Commissioners. The secretary addressed a letter to his Lordship, repewing the application, and stating that in the opinion of the Ladies' Committee, who are chiefly relatives of the prisoners, the inquiry will not be satisfictory if the permission sought for be not conceded They attribute the failure of other inquiries to the absence of some person to watch the proceedings on the part of the prisoners .- Times Cor.

Whatever may be the political fate of the Freemen whose delinquencies have lately been reported to the House of Commons, it is certain that we are shortly to have a new election for Dublin. It will be the duty of the metropolis on this occasion to return a Repealer to the House of Commons. Any other course would be quite unworthy of the present time. and would, in fact, be an outrage on the sentiments of the people. When the battle for nationality is being fought in rural constituences, when honest farmers and labourers are boldly defying coercion and risking eviction to send true representatives of the national feeling to Parliament, it is not for a moment to be thought of that the capital of the country should take up a less patriotric attitude We do not write these lines in the interest of any particular candidate. Bat we believe it may obviate some mistakes and misunderstandings and trouble on a future day, if we thus give timely notice of our belief that no man has any business seeking the suffrages of the electors of Dublin at this time, who does not trankly and unequivocally declare his readiness to speak and vote in the House of Commons in favour of a Repeal of the Union .- Nation.

The new National movement is quietly progressing. It is difficult to judge of its prospects at present. or to form any decided opinion as to the shape which it is likely to assume. The promoters would be satisfied with the establishment of Royal residence in Ireland and the imposition of a tax on absentees, but the pure and simple Repealears, and still more the advocates of absolute Irish independence, ridicule the modesty of this programme. An effort will be made to bring the Protestant Nationalists into the popular ranks, and discard any policy which aims at anything less then a domestic Legislature. Private conferences have been held, at one of which Mr. Butt was present and took a leading part, and it is intended to have a public demonstration soon, when the character of the new agitation will be developed. The " Nation al" papers manifest grat interest in the new adherents to the cause of "Nationality," and defends them from imputations of insincerity. The Irishman admits the extent of the distrust with which they are viewed, but advises them to give proofs of their earnestness, and declares its own confidence in their geonine patriotism .- Times Dublin Cor.

The want of thorough co-operation and union for national purposes among Irishmon of all creeds is daily becoming more apparent to the advanced minds of the country. The veriest partizan freely acknowledges the weak point in the Irish social system, and would, if circumstances permitted, do something to remove the stigma. It is only fair to admit the difficulty in the way of union, which the patriotic must overcome if they really prefer country to selfish ends and personal aggrandisement. The personal interests of almost every family in the higher circles of society hang upon, or are in some measure interwoven with the will of the government either by friends or relatives holding or expecting places. The other class are also encumbered with the lower

ons ranks are completely stripped of that bold independence which should characterise all who aspire The Whige 0 10 e D a D a O I I I so managed that Itlah Protestants and Catholics are slike caught in this cariously constructed goverament ret. To counteract this system a union of Pro-testant and Ostholis forces - outside government inflaence - might be constructed on some well-understood principles. There are fair grounds to hope that principles thus approved, fairly carried out would effect permanent good, and secure the desired object. Mere appeals can accompliab no end,-Splitting hairs on metephysical disquisitions, and one section striving to out-manœuvre another, would in the premises fail, and ought to fail, in this age of enlightenment. In one word, at the very outset, there must be a fair, opan, unsophisticated plan of action which leaders as well as followers must ob. serve ; othe wise there may be pleages, promises, fitile views without end but union there cannot be nor can anything honorable or beneficial to the country at large be accomplished. Now, we agree beartily with the 'Nation' that a union of all Irishmen for national purposes is quite possible, while each religious section may hold its creed with any amount of bigotry, prejudice, and narrowness of soirit. The honest truth is, nothing but sordid gain and want of true religious feeling keeps Irishmen of different creeds in different political camps. Religion can inspire no sentiments among men save those of brotherhood. The foolish byebattles of the frog and the mouse that carse our country are the unhallowed offspring of ignorance, prejudice, and irreligion. Surely, it is possible to substitute for these the pure feelings of friendship, of fraternal charity, the full understanding that we are all irishmen, having a common country to save, and our common happiness to promote. If we but will it, it is done. It is patent to all that none can, none should, prosper by the misery of his fellow-countrymen; that we must raise our native land, or perish with it, or on it; that tolerance of individual opinion and conscientions conviction clears the intellect, and makes man what he ought to be-steady is his intercourse with his follow man, be his creed what it may and fits him, in every sense of the word, for genuine Independence. One of the clearest proofs of the fatal effects of political centralisation upon the fate of Ireland is seen in the impossibility of honestly conidering any aspect of Irish life without being driven to acknowledge what wast injury has been wrought us by the working of the Act Union. Only a few days have passed since the Irish Times' very pertinently pointed out that Irish revenue would be burdened with part of the cost of vindicating British honor' against the unfortunate Government of Greece; and now the same journal in the course of an article on the subject of the Dublin Theatre, declares that ' the transference of our domestic legislature to London has determined an absenteeism of the intellectual as well as of the titled and landed aristocracy, and bereft Irish society of a large portion of that cultivated and mathetic element which moulds the judgment of the mass and pronounces at once with authority and with enthusiasm on questions of art' This is undoubtedly true. The Union not only robbed us of our autonomy, and filched away our revenues, but it emasculated our society also. It has left the ruts of wrong so deeply worn, that to skim, however so lightly, over any Irish theme, one is sure to find the fatal traces.-Thus it is that the ' Irish Times,' in a theatrical ar-

coming out, and I don't know but your paper might man Mackey, J. P., and the subjects under discussion |evil resulting from the loss of our independence Once men begin to see the truth, they go on rapidly is the discovery ; and we are sanguine that hence-forward the consideration of many and diverse consequences will turn the eyes of Irishmen upon the fatul cause, and unite them in the endeavor to remove it .- Nation. ۰,

GREAT BRITAIN.

For some time past it has been the wish of the Catholic bishops and other authorities in the Church that the names of converts should not be paraded in the Catholic papers and that wish we so far regard as a command that we do not wish to be the first to mention any conversions. We know that the good work is going on, and that not a week passes over, even in this great Babylon called London, in which several persons do not seek out Catholic priests, ask to be instructed in the faith, and, after a time, are received into the Church. These, of course, belong to all classes of society, from the independent man of fortupe to the artisan. The chief centres for this work are, in London, the Oratory, Farm street, Bayswater, Haverstock hill, or wherever there is a community of religious men, i m which one or more can be spared from the ordinary hard work of the parish to instruct converts. Not a few conversions are, however, made by the secular clergy, and in the

course of the year a great number of persons are received into the Oburch at nearly all the secular missions. There is, however, one almost infallible way of finding out when any clergyman of the Church of England or fellow of a college, or other person of note, has left the Establishment for the Catholic Ohurch. Whenever the Ritualist papers contain a more than usually rabid article against us; whenever they heap abuse upon the Archbishop, or upon Ultramontanes,' or upon the 'Roman Obedience; whenever they praise Mr. Ffonlkes, or sing hymos ic bonour of Dr. Dollinger-then we feel certain that some well-known member of the Ohurch of England has been received into the Church. For two or three weeks past the leading articles in the most advanced ' papers have been very quiet and tamein fact, almost Obristian-like in their tone - and therefore we believe that no person of any note has of late become a Catholic. - Weekly Register.

Tollymore, the park which belonged to the late Lord Roden, is to be purchased or leased by the Prince of Wales. We trust that design will be carried out, even if Parliament has to vote the money. There should be a Royal residence in Ireland and the Prince of Wales is just the man to be appreciated. Let us dress the Irish Regiments in the national colore, so that they may have abroad the honor of their valor ; trust the Heir to their keeping ; treat Ireland as we treat the Highlands, and half the bitter envy and suspicion which now feed Irish dis content will disappear. 'When,' writes an Irish traderman, 'we shoot landlords, we are called Irish But when we shot the enemies of England we are English soldiers.'

We read in the 'West Sussex Gazette' that a new Catholic Convent is to be crected in the immediate vicinity of Chichester, and that the estimate amounts to some thousands of pounds.

The 'John Bull' makes the announcement that Mr. Edward Ffoulkes, the author of 'The Church's Oreed and the Grown's Gread,' will be received back into the English Church on Whitsunday by the Bishop of Winchester-perhaps at Oxford.

Special precautions are being taken at Woolwich against Fenian attacks. Boats with crews of armed Fnames Police cruise day and night in front of the arsenal. Special guards are on duty at the powder magazines, and vessels coming up the river are watched - Express.

FENIANISM IN LONDON .- The statement that detectives were employed by the authorities at Scotand-yard to keep a sharp look out at the House of Detention, has received a partial contradiction -There appears, however, to be considerable truth in the original statement, as well as in the report that threatening letter from Fenians had been received by the police. The reporter who supplied the inormation about the letter maintains that the source from whence it was drawn can be implicitly relied upon, and adds that last night armed detectives were to be seen on duty in every conspicuous corner around the House of Detention .- Daily Telegraph.

The 'Northern Press' has an article on a lecture delivered the other day in Liverpool, by the Rev Dr Littledale. Subject-' Celibacy, Ritualism, and the Real Presence.

ing awake, he got up, dressed, and went out at 3 few days ago, one in Camberwell and the other at a.m., strolling simlessly, more from dsily babit than Peckham. It came out in the evidence that during ia a memorandum book : 'A reprieve to be sent to coiners ordered for execution at York.' Although be knew that he had done his own part of the business, he was seized with a nervous unessiness, fancytheirs. The feeling was so strong upor him that he called up the chief clerk in Downing street, who said that he had sent it to the clerk of the crown, whose business it was to forward it to York.

But have you his receipt and certificate that it is done?' 'No.

' Then let us go at once to his house in Chancery Lane. They did so, and found him in the act of stepping

into his gig for a country holiday. He had forgotten the reprieve, and left it locked up in his deek. The flietest express procurable was dispatched, and reached York just as the criminals were mounting the cart.

THE LATE COLONEL MACDONELL, C. B. - It is not every day that we have to record the death of an officer whose father was left for dead on the battlefield of Oulloden, and whose first commission in the army dates back no less than 75 years ago And yet this is true of Colonel George Macdonell, C.B., who died a few days since at Wardour Castle, near Salisbury, Wilts, the seat of his nephew, the present Lord Arandell, of Wardour. He was sprung from a branch of the Macdonells, of Glengarry, the head of which clan, Alistair Macdonell, was chosen by the Highland chieftains of a century and a quarter ago to carry to 'bonnie Prince Charles' an address signed with their blood, and his father was an officer apon the staff of the unfortunate Chevalier at the battle of Culloden. Ic this engagement Macdonell was severely wounded and left for dead; but being carried off secretly from the field, and being tenderly nursed by a faithful adherent of the cause, he recovered, contrived to escape to France, and, marrying late in life, became the father of the gallant officer now deceased, who was one of the first Roman Catholics admitted on the relaxation of the penal laws to hold a commission in the British army. His first commission datad from 1790, so that if he had not retired from the service several years ago, there would have been scarcely more than one or two Seld officers his seniors in respect of military standing According to Hart's Army List, be held for many years a commission in the 79th Regiment of Foot. with which he served in the North American War, and he was severely wounded in the engagement at Chatesuguay. He was rewarded with the Companionship of the Bath in 1817 Colonel Macdonell married on the 18th of April, 1820, the Hon. Laura Arundell, fourth daughter of James Everard, 9th Lord Arundell, of Wardour, but was left a widower at her death, May 19, 1854. He was baried on Saturday by the side of his late wife, in the chapel at Wardour Castle Colonel Macdonell lived and died a devoted adherent of the Catholic faith .- Post.

The Protestant Bisbop of Bath and Wells, in a visitation charge to the clergy of the diocese at Castle Cary the other day, uttered the following prediction : 'A startling feature of the time (he said) was the enormous growth of the spirit of Popery .-Within the last thirty years there were more seceders to the Oburch of Rome than in the preceding 200 years. We were entering upon a new ers, when the State professed to be neutral in all matters of religion. The Oburch bad, therefore, to fight her own battles, with spiritual weapons alone, against all the power of Rome. Instead of looking for support to the Government of the country, see must look to berself-to her own parity, and vitality, and strength. Failing that, she would infallibly fall, and the Church which for 300 years had witnessed for Uatholic and spiritual truths would be silent in the world. She would probably break up. One portion would fall into Rome, another into infidelity; some into manifold forms of fanaticism on fantastic theo ries, and only a remnant would hold fast to the faith.

OUGHT NUNS ANSWER QUERIES ?- 'Catholic Opinion' says :- The Committee on conventual institutions was nominated on Tuesday. The Government show every disposition to make it a fair one. This for their own sake they would naturally do. What the work cut out for the Committee is, is to us an utter puzzle. In the present state of the law Religious Orders of men are illegal. The principle of recognized public law admits that no man can be egally c lied upon to criminate himself . An ber of a religious Order can therefore legelly refuse to make any reply admitting that he is a Religious. If he did not, the House of Commons cannot guaraptee him against the legal consequences of the admission ; he might be transported, and his property, if he had any to leave, could probably be claimed by his next of kin. The Religious character not being admitted, we could not see how the committee could ask him another question, or how he could answer one on the subject matter of Religious property, of which he knows nothing except as a Religious. We think the only answer to be given by any Religious is, in the existing state of the law, 'I must respectfully decline to answer any interrogations by which I admit or imply that I am smenable to the law.' I the House of Commons wishes to inquire into, or legislate about, the property of the Religious Orders. they must repeal the Penal laws which makes the very existence of Religious in this country a crime punishable by banishment. Englishmen are very fond of recording in the reddest ink what they are pleased to term 'Irish Outrages.' From the highest to the lowest in the land we one and all seem practically to believe that murders in the sister isle are events of everyday occurrence, and that a man's life cannot practically be safe on the other side of the Irish Channel if any one has a spie against him Would it not however be well for us to look at home sometimes, and to ask ourselves whether in the whole wide world the crimes that are of weekly occurrence in London can be exceeded ? Let any one take up the 'Times' of Monday, Tuesday, or wednesday last, read the police reports given therein, and say whether in its very worst days and its worsd districts Ireland could ever hold a candle to the capital of England in the matter of brutal, revolting crime. It is true that in Ireland murders are not unfrequently committed out of reverge, but-without wishing or intending for a moment to palliate the crime-are they not less revolting to the buman mind than the morse than brutal conduct of James Langham, whose refusal to make the only amends in his power to the poor girl, Eliz beth Quincey, whom he had betrayed, drove the latter to committ suicide. Well may the 'Daily Telegraph, when writing of this cold-blooded rascally case, ask, ' How much longer will seduction continue to go unpunished in this country, except as a civil injury and by a fictitious and costly suit?'-Or what shall we say of the deliberate and most brutal murder of Mr. Huelin, the poor French Protestant clergyman, and of Ann Boss, both of whom were butchered on the same day, and, (so the coroner's jury have declared in their verdict) by the same man, Walter Millar ? In Ireland men are sometimes killed out of vergeance, but crimes we read of almost every day in our London police reports are almost unknown. Other cases and other crimes of violence learn that the right bon. gentleman is not more to which we cannot do more than allude, are of so common occurrence in England that they fail even to call forth a remark out of the common ; and yet we are all intent upon pulling the mote out of our without the short respite from his arduous labor Irish neighbor's eye before we attempt even to re-ENGLISH MOBALITY .- Every now and then we mourn over the number of babies that are annually slaughtered in this country, and we all mean some day to take up the question of baby-farming. On It does not make a people succeed in the art of gov-One summer night he was affected with an unac- Thursday an inquest was held by Mr. Oarter, the ernment, but it is doubtful whether any people ever

anything else, down to the Home Office. Batering the past few weeks no fewer than ten bodies of chilhis private room, his eye caught the following entry dren have been found in the same district, and that there are two baby-farming houses in the same locality. The corouer said he was quite aware tha: there were persons living at Peckham who advertised in different newspapers accomodation for the secret ing that perhaps the other people had not done confinement of females and the bringing up of their offspring. It is had enough that these advertisements should appear in the daily journals, but even still more objectionable is a practice which has lately prevailed of distributing bills in the streets containing puffs of establishments of this nature. Pedestrians are exposed, among other nuisances, to having bills of various kinds thrust into their hands at every turning. Sometimes these bills call our attention to the appalling sacrifices being made by some benerolent tradesman who capnot resist the temptation of selling his stock at half-price. Sometimes we are asked to rush to some anatomical museum which ought to be suppressed and could only exist in a highly civilised and advanced Christian country Latterly, however, the billthrusters have extended their operation, and bave rather overstepped the bounds of even English decency ; bills are distributed respecting accommodation for ladies during confinement. ' Pills as a safe and certain remedy &c., by Mdme. --,' and here follow a name and an address which we may be excused from advertising. So widely have these bills been circulated that we understand a special order has been issued to the police to keep a sharp eye on the distributors and ascertain their names and addresses. Surely there is as much necessity to in-spect the establishment of this lady as any convent or lunatic asylum. At all events we trust that the police will not rest estisfied with watching her employees, but will pay Mdme. ____ a visit at her own house and urge upon her that, although we are not particular as to trifies, we are bardly prepared as yet s permit the advertisement of murder :- Pail Mall Gazette, May 21.

UNITED STATES.

Gen. Geo. P. Foster, U S Marshal, having received an order from the War Department to gather all the arms and amunitions of war belonging to the Fenian forces, was in town Thursday with a number of assistants. A general search was made through all the different roads leading into this place. Among others who had collected the Fenian arms and ammunition in large quantities, were Cartis Willard and H Gates, two well-to-do fermers, living in the vicinity of the battle ground. At the residence of Mr. Willard, the Assistant Marshal met with a strong worded opposition as to the right of the Government to take the arms. Willard was made to understand that they must be forthcoming, where-upon he disgorged 23 boxes of fixed ammunition, sleven rifles, and a large lot of sabres, knapsacks belts, &c., making two double wagon loads. At Gates', nothing but ammunition was found. It was secreted some half mile from his residence, in his sugar house, and under a large kettle. It was also found that he had taken two double wagon loads of guns &c., across to his father's. It seems that this Gates is a warm friend of the Canadian Government, for it is currently reported that he was the person who took the cannon across the line and sold it to the Canadiane. The U S. Marshal, we understand, bas seen Gates, and made a request for the arms taken across the line. Should Gutes not succeed in getting the cannon back, it will go hard with bim. Some 600 guns have been secured besides a large quantity of ammunition.-St Alban's Transcript.

We suppose it is no exaggeration to say that the Fenians have raised and expended about two millions of dollars under pretence of conquering Ganada, and expelling the Roglish from Ireland-an enterprise which only a first-class Power, capable of raising a large army and navy, could attempt with any chance of success. Success could not, under the most favorable circumstances, be achieved at a less cost than three or four thousand millions of dollars. The entrance of a few impecunious private gentlemen on the job, would, therefore, if they confined themselves to such outiny as they could meet from their personal resources, be a very good joke; but when they raise money year after year from ignorant people, by promising to accomplish it, it is difficult to say in what way their performance differs morally from thimble rigging or the drop-game.'--n fact. a more extensi a etlega been witnessed anywhere of late years. Its perpetration, too has been unbappily greatly sided, if not rendered possible, by our war. It is the fact that experienced military men' are now found among the leaders, which makes it so easy to persuade Bridget and Patrick that, with one dollar more, the green flag may be hoisted on the Heights of Abraham, and a Fenian navy launched on the track of British commerce. Several sets of Fenian chiefs have now retired from service, if not with a 'competency,' at least fler having had a year of great enjoyment, not un. mized with lazary First, there were the O'Ma-honeys, of the 'Moffat Massion;' then there were their successors, the James Stephenses ; and then came the Robertses; and now the O'Neills are on the war-path, with the same old . Suppurat ' and in pursuit of the sume bated foe We do not mean to say that any of these gentlemen made anything, in the low and familiar use of the term, by their naval or military administration ; but, if we remember rightly, when the overhauling of the accounts was ordered by 'the Senate,' after the downfall of the 'Moffat Mansion,' there were \$200,000 or thereabouts missing, which was doubtless expended for the good of Ireland - but the precise manner in which Ireland benefited by it there were no accounts to show. One administration after another has been overthrown and exposed, but still the game goes on, and the contributions are called in on one pretence or another .--Some of the money goes in salaries, which, considering the market price of the kind of labor they command, are not small ; but, of course, the larger portion of it is expended in the purchase and storage of arms and munitions along the Canadian frontier .--When one remembers how difficult a regular Government, with its staffs of trained officers and its regular system of accountability, finds it to prevent fraud and peculation and jobbery in the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts, we may guess what expensive articles the Fenian muskets and revolvers are, and what a very costly being the Fenian 'soldier' is, by the time he makes his appearance in the Vermont taverns. Of course, nothing can be done to put an end to this wretched business by anybody but Irishmen themselves. The Government cannot interfere with it, without fauning the fisme, and furnishing the chiefs with a kind of erci ement which they enjoy for more, and which would bring far more grint to their mill then 'Active Justice against the Canadians.' Depunciations of it, too, from Americans are not likely, for various reasons, to receive much attention ; but there must surely he a great many Irishmen of influence who see the folly of it, and who have only to speak out in order to, protect their poorer and more ignorant countrymen from being duped any longer. They must be sensible of the discredit which the performance brings on the whole Irish race, and the contempt it creates; for the expression of their real griefs and aspirations. It has everything in it that is best calculated to injure the political character of a race-credulity, dishonesty, indifference to facts, want of proper appreciation of difficulties; want of patience and tenacity; and though last, not want of sense of humor An eye for the ridiculous is no mean advantage in politics.

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country On Sunday last, on the congregations entering the chapels of Abbeysbrule and Oarrick though a C edmond, it was discovered that the seats of several of the most prominent supporters of Capt-in Harman had been broken, and thrown out into the road. the very boarding beneath the seats in the former chapel having been cut away. A curions scene was also witnessed in Longford on Monday, when the court-house was densely crowded by persons of every class who had come together to hear certain cases arising out of the late election Prominent among them were the cases of the Hon L H King Harman, for thirty-two years a well-known and highly-respected magistrate of the county, who was charged with assaulting, in a wild and ferocious manuer, any number of policemen ; and of Mr J B Murtagh, the sommonses against whom were as thick as leaves in Vallambross, and who if the police reports are to be depended upon, must have beaten, way-laid, assaulted, threstened, and otherwise put in bodily fear of their lives, at least half the population of the county of Longford. The cases may be easier understood when it is explained that the defendants were the father and the seconder of the defeated candid .te. -The evidence against both defendants being in all cases defective, not to say contradictory, the whole of the cases were dismissed, without prejudice, by the unanimous order of the bench. - Oor. of Nation.

In the Court of Queen's Bench a most interesting suit bearing ou the Wicklow Peerage Case was tried on Friday 20th ult. Samuel Browne, law clerk, sued his late employer, Mr. Octavius O'Briev, the so. licitor concerned for the Earl of Wicklow before the House of Lords' committee for £42 4s., for work and labor done. The plaintiff quarrelled with Mr O'Brien and was dismissed. In the course of his examination, being questioned as to the meaning of a passage in a letter he had written to Mr. Howard, in which he said he had 'sacrificed his conscience :' he replied, 'I pointed out Mrs. Howard to Mary Best and Mary Stewart, who never saw the woman before in their lives; I pointed her out in order that they might be able to identify her in the House of He further deposed in reply to the Ohief Justice that 'Mr. O'Brien gave him money to pay these witnesses, and sent him to point out Mrs. Howard to them, in order that they might be able to identify her on the hearing of the Wicklow Peerage petition before the House of Lords.' Being asked to exp'ain another passage in which he spoke of ' dirty work, be said : ' These witnesses were brought from London for the purpose of swearing to Mrs Howard taking a child from a certain workhouse, and I was taken to show Mrs Howard to them ; they could not point her out amongst other ladies, and I gave them a carte de visite of her, and also shewed her to them personally.' Mr. O'Brien on examination denied the truth of these statements, but admitted that Browne stayed a week at Brighton with the witnesses Mary Best, Mary Stowart, and Mrs O'Hars, and also that he bimself had assumed the false name of 'Osborne Bruce' for a week. The jury found a verdict for Browns for £4 83 9d over a sum of £34 10s which had been lodged in court.

A preliminary meeting, attended by a large number of leading and influential citizens, was held on Tuesday evening in the Bilton Hotel, for the purpose of advising as to the best pian (to be laid before her Majesty) for promoting the future interests and welfare of Ireland. The chair was occupied by Alder- ticle, has been led to point out one great practical countable sleepiness, and, being quite weary of ly- coroner, on two little bodies that were discovered a succeeded without it .- New York Times.

esared ' might have proceeded from the lips of a Catholic divine, so true vere its general spirit and its remarkable illustrations to the doctrines of that Church whose Princes and Bishops are now assembled in the Eternal City. The lecturer was supported on the platform by four other Liverpool clergymen of the same way of thinking.

It is stated in some of the Church papers that i the doctrine of the ' Real Presence' is condemned by the Jadicial Committee of Privy Council, in the forthcoming cause of the Rev W J E Bennett, vicar of Frome, there is likely to be a great secession of the Catholic party from the Church of England, and that the seconders will either form a free Catholic Oburch, or will seek for a fresh apostolate from ' the venerable Oburch of Constantinople.'

Two men arrested at the Paddington Railway station, London, on suspicion of being Feniane, were brought up for ex mination at the Marylebone Police Court, M+y 27, when a distinct charge of treason felony was made seginst them Oorydon, the informer, identified the prisoners as having taken part in the Fenian councils previous to the projected attack on Obester Cestle in 1867. One of the pris overs was identified by English detectives as having seen active in the despatch of arms to Newcastle and Mancheste. They were again remanded.

DESTITUTION.

(To the Editor of the London Times.)

Sir .-- Perhaps some of the distress in London may be accounted for by the following domestic incldent :---

My servants have a meat breakfast at 8 s.m., dinper at 1 p.m., tes and bread-and-butter at 5 p.m., a meat supper at 9 p.m. ; at all meals as much of the best food as they like to eat. Two servants have this day given me warning because I will not allow luncheon, consisting of beer and bread-and-cheese at 1 a.m.-a ofth meal in 16 bours!

Your obedient servant.

A NEW HOUSEHOLDER IN LONDON.

We are glad to be able to state that Mr. Bright's bealth has materially improved during the last four or five weeks which he had spent at Llandudno .-His progress has been satisfactory, although it has been somewhat retarded by a sharp attack of lumbago. He is enabled to take a large amount of outdoor exercise, but abatains from all mental work .-We bolieve that Mr. Bright intends to remain at Llandudno for some weeks longer, as he feels much benefited by the change .- The Lancet.

As the letter from Mr. Disraeli's private secretary, read on Friday at St. George's Hospital, stated that he has been ordered absolutely to abstain from speaking for the present, the public will be glad to seriously ill than he has been for some time ; on the contrary, that he is a good deal stronger. But he cannot hope for a thorough restoration to health which his medical advisers have long, urged upon move the beam out of our own-Weekly Register him as necessary .-- Globe.

A SLEEPLEIS SECRETARY .- The following story is told of Sir Even Nepean, formerly under-secretary of state of Great Britain :--

1. 1. J. J. Contract cross of costs b 29 1 • •