influence on the bill, if passed, will not settle the land strations (unarmed), and 30 being armed in a protroduce such elements of confusion and discord into the relations between landlord and tenant that a very short experience of its working will compel a new legislation. In the prospect of the measure passing into law, it is a matter of importance for the tenant farmers to consider whether they ought not to unite in some permanent and well-surported organisation to give each other mutual support in the complications and difficulties which the bill will certainly create. If this is to be attempted the time will be when the bill has assumed the form of law. It appears to me that at present there is no room for any useful action, and that we must leave the bill to be moulded by those chances of party interests which determine legislation on Irish affairs. I am disposed to think that if the bill does become law it will be generally accepted as the last and decisive proof of the incapacity of the English parliament to deal with Irish concerns. The feeling is rapidly spreading among all classes of Irishmen, that instead of wasting our time in the hopeless parliamentary arrangements we ought to seek for an Irish parliament to legislate on Irish affairs, preserving still the union of the countries by leaving the Imperial parliament as at present constituted, to manage all matters of Imperial concern.

The Mayo Examiner devotes no less than five columns of its space to a report of a magisterial innew Algerine Act will give the police, was given. Briefly stated, the particulars, according to the evidence, are that three men, named Patrick Duffy and arms in their possession, the arms being a gun belonging to George Swanston, a herd in the employ of Mrs. Hunter, the widne of the Scotchman Bunter, of Newfield, who was shot some time since. It was alleged that the house was entered by a masked party on the 10th of March, some shots fired, and the gun taken. It seems that the house of the Morans services. was searched by Sub-Constable Bruce, and another Constable swore that on the night of the 13th March the stock of a single barrelled gun was found in the thatch. Round this stock was a portion of a handkerchief which had some marks by which it could be identified. The other portion of this handkerchief, Bruce alleged that he found in Duffy's pocket. Duffy was undressed to bad at the time, and there was no evidence to show that his clothes were being searched. He and the two Morans were, of course. arrested on the charge of having been found in the possession of the gun, and the next development of the conspiracy took place in the police court. There Constable Bruce deposed to the finding of the gun ; but was forced substantially to admit that he searched the exact spot in the thatch, and that spot only-in fact, not having searched the inside of the house at all; that he heard some shots when 'five miles from Moran's house, and proceeded straight to it, to search it. But Constable Irwin tells a different tale He declared upon oath that the handkerchief found round the gun and in Duffy's pocket belonged to himself, Constable Irwin; that the holes by which the portions found on the gun and in Duffy's pocket were ident fied, were caused by his having made a holder of it; that shortly before visiting Moran's nouse he had it in his possession, wiped his gun with it, and placed it carelessly in the breast of his open tunic - and that he missed it some time before they arrived at Moran's bouse' It was further shown that after Bruce had found the stock of the gun, 'and before' he searched Duffy's clothes, he went back to the police barracks - that when Bruce searched Duffy's coat, Irwin's handkerchief was not seen by him in Moran's house-and that there was nothing in the gan when Brace showed it to Irwin-and that Brace said if he could find the half corresponding with the half alleged to have been found on the gun, in Duffs's pocket, it would ensure a conviction.' All the evidence of the other constables goes to support

A correspondent of the 'Daily Express' gives some particulars of the last attempted assassination in the County Westmeath. The Rev. Mr. Crofton came into possession of the lands of Clonford about ten or tweive months ago, and finding that some of the holdings were let at too high, and others at too low, a figure, he proposed to adjust the rents upon a uniform and equitable scale. The proposal was gladly accepted by the tenants who expected a reduction. and was strongly opposed by those whose rents were to be raised. Intimidation was resorted to, and the agent, having received a series of threatening letters, was ultimately obliged to resign. A comprise was entered into and on Monday the rev. gentleman proceeded to Tyrrellspass to collect his rents. The tenants came as usual to pay, and nothing occurred to excite apprehension. Next day he walked over the property along with a man named James Walsh, and declared his intention to make some alterations in the rents. He had so little fear of the consequence of making such a statement that he went about unarmed, and remained until 7 o'clock in the evening visiting the tenants. In the last house he found the tenant sick and his wife in distress, and gave her a sovereign to obtain some comforts for her husband. After leaving this house be went to the road having been directed by Walsh, who acted as his guide, and there left him. Immediately afterwards he was met by two men, one of whom came close to him and fired a revolver, wounding him slightly in the shoulder. He rushed forward and exclaimed, 'I am not the man; you mistake me; you do not mean to shoot me.' The reply was a shot from the second man, followed by ree more shuts from behind a hedge, but none of them took effect. He was able to proceed to Tyrrellapass, where he reported the outrage. He swore informations that he believed Walsh to be an accessory, and the man has been arrested. On being questioned, he denied that he had heard any shots, although Mr Urofton states that he could not have been 50 perches distant when they were fired. All the people resident in the locality profess to have equally defective hearing. It is hard to account for the rev. gentleman's escape if they really meant to murder him, and it seems more probable that they intended not to take his life, but to terrify him by an admonitory wound, followed by a volley from behind the hedge.

A parliamentary return gives the number and nature of the outrages reported by the constabulary in Ireland, in the year 1869, and the first two months in the present year. The total number of outrages of all classes last year was 3,153 of which 869 took place in the province of Munster; 691 in Connaught; 944 in Leinster and 649 in Ulster. As compared with previous years we find that the total outrages in 1868 numbered 2,548; 1867, 2,021; in 1866. 1,964, in 1865, 2,604; in 1864, 2 968; in 1863, 3 832; in 1862, 4,401; in 1861, 3,881; in 1860, 3531; in 1859, 3,618; in 1858 3,492; in 1857, 4032; in 1856, 4125; 1855, 4,201; and in 1854, Last year's returns show the following: -In January, 24 were reported; February, 30; March, 47; April, 35; May, 23; June, 17; July, 19; Au gast, 18; September, 14; October, 59; November, 144; and December, 337 Of the officees reported last year 29 were homicides 48 manslaughter, 43 firing at the person, I assault with intent to murder, 284 aggravated assaults, 158 assaults endangering life, 42 cutting or maining the person, 203 incendiary fice, 141 burglary and housebreaking, 128 robbery, 129 cattle stealing, 84 sheep stealing, 74 killing, cutting, or maining cattle, 2 levying contributions, 18 sacrilege, 38 demand or robbery of arms, 7 appearing armed, 2 faction fights, 33 riot, 175 adthreatening notices or letters, 21 attacking houses, *rescuing prisoners, 2 resistance to legal process, the penalty for Nonconformity, and many other ped31 illegal meetings or processions (armed and unthe penalty for Nonconformity, and many other pedfor those of the Church of England, and has given prosecuted for bigamy although a Hindon woman declares that these statements are all strictly true;
armed), 231 injury to property, 23 firing into dwellding attempts at legislation which will occur to the 4 rescuing prisoners, 2 resistance to legal process,

influence on the course of legislation. I am quite inde, 20 irjury to places of worship, 21 party demon- reader of English history, have proved utterly abor- which is very gushing and very weak, and taken to- for bigamy if, having four wives living, he marries a increase in 'he number of agrarian outrages in January and February last. The total in the former month was 391, and in February 303 The following were the offences against the public peace last month: Demand or robbery of arms, 7; appearing armed, 8; rinte, 2; administering un'awful oaths. 104; intimidation (by threatening letters or notices), 167; otherwise, 51; attacking bouses, 5; injury to property, 45; firing into awellinge, 11; is jury to places of worship, 3; being armed in a proclaimed district, 15. In addition to these there was 1 murder, 1 attempted assassination, 8 aggravated assaults, and 2 killing cattle. With respect to unlawful outbe, it is stated that large parties of men, generally armed, visited the houses of different farmers at night, and swore them in some cases not to pay higher rent than the Government valuation; in others not to pay increased rent if demanded by their landlords.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the threatened abolition of the Royal Hospital, Kilmsinham, and at the refusal to admit any applican's pending the result of an inquiry. There are several old pensioners in the vicinity who have been anxiously watching an opportunity for getting in, and they are now some vacancies. One was created a few days ago by the death of an old sergeant, named J.bu Rice, who lived to the extraordinary age of 96 years vestigation at the last Newport Petty Sessions, in He was 75 years old when admitted, after 14 years which alarming evidence as to the power which the service. He fought at Flushing, Salamanes, the Pyrenees, Badajoz, where he was one of the foriora hope, and at Easonne He was wounded in the he.d. and discharged with a ball still lodged in his Martin and John Meran, were charged with having body. For some years past he had been bedridden, and it is stated that he would have long since died if he had not been admitted. Among the condidates for the vacant place is a man who is now 78 years of age and bedridden. He served 25 years, and was in all the great actions in the Peningula and at Water loo. He has nine classe as distinctions for his

> At the Tullamore Assizes Lawrence and Margaret Shields were found guitty of the murder of Danne, and sentenced to be executed on the 27th of May .-Some points were reserved for the Court of Appeal.

The Hon. George Greville Nugent, third son of Lord Greville, will contest the county of Longford in the Liberal interest. He is an elder brother of the unseated member.

Under the influence of the continued fair weather the crops throughout Ireland are advancing towards maturity with marvellous rapidity, and the prospects of an early harvest are regarded as exceedingly favorable.

The Monaghan Assizes, which had been adjourned, were resumed yesterday The principal case tried was one in which 22 Fenians and 40 'Bogmen,' or Ribbandmer, were indicted for a riot The former were convicted, and the latter pleaded 'Guilty.'— The ringleaders were sentenced by Judge Keogh to six months' and the rest to three months imprisonment, with hard labor.

Mr. P. N. Fi'zgerald, agent for Sir P. Nogent, states the following facts in a letter to the ' Freeman' in reference to a 'supposed outrage' at Multifarnham, county of Westmestn: - Thomas Loughrey owes up to last November one and a half year's rent He never offered to pay me any of this rent; consequent'y I did not refuse it, as stated in Tuceday's Freeman! He has paid his annual rent, £47 3s., for 28 years. His last payment to me was in Octo ber, 1868, when he was short some of his rent, and said he was paying for more land than he possessed. I, with Sir Percy Nugent's consent, at once told him to get the farm newly surveyed, and that be should not be charged with what he had not. He accordingingly did so, and by his own surveyor's measurement (a copy of which I hold) has 30 perches of land more than he paid for or was charged with. Notwithstanding this, he now wants to be allowed the rentcharge of 17s. 91. balf-yearly for the last 28 years, which he has paid for that period as well as the other tenants on the estate. It surprises me that those parties whom T. Loughley states threatened him could have known anything of this matter, as I never spoke to any other person of Loughrey business but himself. It is well known that Sir Percy Nugent has never dine an unjust or unkind act towards any one of his tenantry.

A communication from Dundalk in the Daily Express states that the Peace Preservation Act has been already put in force in that town for the suppression of seditious publications. A constable having called at the shop of a newsvender named Mathews. and purchased a copy of the 'Farmer's Catechism'a tenant-right travesty of the Church of England Catechism - the resident magistrate, Captain Coote, required the attendance of the publisher, and inormed him that if he discontinued the sale of it and of any other acditious publication he would be allowed out on bail, and be only required to appear if he violated his promise. The newsvendor consented to give the necessary undertaking, and having obtained wo solvent securities for 251. each, was admitted to bail. He refused to comply with a further request that he should give up the name of the person who had supplied him with the 'Catechism.' The magistrate stated that if he carried out his instructions strictly he should commit Mr. Mathews for refusing to give the information. This is the first instance is which the new law has been put in force. It has evoiced some surprise in the locality, as an impression prevailed that a proclamation should be issued before applying its provisions.

The Trales Chronicle' states that the Papal decree, denouncing the Fenian Society, was published on Sunday week, at the several Masses in Tralee. and a solemn warning given by Dean Mawe and his curates to avoid all connections with a society whose members are now visited with the severest censures of the Church. The 'Chronicle' also gives a report of a sermon delivered in Killarney Cathedral by the Administrator, Rev A S Griffia in which he denonnced the infidel writers who, under the cloak of nationality, are endeavoring to turn the young people of the country against religion and its ministers.' The Rev gentleman spoke of the excesses committed at the French Revolution, and said, 'This is the state of things our brave roung nationalists would seek to establish.' In reply to the saying of the nationalists. 'the priests must stay inside the sanctuary and not interfere with us,' Father Griffin said 'Yes. indeed, the priests are to permit their flock to be infected with the poison and evil teachings of sedition against the Church and the Government of the country.' At Churchill, County Kerry, the same day, Rev Eugene O'Sulliven, P P, read the Pope's rescript against the Febians, and denounced that society as 'composed of those who sought to swindle the bonest pecsanity of Ireland out of their shillings and the bardworking Irish in America out of their dollars.'- Waterford Citizen, April 1.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 15. Five bundred emigrants sailed from this city yesterday for Canada, in the steamer

An English contemporary says that twopence must be paid in future on each newspaper not exceeding four ounces in weight intended to be sent to Canada | they have reason on their side; but the rights are via the United States.

The Pall Mall Gazette of March 7th says, with regard to England :- Coercive measures have been along with it. tried again and again for the restraint of moral evils, or of what the state has regarded as moral evils, but ministering unlawful caths, 123 intimidation, 666 they have invariably failed. The proclamations of the Church of England for those of the Church of threatening notices or letters, 21 attacking houses, against vice and immorality, the penalty for swearing, Rome, as 'going over' was once paraphrased. He against vice and immorality, the penalty for swearing, has now forsaken the errors of the Church of Rome is somewhat curious that a Hindoo man cannot be personating J, became her partner. The Boston Post

tive in some cases, and in others have greatly proente that the only, it passed, will not seem that it will inquestion. On the contrary, I believe that it will inquestion. On the contrary, I believe that it will inquestion. On the contrary, I believe that it will inquestion. On the contrary of confusion and discord into
increase in the number of severies outcomes. press. It is always perilous to interfere with personal freedom.3

> In the British House of Commons, on April 4, Mr. Sinclair Aytoun asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether there was any truth in the report that Imperial troops are to be sent to the Red River Settlement ; and, it so, whether he had any objection to lay upon the table copies of any correspondence on the subject between the Colonial Office and the Givernor-General of Canada? Mr. Monsell said the correspondence was not yet complete, and therefore it would not be convenient to lay it upon the table of the House In consequence of the disturbances at the Red River Settlement, the Government of Canada had asked that a small body of British troops might be sent to preserve peace between the different sections of the community. Complain's had also been made by the Government of the United States of thef's committed by persons residing in the Red River Settlement upon their civizeus. Under these circumstances the expediency of despatching a small body of troops is under the consideration of the Government, but no definite arrangement has been made unon the subject Mr. Bastwick gave notice that his bon friend Mr. R. N. Fowler, who was now absent from the House, would, on April 8, call attention to the recent disturbances in the Red River Settlement, and ask whether the Government had may objection to lay on the table any correspondence which might have taken place on the suffict.

> MR. CARLELE'S RELIGION .- To settle a controversy about Mr. Carlyle's religion, Mr J E Doug'se, of Hartlepool, wrote to bim, and asked point block-Are you a Panthiest?' This is the author of 'Sartor's' seply :- 'No, never was; nor Pottheist either. Fothe rest, never mind these poor people. So far as they don't mean well the damage is all their own -- T. C. (7th March, 1870.]

On last Tuesday evening, Mr Newdegate moved for a select committee to inquire into the existence character, and increase of conventual and monsatio institutions and societies in Great Britain, and into terms upon which the income, property, and estates belonging to these bodies had been acquired or were held. He pointed out at length that the properties of these institutions were practically without the cognisance of the law, and described the abuses which this state of things rendered liable. In no other country but England would it be tolerated, and he pointed out how strictly these institutions was regarded in France and other Catholic countries. The number of convents in England and Scotland had risen from sixteen in 1830 to 160 in 1864, and from that time to the present to 231. In 1830 there were no monasteries, but now there were 79, and all those establishments were rapidly acquiring considerable property, as the sums paid for admission and private property of those admitted were absorbed into the common estate. He contended that by the Catholic Trusts Act of 1860 the religious endow ments of these institutions was exempted from the law of mortmain, and insisted that, not only in justice to the other religious bodies but from motives of the bighest public policy, the house was bound to | ter the box (or the dock, as the case may be) with institute the inquiry now asked for. The Solicitor-General opposed the motion, contending that no unfairness was shown to any religious body, for all were placed upon a footing of equality, and that there had been no increase in the number of Roman jury see your prettyleyes red with weeping, and your Catholic converts to justify the interference of Parimment in the private affirs of a religious body.

Mr. T Chambers complained of the decision of the Government. The charitable property of every other religious body had been subjected to a searching inquisition, from which that of the Catholics had been exempted, as well as from ordinary operations

The motion was supported by Mr. Sinclair Aytoun Mr. Holt, Mr. Greene, and Mr. Kinnaird, who were all heard with considerable impatience, after which the bouse divided.

For the motion...... 131 Against..... 129 Majority for..... 2

The motion for a select committee was therefore carried.

It is probable that the result of an inquiry into conventual and monaetic institutions will at all even's show that very exaggerated notions respecting their walls, no one can deny that if every other class in this country annoyed the community as little as nuns and monks we should be fer more comfortable than we are: the sisters of uncharity; as a rule, could be better spared by society than those clear and experienced nurses who take the post of danger and incur the risk of death, drawing their courage at all events not from the rum or gin bottle, which oo often interferes with the efficient performance of similar duties by their Protestant sisters. English convents have always been objects of suspicion to Protestant zealots but nothing has ever vet been proved against them to be compared in atrocity with the offences committed in carefully inspected lunstic asylums. A singular instance of the inspection of nuanery in England, which came triumphantly out of the crdes!, occurred in 1803. On the 31st of July in that year, in contequence of a report that deposits of fice arms and ammunition had frequently been made in the night in the English numbery at Marnhull, in the county of Dorset, to favor the views of the French, should they make good their threatened landing, and that a brother of Buonaparte's was bidden there, the Rev Mr Biackburne, one of the justices of the peace for the county, mide a visit to the numbery, in company with several gentlemen and one of the principle inhabitants of the parish, and narrowly inspected every room, cellar, and outhouse belonging to the premises; but, according to the journals of the day, the only warlike instruments found there were the Shield of Faith, the Breset plate of Righteousness, and the Helmet of Salvation. These, of course, were allowed to remain, and visi-tors were received with! the greatest politeness and good humor,' the venerable lady abbess remarking: We were not more surprised when in the beginning of the reign of tyranny in France, a domiciliary visit had been paid us at our convent there, under the idea that Mr Pitt, the English Minister, was secreted in it.

THE WOMAN SUFFRACE QUESTION. - The 'Times' holds that the 'root of the whole matter' was touched by a lady unconsciously, or, at any rate, without a perception of the way in which the mischief worked. The speaker complained that the women were excluded from remunerative callings in favor of men, and, in the mouths of women left to get their own bread unaided, the complaint might be justified. But the origin of the exclusion was not in Protectioniam; it arose naturally as an incident of life. The busband followed the calling and took the remuneration because he could best do so, while the wife stayed at home and looked after the bouse and the children. The pinch first came to be felt when women were not all wives, and when, in default of the living which a husband would bring in, they had to seek a living for themselves. A woman was then left with a man's obligations, and it seemed hard that she should not have a man's opportunities. In a few words, when the women of modern times ask for 'rights' wrongly stated. A woman's best right is the right to a natural protector, and that would carry the rest

The 'Oburch Hersld' (Auglican) says - The Rev. Edward Husband some time ago 'forsook the errors

gether leave an impression on the mind of the reader | fifth. - Solicitor's Journal. that it is a pity that either of them was written - the first establishes nothing but the folly of the writer, and the second, of which we gave a portion last week, needlessly confirms it. We are informed by the papers that Mr. Husband has been preaching at Yarmouth. We are of opinion that for decency's sake Mr. Husband ought not to preach anywhere for a year or so, i.e., till be may be supposed to have made up his mind. Mr. Hueband's great want is a wise and trusty friend - his very name suggests the bes way of securing one. No doubt Mr. Husband has done well in teturning to a Communion whose discipline does not forbid the marriage of the clergy.

The Bishop of Landon has addressed a letter to those of the clergy in his diocese who adopt the extreme Ritualist ceremonial, inviting them to a Conference with him as to the mode in which the services shall benreforth be conducted.

Unsectarian in profession, but thoroughly sec!arian in spirit, the Noncorformists of our own day, unlike those of old. have erec ed Norconformity, as such, into an ideal of true religion, perhaps not duly considering that if their object of pulling down the Church were accomplished, Nonconformity, in this sense must perish with it. At the same time, their conception of Nonconformity is narrowly Protestant and anti-Episcopalian They approved for instance the clause in the Scotch Education Bill of last Session which gave local authorities power to prescribe the subjects of instruction in elementary schools, with the safeguard of a Conscience Clause, because all Presbyterians accept the 'Shorter Catechism, and none but Papists and Prelatists would be placed at any disauvantage. For a converse reason they disprove the provisions in Mr. Forster's Bill which leave a similar discretion to School Epards, inasmuch as Churchmen have a majority in most Eng. lish parishes and their own friends would seldom have the upper hand. - Times.

We mentioned Mr Newdegate's triumph by a majority of 2, by which he obtained a Committee on Convents and Catholic trust property. Mr. Cogan has given notice of a motion to cancel the appoint ment; meanime patitions were signed on Sunday last i most Catholic congregation in England protesting Fenian raid against which they have been making against this interference with private endowments for charity. If all our Catholic members had been in their places, the majority would not have been obtained. In fact it seemed that Mr. Newdegate stole a march on the House for which we cannot hold Ministers, but especially Catholic members to have been blameless. We hope so strong an expression of Catholic sentiment will come from Ireland as will secure the affirmation by the House of Mr. Jogan's motion. - Catho is Ociaion.

An English judge recently complained that there is no getting juries to find a young and interesting woman guilty of anything, even when guilt is brought home to her without the possibility of a doubt Counsels know this well, and instruct a young and interesting woman how to comport berself so as to make an impression upon the jury. The stag-directions are believed to be somewhat as follows : Enyour veil down. This gives me occasion to tell you to raise your veil and show your face to the jury. When you do this, burst into tears and use your white cambric pocket-handkerchief. Then let the damask check blanched with anguish and coursed with bitter tears. When you are hard-pressed by the opposing counsel, begin to sob, and grasp the rail as if for support. You will then be accommodated with a scent bottle and a chair; and the jury will think the cross examining counsel a brute, and you an injured angel. Observances of there directions by the young and interesting culprit never faile. She will be cleared even if she has murdered her grandmother. If women were tried before juries of women they would not come off so easy.

At present the labor market throughout England presents gloomy prospects. The same may also be said with regard to the trade in Scotland and Ire land. The great number of skilled artisans of all trades now out of work has induced the large em ployers of labor to reduce the wages, and ic many cases this has been successfully carried out .- many trades having to submit to a reduction of 40 to 50 per cent. Taking a broad view of the matter, it is on Tueslay the 5th inst, an appeal to all present calculated that wages are now only one half of what was made by the lady President, to sid her in soliper cent. Taking a broad view of the matter, it is them are entertained by the Newdegates of this they were at this period last year in most trades escountry. Whatever evils may be contained within pecially in London. For instance, a pair of 'alop' tion pants were paid 10d to 1s for making last year, but the price paid for the same work now is only 41 -Parasols, which last year cost 1s to make, are now paid at the rate of 6d each, and it is impossible to earn more than 43 or 53 a week by working 14 hours a day. The making of lucifer match boxes, and other articles of similar kind, was paid at 6d a gross last year, and a woman or man and two children could earn 12s a week by it; but the price of this work has declined to 21d, and the earnings are only 7s per week. In the shoe trade it is the same. -Slipper making, which was formerly pail at the rate of Gl and 8a a pair, has gone down 40 to 50 per cent, and a man cannot carn 53 a week by it. In many places families, although in full employ are obliged to apply for perochial relief to supplement their miscrable wages.

There is a class of advertisements so palpably immeral that no respectable London Journal will accept them, although unfortunately they occupy a considerable space in many provincial papers. There is another class of advertisements calculated to do more evil still, because the purpose of the advertisers is concealed, and may not always be suspected by the innecent and unwary. When a young widower or bachelor advertises for a young lady to take charge of his bouse it is evident that the purpose of the advertiser is open to suspicion. The readers for whom such an advertisement is intended are apt to judge of its good faith by the character of the journal in which it is inserted, and, if it appear in a professedly religious paper, are the more likely to be deceived. What the Times, the Pall Mall Gazette, and other newspapers reject on grounds of public morality, is not. it seems, considered unsuitable for the Christian World, an Evangelical newspaper that boasts an extensive circulation among the lower and middle classes of orthodox Dissenters. This is not all Not only are such doubtful advertisments inserted in the Christian World, but the proprietors permit replies to be received at the office of the We do not care to comment on the miseriournal. able case of Miss Williams, who has been decoyed to London by a scoundrel whose sole business, we are told, is to advertise for young women and then te swindle them; but as it is a fact that the advertisement which induced Williams to correspond with the prisoner Leaver appeared in the Christian World, we agree with Mr. Mesley, the counsel for the prosecu tion, that 'the proprietors of that paper ought to make some public explanation of the matter. - Pall Mall Gizette.

A very curious case has recently come before the Civil Court at Lucknow, in India. A Mahomedan busband instituted a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights The wife pleaded that she had re-nounced the Mahomedan religion and became a Christian, and that thereby the Mahomedan marriage was cancelled and the husband's rights ceased. The Judge decided in favor of the plaintiff. The case, which is exciting great interest in India, will doubtless be appealed, and may not improbably come before the Privy Council. It is noticeable that although the English Probate Court does not recognize a polygamous union (' Hyde v. Hyde and Woodmansee,' 14 W. R. 517), the Privy Council, as the Court of Appeal from India, does. Hindco as well

Mr. C. T. Clark, a solicitor in the course of a speech at a vestry meeting the other evening, in Skerion, near Lancaster, made a severe attack on the Rev. W. Bradburg, vic r He spoke of the distressed state into which the parish had fallen since the rev gentleman's appointment. He charged bim with having neglected his duty as a parish minister, and with baving made a practice of tendering his services, even unsolicitd, in any parish but his own. He continued the most bitter censure by telling the minister that all he cared about was his blasphemous doctrines, what he was pleased to call conversions. doctrines, he said, which make a man who has been a sinner all his life, a saint in a few minutes, by merely falling down on his kness with you! I don't know a more blesphemous doctrine than that which you call conversion. It makes one's heart bleed to see it ' After some further remarks, in a similar strain, be concluded : 'I intend to report your conduct to the bishop, and I have no doubt there will be others to assist me. We will have you removed from this place, as you are unfit for the office YJa serve.

UNITED STATES.

New York, April 15 .- Within a tew days a great umber of men, supposed to be Fenians, have quitely left this city by train going toward the North and West. It is stated that during the last three days a thousand persons, among them well known Fenians, have left by the Eric Railroad in squads, numbering from a denin to twenty-five persons. It is stated that these squads are under the charge of subordinate officers while the superior officers accompany them in disguise; that arms, munitions and provisions are taken along in the shape of baggage. It is not known where the rendezvons of the parties is to be, but the fect that many known sailors are among them gives color to the fict that an expedition to Canada is proposed by way of some of the great Lakes.

The following from the 'Tribune' we take to have something like an official character: We are quite sure that the Canadians need have no fear of the such active preparations. The Fenius have always given loud warning of any movement they intended to make: and even if they failed to do so, the pross or the Government would be certain to find out all about it in advance. Neither armed man nor military supplies and provisions can be gathered together in any part of this country without the facts becoming known And in case of any movements of preparations of this kind, the Government would immediately attend to them. The last time the Fenians attempted a raid into Canada, some two years ago, General Grant very promptly ordered a military force to take steps to prevent it. There is not the slightest doubt that he would again, under similar circumstances, follow the same course. It is certain that he will maintain our international obligations and enforce our own laws in this case as well as in any other There is no need, therefore, for the Canadians being disturbed, or for their keeping the militia under arms to meet the enemy.

The temperance society in Trackville. Schurlkill county, is debating whether to admit a gentle but ingenious youth who signed the following pledge:-I solemnly promise to abstala from the use of all intoxicating beverages otherwise than as a drink, and also from profunity unless prescribed by a physician at least four times a day excepting cider.'

The Scranton [Penn.] 'Republican' sees no reason to apprehend that the coal miners' strike will extend beyond the Schuylkill region. The mines in the Labigh and Wyoming regions, it says, are actively at work, and the miners have no cause of grievance in regard to wages, while around Scranton the situation of affairs is still better, the thousands of workmen employed by the three large mining and transportation companies never having been better paid for their labor than they are to-day The suspension in the Schuylkill region has been caused by the inshility of the operators there to comply with the demands of the workmen, and the refusal of the workmen to accept the prices offered by the operators.

At the Ladies' meeting at the Foundling Asylum, citing donations of every description for the Institu-She reminded them that the Asylum as yet had no endowment, and had to be sustained entirely by begging, or voluntary contributions. In the mean time, while there is a decided increase in the number of foundlings, there has been a decrease in the amount of dosations and subscriptions. Four hundred and sixty four children have been found in the basket. Last week thirty came in while scarcely as many dollars had been received. As a remarkable circumstance and a sad commentary upon the utter heartlessness of unhallowed passion, is the fact that, among the many children sent, whose parents are known to be wealthy, a two dollar bill is the largest amount that has accompanied any child .-While the Foundling Asylum is a charity benefiting the whole city of New York and therefore having claims upon all, let us not forget that our own Sisters of Charity are the ones upon whom the burden of responsibility falls most heavily, and the duty of Oatholics to the Institution therefore becomes twofold. A grant from the State has conferred sufficient ground in the upper part of the city for the erection of a suitable 'Maison des Bulans trouve.'-Let us see that the house is erected with as much dispatch as possible. - New York Tablet.

A STRANGT STORY - Boston [Massachusetts] has sensation story Recently, in a town hard by, a public ball was given. The daughter of a couple who keep a boarding house set her heart on going and in company with one of the boarders, who is designated J.' The girl's parents objected to her going to the ball, especially in company with . J., but she said that she was determined to go, and that if she could not go with . J.' she would 'accept the company of the devil should be offer to attend her. On the night of the ball she slipped out of the house in proper trim except that she had to buy boots for the occasion; and having procured these she was returning to put them on, when she met 'J.,' as she supposed, and he persuaded her to go with him to the ball at once, and change her boots in the ladies' dressing-room. 'J.' was her partner in the first dance, but afterwards disappeared until supper time, when suddenly presenting himself, with rather frivolous excuses for his absence, and inviting her down to the supper room. Offended by his neglect, she said she would return home at once, and he attended her thither. Very little was said by either party until they had nearly reached the house, when 'J.' informed his companion that he was not going in; and presenting her with a beautiful pearl handed pen knife, and asking her when she used it to think of him, he suddenly left her. The gir!, on telling her mother all that had passed, was astonished at learning that J.' had not been out of the house since early nightfall, and went to bed before the hour at which the bali began The girl refused to believe it, but after some discussion her mother took her to 'J's' room and there he was seen calmly and profoundly sleeping. Nothing more could be said, and the daughter ratired for the night. A strange sound shorty after. wards brought the mother to the girl's chamber, and she was found with her throat cut with the penknife given to her by her companion at the ball. She lingered until noon, and then died, declaring that, remembering what she had said in her determination to go to the dance, she used the knife because she was over-