great number of Protestants in Dublin. Although the success of Mr. Cogan's motion rendered all further efforts unnecessary, the Catholics here will not soon forget the kindliness of feeling and true liberality that dictated this spontaneous aid proffered by the Rev. Wm. Carroll, A.M., Protestant Rector of S. Bride's and the other Protestant gentlemen who exerted themselves in this matter: 'To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled - The humble petition of the undersigned Protestant inhabitants of the City of Dublin, showeth-That your petitioners regard the proposed enquiry into monsetic and conventual institutions as an invasion of the private homes of individuals, and as repuguant to the principles and the spirit of religious equality, on which modern legislation professes to be based. Your petitioners therefore pray your honourable House either to discharge the order for a committee of eaquiry into said institutions, or to subject to the like erquiry all similar institutions Protestant as well as Catholic, in the kingdom. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.'

Control of the Contro

More Tenant-Right. - The Sub-Sheriff of the county of Limerick, John Ryan, Esq, accompanied with the usual insignia of the law, came on the lands of Lizard [Near Galbally] on Tuesday last, the 10th ult, to execute an injunction from the Court of Chancery for possession of 42 acres held by a most industrious and improving tenant, James Landers, who has been in possession for the last twenty years. It appears twenty years ago the pregent occupant became a sub-tenant to the above portion of land, then a bog, which, with tweety-five acres let to other tenants, was held by Mr Thomas Fitzgerald under a lease for the life which expired in Angust last. On getting possession Landers commenced draining and reclaiming his land; and during the period of his occupation expended over £200 besides paying a good occupation rent, and having his last November rent paid, but notwithstanding he has been thus summarily dealt with without a notice to quit or ejectment. A letting of his portion of the land without any regard to the remaining portion, though held under the same terms, was advertised last March, but from his position, and the advice be received, he did not anticipate such a step would or could be resorted to. Such a proceeding speaks for itself, and the sooner such a power to do mischief is removed the better for the country and for the poor tenant, who can thus be deprived of twenty years' labor in one fell swoop, and thrown on the road without writ, writing, or reason .- Cork Merald Correspondent.

Colonel French moved for a new writ for the borough of Sligo in the room of Major Knox, whose election has been declared void. The Solicitor-General for Ireland said the matter was at present under consideration of the Government, and he hoped shortly to be able to make a statement upon it. -There was no doubt that the borough had always been corrupt, and if any future proceedings were taken, its antecedents would not be lost sight of -If it were found that it came within the Corrupt Practices Act the Government would fearlessly do their duty. Mr. D. M. O'Conor insisted that the case against Sligo was not so bad as bad been represented, and said the Commissioners had only reported 17 persons as having received bribes. Mr. C. Raikes regretted that the Government had not availed themselves of the opportunity of explaining what their policy was with reference to the redistribution of seats in Ireland. The motion was withdrawn.

WATERFORD ELECTION .- The Irish Times says-The friends of Mr. P. J. Smyth held a meeting this evening in the Imperial Hotel, for the purpose of receiving the draft of a memorial to the house of Commons, praying that the conduct of Baron Hughes, who tried the Waterford Election Petition, be investigated and also praying that the present law regulating the hearing of Election Petitions be The memorial was adopted amid great changed.

THE LEITRIM MAGISTRACY -A warrant has been issued by his Excellency to Mr. Coffey, Q.C., empowering and directing him to hold an enquiry at Drumshambo as to the eligibility of a Mr. McKeown chiefly on the grounds of the social status of the new justice, and the matter was brought before the House of Commons a short time ago on the motion of Lord Orichton, M.P. for Enniskillen. The subject became the occasion of some unmannerly attacks on Lord Granard and the Lord Chancellor by the Conservative press.

A presentment sessions was held to-day at the court house, Ennis, the chief applications of public interest being those by inhabitants who sought comrensation for malicious ir juries, and whose windows were demolished by the street mob upon the night of the return of O'Donovan Rossa as member for Tipperary, when numbers of traders refused to obey the call of the Nationalists by lighting up their houses. Dr. Oullinan presided, there being eight other magistrates and nine associated cess-payers in attendance. The claimants all attended and having certified to the respective amounts sought for, all were unanimously presented for without deductions, the entire sum to be levied off the parish of Drumoliffe, which embraces the town of Ennie, the claimants to to be exempt from assessment in the collection of

THE IRISH DEEP SEA FIRMERIES-It is well known that a large source of wealth has for years lain undeveloped around the coast of Ireland. The deepsea figheries of that country are capable of producing a vast amount of valuable food, and would, if judiclously worked, give employment to hundreds of men. Somehow or other, however, this industry appears never to have been properly cared for, and although fishery companies have been established from time to time at various stations around the coast, the speculations have invariably failed. It is gratifying to learn that at Kinsale, county Cork, vigorous and successful efforts are being made towards developing the deep sea fisheries of that port. Upwards of 200 well-appointed boats, manned by from 1,200 to 1,300 men, are now engaged in the fisheries This spring the capture of fish has been exceptionally good. Last week the average take per boat was estimated at (on the lowest calculation) 15,000 per week, the value for each boat for the week being £135. Some beats are known to have taken £90 worth of fish in one night. As soon as the fish are caught they are packed in ice and shipped off to England. Two weeks since three steamers and a outtor left Kinsale for Milford, and two steamers for Holyhead, all heavily laden with fish, in one day. As soon as the vessels leave for Milford a telegram is despatched from Kinsale announcing their departure, and a special train is in readiness to convey them, with as little loss of time and in as good condition as possible, to London. Sometimes the take of fish at Kinsale is so great that three special trains are employed in one day to convey the fish from Milford to the English markets.

On Friday, 6th ultime, as Acting.constable Dinsen, Rosbercon station and Sub constable Sherwood were travelling on a car from Kilkenny, near Dangan Wood, Inistingue, they found J. B. Shehan, Rsq., Sub- Inspector of the Thomastown district lying helplessly on the road. They learned that Mr. Shehan's horse had taken fright, and threw him at the place they found him. Constable Dineen and Sub constable Sherwood raised him up and placed him on the car, and brought him slowly to Thomastown The horse was recovered by Sab constable Sherwood On being removed to his residence Mr. Shehan was

The following is the text of a petition adopted by found to be very much hurt, particularly in the leg as in this case, an excitable nation, a substantial | Paul, and Lee Oroft chapel, which was purchased which was greatly swollen.

The Orangemen of Stewartstown, acting upon their traditional batred of Popery, have been making a display of their insulting intolerance in a most diagracaful manner. There is at present in the Ca tholic Church of that town a mission being held, at which the Catholic inhabitants of the town and furrounding country attend in large numbers; and a few evenings since, whilst a large congregation was assembled in devotional attention to the ministra tions of the reverend fathers who are giving the mission, they were disturbed by the drumming and fifing of a body of Orangemen, who marched past the church with the very laudable and Christianlike intention of annoying and insulting their Catholic neighbours who were engaged in prayer, and some of the fellows even fired shots opposite the church It need scarcly be remarked that this conduct was quite sufficient to irritate and incense the people, so unbecomingly interrupted in their religious worship; but happily they had the good sense and judgment to be guided by the advice of those who always preach patience and forbearance, and permitted the perpetrators of this wanton outrage on common decency and decorum to pass unnoticed, and thus frustrated their palpable attempt at getting into collision with people who were offering them no offence.

The Leabhar-na-huidri, an ancient Irish collection of writings, will shortly appear in fac-simile. The proof sheets are being revised at the Royal Irish Academy. The book, which takes its name from having been originally written upon the akin of a red calf, is of a very early date, and was preserved at the Abbey of Clonmaccoise The numerous philological value.

Time Works Wonders .- When we opened the Newry Telegraph' on Thursday morning, and looked at the first sentence in one of its leading articles, we thought we had made a mistake, and that it was some National journal we were reading. On examining it more closely we found that it was the 'Telegraph,' and imagine our surprise on reading the following remarks :- 'We are among those who believe that the future weal of Ireland depends on the fermation and operations of a National Party. It is acknowledged on all hands that the government of this country by Great Britain in past years was a disastrous government. Our national language was In fact, all British legislation tended to proscribed. the degradation of our land. The legislators and people of England have been always in the grossest ignorance as to the state of Ireland. They were so in the days of Roman Catholic supremacy in the empire, and they have been so under what may be called the Protestant regime. In the days when the Roman Catholic power exercised supreme sway in England our land was downtrodden and oppressed : and most unbappily during the period of Protestant ascendancy the British people have looked upon our population of all sects as inferior to them.' This is the sort of argument we and others have been using for nearly a quarter of a century, and amongst our opponents was our Newry contemporary, who contended that England had treated Ireland fairly, and that no better government could be found than that which was exercised over the Irish people. The truth has at length dawned on his mind He now observes how every effort was made to degrade us, and render us a poor and beggarly nation. We congratulate our contemporary on the important change in his sentiments, and, believing him sincere, we tender him our hand, and welcome him to the National party.—Dandalk Democrat.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARLY. - Head Constable Patrick Callaghan has been transferred from this town to Robertstown, County Kildare, upon his promotion to the rank of Head Constable, for which grade he a short time since passed a highly successful examination. His servitude in the force extended over nineteen years, seventeen of which he passed in Seldom does it happen-in fact, the this town circumstance is almost unprecedented -that a man of this term of service gains promotion to the rank of Head Constable, and it is not too much to assume that promotion in this case is an indication that what Mr Callaghan had not in point of time, he must have made up for in the efficient manner in which he dis charged his duties to the Crown. It is but just to for the magistracy. Mr. McKeown received the Mr Callaghan to state the be never used those powcommission of the peace from the Lord Chancellor ers with which members of the force are invested for on the recommendation of Lord Granard Objec | the annoyance of individuals, by taking advantage tions to the appointment were made by the Earl of of frivolous violations of the law. In fact so judi garded in the light of a useful public servant, and on this account his transfer from this town will be regretted. Wexford People.

Dr Trench and 'the Little Manual '- A very curious correspondence has been proceeding between the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, and several lay and clerical gentlemen who are within his ecclesias tical jurisdiction. The source was in a letter addressed to the Archbishop by a Protestant gent'eman named Maberly, in loud complaint that a manual circulated and used to prepare Protestant children for Confirmation, plainly taught the doctrines of the Real Presence, forgiveness of sins, and prayers for the departed, and put questions founded on some which are contained in the Catholic Examination of Conscience. Dr. Trench replied that in the features of the book brought under his notice he saw nothing to call for condemnation. The letters were published, and thereupon the gathering storm burst. Seventy clergymen of the archdiocese united in a protest against the pernicious doctrines of the Manual and moreover, the adoption of the "usage and ph:aseo loge" of what their indignant and sorrowful reverences politely term "the Romish Confessional." Dr. Trench to this replied that the passages which formed the subject of the protest had not been interprettd with passion or prejudgment, and that they did not transgress fair limits. "I can only say," the note concluded. " that I would a hundred times sooner cease from the office which I hold than become the ignoble instrument of narrowing the limits of the Church." This hint appears to be very welcome in some quarters, for clerical correspondents of the Protestant papers enlarged upon it greedily, and and one of them, delighted at the "happly exposure" made by Mr. Maberley, declares that England's nolitical power has been used to place over Irish Protestants "chief pastors whom they had never chosen," and asks that the "tendered resignation of Archbishop Trench" be accepted with " respectful ", lavorqa

CHARGE AGAINST A DOCTOR .- At the Drogheda petty sessions, on Monday, Robert E. Ellis, M.D., late corner. was charged with having assaulted John Mackey, O.E and threatned his life on two occasions -first at complainant's residence at Mount Hermon, and again in the public streets On the latter occasion complainant bad to fly for his life. Complainant was apprehensive of serious bodily harm. In reply to the bench, complainant stated that he was taking charge of two of defendant's children, and that he heard him say on more than one occasion that he would cut his throat or stab himself. Defendant said be was sorry for what had occurred. Complainant was very kind to his children. He asked for God's saks to be let off on that occasion. The magistrates decided on binding him to the peace, in default of bail, to a fortnight's Imprisonment. Bail was tendered.

THE IMPROTION OF CONVENTS. - The following important letter on the effect which would have been produced in Ireland, had Mr. Newdegate's motion been carried, has appeared in the Times :-

'Sir, - The deep and earnest feeling roused by Mr Newdegate's proposed enquiry into conventual institutions if not allayed may easily kindle into a flame, which may to the grief of all true lovers of liberty, rage for years before it is extinguished.

This danger, great even in England, is infinitely greater and more imminent in Iroland, where given, | Church in Whitecroft dedicated to St. Vincent of | - (From the Saturday Review.)

grievance, and that a religious one, you have every element necessary to stir up the passions and kindle the animosity of the people. But if this excitement now rising were merely an outborst of sudden and impulsive feeling, we might hope that it might in time die away; but beyond the 'tall talk' which it is often polite and even prudent to ignore, there is in this instance an undercurrent of quiet and firm resolve which it is impossible to doubt, and may be unsafe to disregard. In England the Catholics are weak, but in Ireland they are strong, and will absolutely refuse to submit to be insulted; and it is because I see this determination unmistakeably manifesting itself that I venture on these few lines of

warning. 'I am Eoglish, but have also property in Ireland, where I have been in the habit of residing. Having been lately High Sheriff of my county, and thus been brought into contact with all sorts of people, I have good and abundant means at hand of forming an opinion on the present crisis; and there con be no doubt that the state of Ireland at this moment is highly dangerous.

Mr. Newdegate stated this was no Irish question, but an English and Scotch question.' How far this is correct a cursory examination will suffice to show. I will not enter into the details fully stated in the declaration by the Catholics of Great Britain recently published : but it is evident that excluding the question of the inexpediency of enforcing the conclusion, the arguments in favour of the course protested against in that document stand good for all three portions of the United Kingdom, and tell strongly in proportion to the number of objectionable associations existing in the country. It is further a matter glosses which it contains render it of considerable of fact that a great number of the immates of the convents and monasteries in England are Irish by birth or descent.

But more than this, it is plain, and it is fully admitted in the kindly written leading article on this subject in your paper of Friday, -1st, that the spirit and policy, as well as the latter, of English law is against the existence of these institutions, which are, and have been from remote antiquity, an invariable feature of Catholic doctrice and practice; and 2nd, that this policy is approved and supported by the public opinion of this county.

'This being so, though it was possible to avoid the consideration of the question so long as the law on this matter was looked upon as absolute, is not the fact now brought forcibly before us by the present proceedings that the laws of this country are unSited for the government of a Catholic nation, and that just in proportion to the single mindedness and fairness of our rulers, and to their determination to secure to all equality before the law, is this unfitdess increased.

'In Ireland, even under the new Coercion Bill, a special proclamation of a district is requisite before the power of examining persons where there is not a specific accusation of any individual charged can be egitimately exercised Only in the case of those relatives of theirs who aim by profession at a life of exceptional inpocence, self denial and self-sacrifica is this birthright of a British subject, jealously granded in ordinary individuals, summarily ignored Can we wonder, then and is it not right, that under such circumstances, which may at any time be their own, the Irish should seek protection by endeavouring to remove themselves from the operation of such laws altogether, rather than trust to the accidental fact of their having been allowed to lapse into disuse, or to the want of courage of those who allow 'I dare not wait upon I would.' For myself I see no valid answer to such an argument; and if, as is now proposed, a petition for the repeal of the legislative union from every parish in Ireland should be prepared in readiness for presontation to the House, at the same time with the report of the contemplated Newdegate committee, how can any Catholic decline to sign it, and how can the prayer of such a petition be rejected? To force we English could oppose force-immense. overwhelming; but the demand of a whole nation, just in its object, and firmly, though temperately and

constitutionally expressed is irresistible. That these matters are in agitation you are probably well aware. One great element of strength gainst extreme views has hitherto been the influence of the middle class, and the Catholic gentry, both English and Irish, who have by residence among and long acquaintance with the people acquired their confidence and respect. Has it suddenly been found that the friends of English connexion are so surerabundant in Ireland that you can afford to alienate that it had actually affected their heads, became so not individuals, but whole classes?

'In the hope that these important considerations may be dully weighed before it is too late, I place them before the public through your columns.

t I remain yours.
TEOMAS EVRE,
Kilke Ex-High Sheriff, Co. Kilkenny.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A great meeting of the Catholics of Yorkshire was held at the Mechanic's Institute, on Thursday evening, to consider the Government Education Bill .--The Dake of Norfolk was in the chair. Lord Howard f Giceson, Sir Charles Clifford, Rev. Provest Ren . der, and others addressed the meeting. Resolutions in support or decominational education was proposed, and agreed to with great enthusiasm .- Northern Press.

MUNIFICENT GIFT BY THE DUES OF NORPOLK -The 'Sheffield Independent' says:- ' For some time past the Catholics in this town have been making strengous efforts to build a Catholic Orphanage. A small orphanage already exists, but is found to be totally inadequate to accommodate all whom it is desirable should become inmates of it, and several children, we believe, are being taken care of in private houses. It is proposed to erect a large orphanare and industrial school upon a piece of land which has been purchased for the purpose between Worrall and Oughtibridge, the cost of the site being £3 300. A bazaar in aid of the funds was held about a year go, and since then other steps have been taken to raise the amount required. We have now pleasure in stating that his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, adding to his other munificent gifts to the town, has presented £1,000 to this fund.'

CATHOLIC PRIMITS IN SHEFFIELD -We extract the following from an article in the 'Sheffield Times,' an ultra-Protestant newspaper, descriptive of a visit to St. Matie's Church on Low Sunday: - St Marie's Church was built on the site of an old Uatholic chapel, and the first stone of the present erection was aid on Lady Day, 1846, Mr. M. E. Hadfield being the architect. The Church was completed and dedicated on September 11, 1859. Canon Walshaw is of middle-age, tall, fine looking, and of commanding appearance. He has a profusion of black, curly hair, his face is clean shaven, and a bright flush of youthful color still shows itself beneath his eyes, which are of mild, benignant expression. When attired in his canonicals the rev. gentleman commands the ad miration of his followers, who still more admire and respect him for his pastoral diligence and for the benevolence of his disposition, especially in his intercourse with and benefits to the poor. Just as an instance of his humility and kindness, I may mention that, by what was doubtless a special providence on the very day after I beheld him in all his glory of alb, chasable, and so forth, I saw him in his ordinary attire, with long frock coat, go into a third tate piscaterial establishment, purchase a crustaces, deposit it in his pocket, and enter one of the back courts doubtless to convey the offering to some poor member of his flock as a delicacy for the matutinal repest. But this is not an isolated case; for it is well known that the Catholic priests in Sheffield are most indefatigable and self-denying in their labours amongst the lowest classes of society. Besides St. selves Trade Unionists—is beyond the control of the Marie's Church, the Catholics in Sheffield have a ordinary administration of the law of England.

from the Independents. They have also schools in Surrey street and Sheaf Gardens. There is a community of Sisters of Charity in Solly street; and in Convent Walk there is a community of Sisters of Notre Dame who conduct a seminary for young ladies There is a Catholic Reformatory for Girls at Howard Hill, which is an extensive and very useful establishment.

The Echo draws attention to a printer's over light,' which appeared in its columns, headed! The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and Infidelity '

A marriage has been arranged between Lord Derby nd the Dowager Marchioness of Sallabury, which will be solemnised in the course of a few weeks.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR MANCHESTER - A railway collision took place at Miles Platting on Tuesday, between a Laucasbire and Yorkshire train, going to Manchester, and a luggage train. A first class carriage was smashed to fragments, and other carriages were damaged. Fire persons were injured, one being removed to the Manchester Infirmary, and the rest taken home.

At a meeting held in Birmingham on Monday, in favour of the release of the Fenian prisoners and against the Coercion Bill, the present Government was strongly condemned. Nearly all the speakers were Englishmen, and a resolution demanding the repeal of the Union was carried unanimously.

It is not a little remarkable that in one daily paper last week there were advertised the residences of three ex-premiers to be let or sold. Brockett-ball. Herifordshire, the favourite home of Lord Melbourne, and atter him of Lord Palmerstown, is to be let and Rodborough Manor, Lord Russell's seat, near Strond, which borough he once represented, is to be sold by suction shortly,

At the Preston police court, on Tuesday, Mary Ann Walmsley, wife of Richard Walmslely, Shepherd street, was charged with killing her son, three months old, on Saturday night During that day her husband and she were frinking and quarrelling; and fought after they went upstairs to bed at their lodgings, the child being then in bed. Burly in the morning the man found the child dead. It was given in evidence at an inquest held on Monday evening that the infant had no food during the whole of Sa. turday; but Mr. Allen, surgoon, stated it as his opinion that he had died from sufficition with the bedclothes, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. The magistrates remanded the prisoner

At Tunstal, on Tuesday, Samuel Durber, was charged with having placed a large iron nut between the cogs of one of the wheels by which the cage af a pit at the Clough Hall colliery was lowered. Fort unately, the engineman discovered what had been doue, in time to save a number of colliers from being precipitated 150 yards. The prisoner was reman-

James Thomas Hardie, commission agent, Leith, pleaded guilty at the High Court of Justiciary, Ediaburgh, on Tuesday to torging and uttering on the Bank of acotland bills of lading to the extent of £32, 596. He was sentenced to 25 years' peneal servii tude.

PROTESTANT OBJERVANCE OF HOLY DAYS .- There is no country in the world so religious as Scotland, between the ministers, preaching to the congregations and the congregations to the ministers, they have acquired habits of decorum and propriety, more especially in their method of observing Sundays and fist days, which naturally make them an example for other nations to admire and follow if they can. The Scotch journals state that Thursday was observ ed as the spring sacramental fast in Edinburgh and Leith, and, as is usual on such occasions, business was almost entirely suspended. 13,700 fasting passengers were conveyed over the North British system to various parts the country-probably for purposes of meditation. The twenty omnibuses plying between Edinburgh and Leith were overcrowded every 'tun' they made, and cabs and vehicles of every description were called into requisition by pleasure parties driving to the country. from Leith excursion steamers carried large complements of passengers, and thousands of persons thronged the docks, piers, and quays, watching the arrival and departure of the vessels. At Granton several of the Pilgrims, who had carried self denial to such an extent riotous that they had to be taken into custody, and the public houses which were opened in the evening at Edinburgh 'seemed to be doing a roating busi ness.' In fact the spring sacramental fast seems to be in Scotland something like our own Good Friday in England - a day on which we carry self-bumiliation to the lowest possible point by drinking adulterated gin and beer, and threshing miserable donkers on Hampstead-heath to show our reverence for the most holy day in the calendar. - Pail Mall Gazette. BRIGANDAGE IN ENGLAND .- Greece as it is, political

moral, and social, is a disgrace to Christendom We admit it all. But when we come to look at home, and go back a hundred and fifty years to the social condi ion of this empire - and the Greece of to-day not unfairly to be contrasted with the Great Britain of the beginning of the eighteenth century-some ugly memories present themselves The Caterans of North. Hounglow Heath Finchley Common, and Maidenhead Thicket have their records of robbery and blood. Even London streets of that day were not so much better than Oropos of this. But we may go further, or rather come nearer to the Greek brigandage and Italian brigandage are very horrid things; but anyhow they are tradilanoit They seem to be regulated by a sort of hideous etiquette, and to be adjusted into a system, if not sanctioned, at least acknowledged, by a long and inveterate abuse of right. But if we look at Greek brigandage from what they call the standpoint of ontsiders and bystanders, the question may, perhaps, profitably occur to some of us, how the general critic and student of current and extant humanity would estimate certain domestic facts of the social history of Great Britain at the present day? For instance what would be think of the state of London at this moment as regards the security of property? what of the open hire by an association of assassing at the cheap figure of five or ten pounds per victim? Given the relative proportions of the civilisation, education, law, and public authority of Greece against England, and taking into consideration the very remarkable fact that Broadbeadism in England is a new thing and a novelty in human wickedness, and, therefore, in some sense, productor of our present and living civilisation, whereas brigandage survives as a part of ancient barbarism not yet grubbed up, we very much suspect that an impartial critic or philosophic historian of civilisation would be tempted to pronounce that, crime for crime. place for place, and time and circumstances for time and circumstances, Broadhead's crime was of the two more bideous and disgraceful to us than the arrangemen's of the brigand captains are to Greece. Our blood boils with indignation that the Home Secretary, or whatever he is, at Athens, cannot or will not detect the murderers of our poor fellow-countrymen in Attica; and at this very moment Mr. Secretary Bruce-so he says in his place in Parliamenthas received no complaint that the Manchester magistrates have not done their duty, either in prevent-ing or detecting the perpetrators of the outrages on Mr Johnson, or in proteoting that gentleman's life and property for the last twelve months. Authority in its most official impersonation owns that the state of things at Manchester—a mere matter of systematic arson and murder directed against a tradesman only because he carries on his business in a way displeasing to an organised band of brigands, calling them-

F. D. T. writes to us as follows in the way of a suggestion to Mr. Newdegate :- Will you permit me through the columns of your valuable paper in all sincerity to suggest to Mr. Newdegate and other auxious philanthropists who, are so sager to bring under their supervision the convents of Great Britain, that, notwithstanding their late defeat, there is a field of exquiry of wast importance still open to them, wherein they may do real service to society without stirring up any religious animosity? There are hundreds of establishments throughout the land wherein young men and young women are congregated together and immured for many long hours every day, and where no provision whatever is made by the 'Superiors' for their protection against the most immoral influences They are called factories; and acquaintance with them forces the conclusion that it will be of little use to plan measures for the extention of education among the working classes unless we also educate our manufacturers to a deeper sense of their responsibility in regard of the moral conduct of those who congregate within these establishments. With a few rare exceptions, the factories of Eugland are hot-beds of corruption for the young; and manufacturers care not to trouble themselves to counteract the sad effects of the im. moral influences which surround the young who work within these enclosures. We have had Parlia. mentary ecquiry into the state of our public schools, sanitary arrangements have been regulated by law in our factories, and an inquisition into convents has been proposed and happily defeated; but there is no enquiry more needed than the one I anggest; and I venture to ascert, without fear of contradiction, that a Parliamentary er quiry into the moral condition of our factories, the dangers our youth are subjected to therein, and the remedies to be applied, would be not only a real gain to society, but would disclose a state of things of the sad existence of which the public generally have little or no adequate conception. Now here is an enquiry absolutely necessary, for without it no real amelioration in the condition of the working classes of England can truly be expected. - Tablet.

OUR PROTESTANT JUDGES. - The 'Times,' in at-

tempting to answer the recent protest of the Catho-

lies of Great Britain, said with an air of injured in-

nocence:- We claim in turn, a more charitable interpretation of Protestant motives than is evinced in either of the memorials before us.' Now, whether the 'Times' is entitled to make any such claim shall plainly appear from its own description of Protestant motives and feelings ever since this controversy.began. 1. 'There are numbers of educated men in this country who have not the smallest leaven of Exeter Hall in their composition, and would yet be pleased to see convent doors open to some public commissioner, and the race of confessors, superiors, and the rest brought under control' [April 11]. The duty of putting a charitable interpretation upon this state of mind is of course evident 2. As to Roman Catholic numeries we believe that if it were reported that in a convent at Chelsea or Islington or any other prossic neighborhood, a nun had been bricked up last week by the judgment of three superiors with the full sanction of the Bishop, there would be millions to believe it' [April 11]. Such is the state to which this well-meaning English people has been reduced by men like those who aid and abet Mr. Newdegate, and upon whose motives we are required to put a charitable construction. 3. 'The ordinary Roglishman is fairly tolerant of the Romanist speculative belief, but it is quite different with such things as the celibacy of the priesthood, enforced confession and conventual vows' [April 11]. That is, the model Protestant is fairly, and only fairly, tolerant of Catholics so long as these refrain from putting their belief in o practice. Naturally, therefore, the ordinary Englishman' yearns for some pretext, more or less plausible, for 'bampering the freedom and suppressing the existence of Conventual and Monastic institutions ' These are the ends imputed to certain persons by the Catholic protest, with perfect accuracy, and no breach of charity, as the testimony of the 'Times' itself has proved. Let us now turn to the 'Pall Mail Gazatte' for its testimony as to Protestant feeling. Thus it spoke after Mr. Newdoga'e's success. 1. 'It cannot be denied that the English Romanist priests, and the set of laymen and women who surround them, will be the better for a lesson of a certain kind' [April 1]. Note the kindly feeling of this description of the English Catholic community. The writer night almost be an opponent of denominational education, which, as we are told, is the great obstacle to that state of mutual so sincerely desired by some people 2 'It is well that the English Romanists should from time to time be made aware of the intense dislike and distrust with which they are regarded by the vast majority of Englishmen and Scotchmen, &c.' [April 1] The multitude which goes with Mr. Newdegate certainly suspects the Roman Catholics of the most

monstrous practices in their convents' [April 30]. Such confessions might be greatly multiplied; but the foregoing give us a sufficiently definite picture of the Protestant feelings and motives upon which we ought, in the opinion of the 'Times,' to put a more charitable interpretation. In truth, however, we Catholics do not need such admissions to enlighten us as to the prejudices and disposition of the majority of Protestents. We are quite alive to facts, and are perfectly well able to judge them for curselves. But after all, 'the real reasons,' says the 'Times' of May 2, 'why an enquiry into conventual life is in some sort inevitable,' are, 1. the necessity of some restriction upon the practice of dedicating property to perpetual Catholic trusts; and 2 ' the conclusion that in a free State the right to abandon her vows be brought home to every nun, and its operation rendered certain and secure.' So much for the objects : now for the instruments of the enquiry. 'It must be remembered,' says the Pall Mall Gazette, ' that there is no presumption in this country in favour of the spiritual value of affiliation to a religious order. Most Englishmen regard it as a long step towards perdition, while those who look upon it most leniently consider it a foolish and lamentable act.' And yet, to doubt whether Catholics are likely to find impartial judges in men whose opinions range between these two extremes, and to protest against a trial not only of individuals but of one of the greatest institutions of the Church by its declared enemies, is pronounced by the Times to be working ourselves into the temper which impels the Malay to run amuck against the world. Protestants should learn that they never can be judges, but must always remain parties to the cause .-

UNITED STATES.

DIGGREE OF BURLINTON, Vr. - This is probably one of the smallest dioceses in America the Cathhlic population not numbering over 34,000 souls. There are parishes in New York any two of which would have a larger number of people than the diocese of Burlugton, which comprises the State of Vermont. The present Bishop of that diocese is the Right Rev. L. De Goesbriand, D.D., who was raised to the epis-copal dignity on Oct 30th, 1853. The Vicars General are very Rev. Thos. Lynch and very Rev. Z. Duron, with Rev. J. M. Closrec as Chanceltor.

New York, June 1 - Joseph E. Isaacs, a dismond broker, was enticed to a room in the St. Nicholas Hotel this morning, and there chloroformed, bound and robbed of \$200 in cash, valuable rings, and other property. The robbers are supposed to be two Itallans named Carlo Dejalis and Joseph Cheval, who have thus far escaped arrest.

New York, May 31 - The break in the French cable has been demonstrated to be about 285 miles east of the Massachusetts shore, off the South-west corner of Cape Sable. The office of the company in this city to-day removed to the Western Union Telegraph building.

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