vengeance. There is a secret organization to prevent libe exercise of the landlord's legal rights, and its power is exerted sometimes without the sanction of the tenents; but probably in many instances they are willing to be coerced by it where there is an ad vantage to be gained under its reign of terror. Van sage and or agent yields to demands which are made others more exacting will be pressed upon him. If he refuses he incurs the risk of forfeiting his life. While the general condition of the country is trangell and orderly, there is no place totally exempt from the secret influences of agrarianism. The attemption the life of Mr D'Atoy Irvine is an example of it in Fermanagh, one of the most peaceful counties in the North. Another instance may be mentioned to show that its spirit has penetrated Kerry, where the mass of the people are as well disposed and obsdient to the laws as in any part of Ireland. A threatening letter was lately addressed to Mr. George Sindes, of Listowel, agent on the property of Lord Ormathwaite. No cause could be assigned for such an outrage, as the estate is managed with liberality and kindness, and Mr Sandes is universally respected. The fact that he is an agent is all that can he alleged against him. It is gratifying to observe that in bis case, as in some others, the tenantry have to do with them. Since then they have been let for come forward spontaneously and expressed their abhorreace of the act. An address, bearing the signatores of some 50 tenants and laborers on the property, declares their sentiments in warm and mphatic terms. They declare with honest plainness that they cannot believe there is any 'real reason' why Mr. Sandes should have to seek protection; that the letter was the act of some base miscreauts anconnected with the estate, who wanted, for their own private ends, to create annoyance; and that he has nothing to fear from the tenantry. They bear grateful testimony to his kindness, and offer the strongest assurances of their friendship and of their desire to see the authors of the latter brought to justice. Mr. Sandes, in his reply, reciprocated their generous feeling, and while he makes it clear that precautions were necessary to insure his safety, he states with becoming spirit that no attempt at intimidation shall prevent him from discharging his daty faithfully to the best of his ability No reasonable person can doubt the necessity of putting an end to a state of things which spreads disorder and alarm in even the most peaceable localities .- Times.

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EXPOSURE OF THE 'INISH CHURCH WISSIONS. - Some important changes have occurred since the 10th of M.v. 1866, but there is one which in an especial manner deserves notice in the columns of this journal On the date we have mentioned, Dr. Trench, for the first time, identified himself with the no orious ' Irish Church Missions,' by writing a letter to the London Times, in which he gave a glowing account of what he saw in a recent visit which he had paid to Connemara in company with the late Bishop Plunket Previous to the tour, the funds of the missionaries had so sensibly diminished, more particularly the contributions from England, that the Rev. Dillas, Rev. Cory, and other 'managers' of the missions were in great fear that the game would soon be un; and what move next? was the questi n to which their attention was directed. In bis dilemma a happy thought' occurred to Dallas, if we are rightly informed, and that was, to enlist Dr. Trench, whose knowledge of this country was so very limited, that it is probable he had not, up to that time, even heard of Connemara. The upshot of the negoci tion was, that Dr. Trench consented to visit West Connaught, and it is unnecessary to state that all the agencies of the 'mission' organisers were set at work to fool him to the top of his bent. That they fully succeeded in the pious task the letter which the Archbishop hastened to print in the Times bore indubitable evidence. The number of 'converts' was dwelt upon with unction; the large congregations which attended the different services were wonderful to behold; and then the children which were to be found in the schools which he visited. marked the great progress of the 'Reformation' in West Connaught. Had Dr Trench looked about as he journeyed in his carriage through Connemara, it is probable that he would have seked himself, where do these 'converts' reside'? But be took all he heard for granted, and published it as if it were the result of his personal inspection. In the interest of truth, a Special Commissioner was sent from the office of the Evening Post, to ascertain what truth there was in the statement published by Dr. Trench. we wave the facts as our readers may remen ber. It is not now necessary to republish the details, as furnished by our Commissioner-suffice it to sry, that he fully explained the modus operandi by which a congregation of say 200 or more persons were present at the churches and a larger number of chil dren were in the schools visited by Dr Trench. Being given two or three hundred assembled at the first point visited, it only required the aid of a number of Irish jaunting cars to ensure a similarly large attendance at every other destination along t e roule: and in addition to the facility thus afforded in the work of astonishing the Archbishop, the drivers of those vehicles were unconsciously pressed into the service, and being all Catholics, were put down in the enumeration as so many 'Roman Catholics' in attendance .- Dublin Evening Post.

May 12. - Another attempted assassination in the county of Westmeath attests the desperate character of the Riband avatem in that county. Accounts reached town yesterday that as Mr Hickson, sub inspector of constabulery, was driving to Castle Pollard, in company with a clergyman, who had been dining with him at a triend's house after attending a fair, a shot was fired at them, and some pellets were lodged in the tax cart in which they were seated. Fortunately, both genilemen escaped unburt. No cause can be assigned for this outrage, and various conjectures are offered as to whether the shot was intended for the sub-inspector or the clergymau, or whether they may not have been mi taken for some other persons. In whatever aspect it may be viewed, it is a proof that the Coercion Act, which has been lately applied to this county in all its severity, has not yet had the deterrent effect upon the lawless classes which was expected by the friends of order. Westmeath, however, has been for many years a hothed of Ribandism, and it ought not to occasion much surprise or disappointment that its tefractory spirit has not been as yet aubdued. An example of its condition is related in a letter to the 'Daily Express' by Mr. George J. Hornidge, J P. in the London press. In his case, at least, there is | no loundation for the charge that he rested his tenants with any harsbuess or illiberality, or that the intlaidation to which be has been subjected had its origin in a series of injustices. He states that for Bearly seven years he has withstood the demands of to a demand urged up in him without any presence soner, being closely guarded by police and in constant dread of assessination. The casus belli was not be cows for rent, but arose on of the following ourbg year by getting the first of a series of letters of young persons balling from almost 'all kindreds,

his sepants. An audicient offence to provoke their farms to a man in the parish. Thicking that, as no over, he determined on taking a grazing stock for some time. Next year the lands were let to a tenant | or acquaintances were invariably readily admitted. on the property; but on the day after the contract was made the new tenant received a threatening letter, and at once gave them up. In November, 1864 a respectable farmer named Killaghan, who was supported by the Roman Catholic priests and by the intelligent and orderly inhabitants of the district, ventured to take the farm, and supposed that he would be allowed to hold if, but a set of determined outrages followed. In June, 1866, Mr. Hornidge, while walking to church, was met by two men and fired at, but received no injury. It was incorrectly stated that he was seen limping about from the effects of the shot, but he is hale and vigorous. though advanced in years. In addition to the attack on the agent, the tenant was besten, the bailiff on the estate was fired at and, finally, in March, 1867, Killaghan himself was fired at and severely wounded. This outrage showed such a determination to take his life that he gave up the lands in November The agent endeavoured to adjust the difficulty by dividing the lands equally among the surrounding tenants, but much as land is coveted they would have nothing grezing until the 1st of the present month, when notices were posted warning the people not to send any cattle in on the farm under the penalty of death. In consequence of these notices no stock has been sent in, and matters are now at a dead lock There is no doubt that all the outrages have aprung from the one source, and Mr. Hornidge and the landlord see to alternative but to let the lands to the 'man in the parisb,' or continue to live in a state of anxiety and terror Four extra police were quartered in the locality until lately, and a tax imposed on the inhabitants for their maintenance, but they are now withdrawn, and instead of them he has two constables told off for his special protection who occupy barracks in his yard. There is a charming picture of rural happiness! Mr Hornidge says: -

'I have had long and extensive deali gs with tenants, both on the properties of others and on my own, and always found them easily dealt with. To them I can fearlessly appeal whether on the properties I am connected with a barsh or uninst act was ever done by me, or ever a case of distraining for rept or electment?

What statesman can solve such a problem as this narrative presents?

NIGHT -The attack on Mr. Hickson occurred within two miles of Castle Pollard. He left his Louse there about 10 o'clock, in the tax cart, with a friend : they proceeded but a short distance, and were slowly ascending the bill, when the volley of shot was discharged by the men standing on the bank close be side them. The night was cleer, and their escape was marvellous. Une shot grazed the backboard of the tax cart within a few inches of them. Another shot entered the felloe of the wheel, and the third passed through the dashboard, between their levs. After the first volley two more shots were fired, bappily without offect.

On Monday night Mr. Robert Shields, of Sarahstown, near Crossakiel, County Meath, w s fired at through the window of the ball of his house while be was ascending the staircase Some grains of shot touched his cheek. He had a grass farm, which the tenant said be dared not hold, and gave up. He attempted to put cattle on it himself.

A singular application was made in the Court of Queen's Bench by Mr Bu t, Q C He moved, on bebalf of Morgan Harris, one of the electors of the County Longford for liberty to file a criminal informarion against Lord Greville for a breach of the Corrupt Practices Act, amounting to a misdem-anour, by remitting a large sum of money for the purposes of the last election to the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, a person who was not the expense agent He relied upon the terms of the Act, and evidence of the fact contained in the affidavit of the applicant and the report of the trial of the election petition. The Lord Chief Justice stated that the Court would take time to con consider the matter, and give judgment on the motion this morning. Such a proceeding has been spoken of for some time, but it was no doubt reserv. ed until the eve of the election, when it would be a more effective piece of strategy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Pall Mall 'Gazette' tells us how English Protestants commemorate the death of our dear Lord npon the Cross:-

We are a Christian people, and of course pay due bonor to the day on which the most solemn event in the history of our religion is commemorated The sentiment excited may, however, take very different forms, and we published on Saturday accounts of two celebrations, which formed a rather singular contrast. An enermous crowd of Londoners took adventage of the 8-c ed day to retire to the Orystal They did not, however, devote themselves Palace exclusively, if at all, to appropriate meditation. On the contrary, it would appear that they indulged in distractions of a very bilarious character. We read of velocipedes careering through the gardens, of a grand display of waterworks of a sheikh upon an Arab steed, and a procession of dromedsries ridden by prgross in gorgeous costume and of performances by trained wolves. The British public, it is said, struggled with charac eristic vigour for 'the shilling tea,' and solaced themselves at intervals by the game of 'kiss in the ring' There was, of course a certain admixture of sacted music which may be supposed to have given in some sense a certain orthodox flavor to the rather secular amusements described; but it seems to have been a good deal more of a concert than a religious service. On the whole. though we do not quite catch the connection between Good Friday and an exhibition of trained wolves, we may perhaps congratulate unreelves, without looking into matters too closely, that many thousan's of our fellow-citizens succeeded in making such use of the fine weather as was suitable to their tastes and capacities

One who describes himself as 'A Spotsman and a Good Protestant' wri es to the North British Daily Mail to bear testimony to the real happiness and contentment of the nuns be frequently saw at the well known Conv. at of the Sacred Heart of Rosbamp in reference to some statements which have appeared | ton .- A few years ago (be says) I was on very friendly terms with a Brazilian nobleman, then resident in London, whose two daughters, with those of a South American gentleman, were in the above institution. My first visit was unexpected, on account of the baron having to leave suddenly on important business for the Continent and L was despatched to esquire the Ribandiam, and has done so on principle. He could young ladies to the city to receive the paternal have easily purchased security and peace by yielding adicux. An entire stranger I strived at the convent at a late hour 9 p.m .- and on ringing the bell the of justice. He has steadily resisted it. although at door was opened on the chein by a nun in the usual the risk of his life. During the last four years his dress Presently the lady Superior entered the position has been little better than that of a pridrawing-room. My latter delivered and read, the lady, with the most homely and charming frankness, told me that the young ladies' boxes were being states, as represented, his seizing a poor widow's packed with dresses, &c, and that my young charges would be with meshortly. In about twenty minutes comstances. - In the year 1863 the tenant on a farm | the young ladies only red, accompanied by at east a of 70 acres, situate on the property of Sir W. B | dezin other nuns. The only doubt I had at the time Lesson, at Clonaligue, county Westmeath, became of their being under restraint was that they spoke in embarrassed, and voluntarily surrendered the lands whispers. On taking my leave of the lady Superior, to the owner. He was for iven the arrears of rent and walking up the long corridor, with my compan which be owed, and received in addition a sum of ions in the van, I felt a gentle poke in my rips, and money to enable him to emigrate He expressed on turning round I looked on the most beautiful and his gratitude for the kind treatment he received and angelic face I ever beheld. With a sweet and no claim was ever made since on his behalf or by pleasant emilethis young lady said, Disince keys any member of his family. Having advertised the of de ladies' boxes. At the portain it was only a lands to be let Mr. Hornidge (wh) is agent of the some of real affection and love-kissing and good: property) was surprised in the spring of the follow- wishes being freely interchanged among a sisterbood

his separity. The fact that he served the notices of threatening him with death if he did not let these nations, tongues, and powers, whose home I think last that the 'shucking' Fenians were again at their leave that office to the original mover of the inquiry, was happy, and whose only regret was the temporary frequently afterwards at the convent, when any friends

> The body of a child 'which had been buried alive' was found on Tuesday, close to the village of Greatham, near West Hartlepool, by one of the brethren of the hospital established in that place. This man, whose name is Davison, went into a field to cut a stick from a hedge, when, in the act of so doing, he stepped upon a small mound of newly-turned earth at the foot of the bedge. Immediately he heard the feeble cry of an infant. He instantly removed a few inches of earth and straw composing the mound, and there discovered the body of a healthy-looking female child, a few week old, decently dre-sed, with its mouth and nose swollen and bleeding ' Davison conveyed it with all speed into the village, where a doctor was sent for just in time to save its life. Information was forthwith conveyed to the police, who at the present moment are busily engaged endeavouring to detect the wouldbe murderer. It is supposed that the culprit is a person of somewhat 'respectable coudition of life.' owing to the appearance of the clothing, and from the fact that the child seems to have been well nourished .- London Telegraph.

REMNANTS OF PERSECUTION. - Whereas it is expedient,' such are the words of the Emancipation Act, to make provision for the gradual suppression and final prohibition ' of all religious orders, each person bound by religious vows, not duly reporting himself and obtaining a license, is liable to a penalty of £50 for every calendar month he shall remain within the United Kingdom. Any such person coming into the realm shall be held guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon being 'lawfully convicted,' banished for the term of his natural life. Any such person returning after having been banished shall be transported for life; any person becoming a religious or ' aiding, or consenting or assisting in the administration of, or taking any oath, vow, or engagement shall be deemed gnilty of a misdemeanour and punished by fine and imprisonment' Such are the laws which still disgrace our statute book.

A borrible murder-if not two murders-was discovered yesterday at Obelsea, near London, the dead body of a woman being packed up in a box for removal. A gentleman is also missing.

The House has got on fairly with the Irish Land Bill, for though it is still in the middle of clause 4 it has got through four pages and a half out of about thirty, and decided on the leading principles in dispute. On Monday an attempt of Dr. Ball's to re duce the length of lease which would exonerate land lords from liability to the operation of the Bill from 31 to 21 years, was defeated by a majority of 81, the Marquis of Bartington distinguishing himself in opposition to it; and the Government limited the retrospertive action of clause 3 which gives damages for eviction as distinguished from improvements, to tenants holding farms under £100, -Mr William Fowler's smendment with £100 substituted for £50 And on Thursday this clause 3, which gives damages for eviction was ordered as amended to stand part of the Bill, but not till after a vehement protest from Lord Elcho, who intimated his intention, at some future stage to propose compensation to the landfords whose property they had been confiscation. Lord Elcho's supercilious style got him isto a squab ble. He charged Mr Robertson, M.P. for Berwick shire with entertaining so blind an admiration for bis leader as to have sunk into a 'moral mol uscuous state, in which he was ready to shut his eves and open his mouth, and take whatever the Prime Miniser chose to put into it. Mr Robertson, as a Scotchman, seemed to object to being called a moral mo'lusk, and protested; whereon Mr B Osborne depte cated Scotch rows on Ireland remarked on the anomaly of having Irish measures and Scotch re viewers, and seemed reluctant to bear chapters from Robertson's History of Scotland' Mr Osborne for ber reproached Mr Gladstone with intervening too often in the debate, and not leaving the work more

completely to Mr Fortes us. The prospects of the Government bave brightened since the reassembling of the House. Not only is the Irish Land Bill proceeding with respectable speed, but Mr Newdegate's silly proposal to excite be Roman Catholics beyond bearing by raking up afresh the whole monastic question has received its coup de grace, and his success has been turned in o defeat. Mr Winterbotham speaking for the Diesen Mr Newdecate on the ground that there is no evidence whatever of physical coercion, and that 'you cannot free people's consciences by Act of Parliament,' calling upon the Dissenters, in Sydney Smith's words not to favor a greedy, growling grambling, guzzling monopoly of toleration' by Dissenters, but to claim for Roman Catholics what they desire for themselves. Mr Gladstone therenpoproposed to amend the motion for the Committee by leaving out the words empowering it to inquire inte the character of the monastic institutions, and leaving only those which direct it to inquire into the state of the law in relation to the property held by them. - which was carried by a majority of 100, -270 against 160

There is good reason to believe that Mr. Bright will not again take any active part in the present Administration Two months ago the right hon gentleman wrote to Mr Gladstone tendering his re signation of office, but was induced at the urgent request of the Premier to remain, so to speak, s sleeping partner of the firm for some time longer. knowing that if he now separated himself from his colleagues the result would be a great falling off in the support given to the Ministers by a large section of the Liberal party. But this official inactivity canno' last much longer and it is no longer a secret that Mr. Bright will ere very long tender his resignation as President of the Board of Trade. It is true that that ill health has something to do with the right bon gentleman's leaving the Ministry, but it is not the only reason. He does not approve of the Irish Land Bill, nor of the Education Bill, and, least of all, of the Irish Operation Bill. In all probability Mr. Bright's resignati o will be officially anpounced before the Whitsuntide. - Week!y Regis

The commonly received opinion in England respecting the sitting of the Commenical Council, both amongst Catholics and Protestants, is that after the dogma Infallibility has been promulgated the labours of the bishops will be over, and the assembly will mnsequently break up. This, however, is a mistake: We learn from the best possible authority that (allowing for a margin of non-working months, ear from the end of July to the comencement of September during which period Rome is deemed too unhealthe for strangers to remain in it), the Fathers have before them work which will occupy at least another vear from that time. As regards the regular clergy alone there is an immense deal to be done Many of the religious orders that only number a few members are to be amalgamated with athers; and in some of the larger orders, such as the Franciscan, Capuchins, Benedictines, &c., the differences between the various Congregations are to be abolished, and all monks of the same order are to be subject to the same Fa ther General at Rame. In like way many of the new religious orders of nuns are to be suppressed and amalgameted with other older orders, whose subjects and work are the same as their own. In France particularly the inconvenience is felt of having religious orders that consist of only two or three houses, in which it is impossible for Sisters whose work lies entirely with the poor, or to the hospitals, or in teaching, to obtain the requeite training : To reform, and so to speak, recast, thuse orders will take time, and will provide work for the General Conneil for some months to come. - Weekly Register.

A rumor gained directation on Sanday morning Conventual and Monastic Institutions himself, to exceeding two years.

departure of the ladies I was to accompany. I was place upon the premises of a Mr. Johnston, a master builder of this city, on the Saturday night previous. Mr. Johnston is honorary Secretary of the Master-Builders' Association, and the overseer of machines in brick-making; in consequence of which it appears he has been subject to continual approvance for months past. He states that he has been watchod and dogged day after day and by men whose designs he had good reason to suspect, and so well grounded were his fears that he slept at various borels in the city, and the Saturday night in question was the first night for a fortnight that he had slept under the roof of his own dwelling. He had not been one hour at home when he was alarmed by a violent concussion in his room, beyond which, however, nothing occurred, but, upon going to the lawn in front of the house, he found the fragments of a bottle encased in clay, in which gunnowder and other ingredients were collected. On further search two similar bottles were found within the garden railings charged with powder and fuses. The police subsequently discovered two additional bottles with matches and brims:one. It appears, however, that Mr. Johnston was vulcerable in more points than one, as at ten o'clock the same night his extensive timber yard was in a bleze and £1,500 worth of properly consumed. The police, it seems, are in possession of information which will lead to the discovery of the pernetrators of the ontrage, when it is to be hoped the Fenians may be exonerated from so dastardly an outrage. We may talk of the immiculate Broadhead, the Sheffield rattener, as we like but that worthy sinks into utter insignificance compared with the arrangements which colminated in the unmanly and so un-English (!) like outrage on Saturday even ng last. The 'Examiner and Times' of this city, speaking of the transaction, says :-The industrial life emongs: us lies at the mercy of a band of ruffices.' And, again, in another part of its leading article, in very plain language says :-After this (referring to the outrage) what shall we say of Rory of the Hills, of Greek brigands, or of indian thugs? £1,000 reward is offered for the arrest and conviction of the offender However of one thing I am quite certain that until it is made manifest, either by the admission or conviction of the trade unionist guilty of the outrage, and that Fenianism had nothing whatever to say to it, the MERE IRISH (who, according to Bull-ish idea, must be rebels) will remain branded with the disgraceful epithet of 'orrible Fenians.' - Manchester Cor. of

The last aristocratic bankrupt is Lord Courtenay. eldest son of the Earl of Deron. He must surely feel the family motto 'ubi lapsus quia feci' to be singularly appropriate. The Courtenays are, perhaps, upon the whole, in point of lineage, the most illustrious fami y in Great Britain, and Lord Devon is f urth upon the roll of earls. They are of the same stock as the Greek emperors of olden times. Allied lso with the house of Capet, they were regarded as relations by the old court of France, and up to 1789 important domestic events in the French royal mily were communicated to them efficially. The present peer's grandfather regained the earldom attainted in the sixteenth century, when the Earl of Devoushire played so prominent a part in English bistory-having already succeeded his cousin Vis count Courtenay. This cousin began the ruin which the present bankrupt has completed Among other ways of dissipating money he erected a theatre in his grounds at Pewderham Castle in Devoushire. two handred miles from London, and hired the very hest artists to travel from the capital and perform there. One of his familiar amusements was to scour he neighboring country in a carri-ge and four at night. At length his misconduct reached a point which compelled him to le-ve the country, and dying without a son, the immense but heavily encumbered, estates, devolved upon his cousin, who as before stated regained the excidem. About twenty years ago there seemed a chance that the whilem great house might raise itself, and see once more its socient splendor revived The present earl, after aking a first class at Oxford entered Parliament, and so soon as he found his father's affairs becoming seriously involved, resigned his seat, and obtaining the laborious office of Secretary of the Poor Law Board lived in the quietest and most economical manner, with the view of saving the old inheritance in England at least, intact for his son. The family, like too many other famous English bouses, possessed a territory in Ireland, which until the late earl went o see it had not been visited by any men family since the time of Obarles the Second pretty strong case of absenteeism, which, taken with others, serves to throw light upon the troublesome condition of Ireland in these latter days. Part of this property was sold, and mortgages were cleared iff with the product. When the present earl, whom every one esteems succeeded his father, people in Devoushire hoped that its leading man would be able to take his proper position as the first nobleman in the county. Unfortugately, such anticipations were doomed to be entirely frustrated by the conduct of his only son.

With the knowledge that it had only been by laborious work and rigid exertion of personal selfdenial on the part of his parents that the family fortunes had been in some degree resuscitated, he plunged into the most reckless extravagance. Again and again has be been righted; every possible effort has been made; his return to parliament was se oured at great cost in the hope that his mind might be turned from the excitemer t of the betting ring to that of the political areas, but all in vais. A camble has no heart. Lord Devon, now advanced in years sees all his fond hopes frustrated all his self denial wasted; the seat which it cost so much to secure compulsorily resigned, and the only son for whom he has sacrificed and striver a bankrupt. Lord Courtenay's case will prove another blow to that now rotten institution the British turf

THE GREEKS AND THE GRECIAN BEND -The Greeks never changed their style of dress. The plain robe and tunic of Phidias resembled the robe and tunic of Demosthenes; the peplum of Helen huge in similar folds to that of the peplum of Arpasia The Greeks never grew tired of the simple folds and statuesque curves of the simple dress their first sculptors has immortalized What would they have said of the Grecian Bend 'that last distortion of folly and affictation? The purest idea of the way a wom in should walk is the manner in which a milk girl carries her pail - erect, buoyant, elastic, the posom thrown for ward, the head up. Put such a child of nature, I ich or Welsh, beside a young lady walking in the absurd way now fashionanie. It matters little whether the modern belle tries to walk so or whether high heeled shoes produce in her that Chinese helplessness One would think she was trying to play a sort of female pantaloon as she minces forward with protty belplessness, some form of spinal disease being induced by every step. Farewell to what French cypics call the grenadier strides' of English woman. Women totter forward now, they do not walk. The French shuffle and the Spanish glide, are divine compared with such a style of walking as the Grecian bend produces. The 'bend' is ungraceful, unnatural and unbealthy. But it is useless to remonstrate or revile. What did Punch do against crinolines? No folly in dress was ever laughed down. whit did Higarth do against the absurdities of his day? Nothing. It is supposed that wemen's fickleness in dress arises from a desire to please man. If it dose, how is it that a folly in dress never afters one hour the sooner for all men's ridicule or dislike.

PROPERTY OF CONVENTS. (To the Editor of the London Times.)

Sir,-- Uatil Mr Gladstone answered Mr Newdegate's question last night there have been doubts; whether he intended to nominate the Committee on

work, in consequence of an explosion which took or to allow the matter to drop altogether. It now appears that though the House disposed on Monday night of the most offensive part of the proposed inquiry, there remain two others to be prosecuted by the Select Committee.

The same of the sa

The first is to inquire into the state of the law respecting these institutions. I suppose all Uatholics are aware how hardly the present state of the law presses upon them, and, being anxious to see it amended, they will not object to that part of the inquiry. Not so, however, as to the second part of the order for an inquiry 'into the terms upon which the income, property, and estates belonging to such institutions and societies, or to the members thereof, are respectively received, held, and possessed.

Allow me shortly to point out some of the grounds on which this icquiry may become, unless guarded by most stringent instructions to the committee. quite as nojust, mischievous, and obnoxious, if not quite as insulting, to the Catholics as that which was rejected on Monday.

First, with regard to convents of nuns. There is not, there never has been, any special penal legisla. tion against them. They are each and all just as free and independent before the law to enjoy all civil rights and liberties as any other women in Great They have no privilege nor immunity, and they ask for none. No ground is even alleged for interfering with their rights of property. On what principle are the inquisitorial privileges of the House of Commons to be exercised for compelling these communities and every member thereof to give an account of their possessions? What justification is there for inquiring into the private pecuniary aifairs of these ladies rather than into those of any boarding-school, club, commercial firm, or bankingbouse, with a view to publishing them in a Blue Book ? Because the superiors of a Catholic school, hospital, lefuge, or reformatory choose to regulate their own lives by certain rules in no way affecting their pupils, patients, or penitents, why are they to be put out of the ordinary protection of the law, and subjected to a public scrutiny into private accounts of family affire, and of fonds with which the State has nothing to do?

Next, there are those congregations of religious men perfectly untouched by the pencil laws, where, though the members live in community for a common purpose, the property of each remains wested in the owners as completely as if they still lived in separate establishments of their own, with a perfect freedom to stay or go, to retain or part with their property when and how they please. Under what possible pretext are these genilemen to be made the victims of a Parliamentary inquiry into their private affairs.

Lastly come those cases alluded to by Mr Matthews, where, by the force of still existing penal statutes, the result of an inquiry might be forfeiture of the property and banishment of the proprietor. Add to them the possible operation of the statutes of mortmein and superstitious uses upon Jatholic truets, and it becomes plain that part of this inquiry will be little better than a French interrogatory caiculated to discover from a suspected witness matter for criminating and ruining himself-a proceeding never yet recognized by English courts of justice.

Moreover, we have heard some of our enemies disclaim the idea of sending for nuns to be exemined before the committee. If they, or any of them, are the owners of the property to be inquired about, who else is to give the evidence want-d? If the proscribed religions men are the owners, who else is to be questioned? And if they refree to come or to answer, and criminate themselves by confessing their pen I alsabilities, what then?

Let not the Catholics and their friends be too sure that Mr Newdegate's repulse on Monday night was a total victory over into erance. Your obedient screant,

Stafford Club, May 6.

UNITED STATES.

The N. Y. 'Tribune' says that for the Fenians to attempt anything at Red River would be the height of folly; but then it adds-that is no reason for assuming that the attempt has not been planned on the centrary it is rather an argument for its credibility - a Feniso argument of course.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN WASHINGTON. - While Judge Fisher, who has recently entered upon his duties as District Attorney, was passing toward his office in Washington, J's H Bradley met him, and, after saying ' Now, sir,' or ' Now, then 'deals a heavy blow with an ordinary walking stick Mr. Bradley then closely approached Judge Fisher, when the latter threw out his foot, tripping Mr Bradley, who felt heavily to the povement, dragging Judge Fisher with him, the two rolling. At this juncture, several parties interfered separating the belligerunts and conducting them to their respective offices. Judge Fisher's ear was slightly out by the fall and his shoulder somewhat burt. Mr Bradley had meditated the settlement of a long standing difficulty with Judge Fisher whenever the latter should leave the bench for the Attorreyship and took the first opportunity hat was presented.

The preposterous and absurd rumors that a Fenian expedition was organizing or rondervousing at St Paul and Dolub. to take part in the Red River roubles, have attracted the attention of the War Department and the telegraph has been kept body for two or three days, with despatches from them to military headquarters in this city. The rumors were all chased up by the agents of the military authorities and found to be utterly without foundation -Strict orders have been received from the War De partment to prohibit the departure of any Fenian expedition, which is decidedly good. The idea of a Fenian force moving from here or Duluth to Red River is simply ridiculous -St Paul Pioner r.

A Washington despatch says: - The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed an elaborate circular to customs and revenue officers, the information contained in which is to be communicated to masters of vessels fishing on the Canadian coast. He says that the authorities of the Dominion of Canada have terminated the system of granting licenses to fireign vessels to fieb within the three marine miles of the shores thereof, expept on the southern coset of News foundland, between Cape Ray and the Ramean Islands; on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland from C. pe Ray to the Quirpon Islands; on the shores of the Magdalen Islands; and from Mount Joy to and through the Straits of Belle fele indefinitely to the northward. Fish may also be cured and dried on any portion of the local above described, except where there are settlements, when previous permission must be obtained from the inhabitants Warning is also given that by the Canadian law of May 22, 1868, any officer of the British government, employed in the service of protecting the disberies many govern board of any vessel within any harbour of Ganade, or hovering within three marine miles of the ceast and stay on board as long as she may remain within such place or distance. Also, if such vesses shall delay sailing for twenty-four hours after her master shall have been required to depart, she will .. render herself liable to be seized and brought late port, her corgo searched, and the master required, under a penalty of four hundred dillars in case of refusal, to suswer trutbfally all questions put to him touching the cargo and voyage. Also I such vessel he found fishing or preparing to fish, for to have been fishing, within three marine miles of the Cansili,n coast not included within the above-ramed limits, without a license; she shall be forfeited, with all har stores and appurtenances. Any person copposing any officer in the execution of his daty under the Canadian law shall forfeit to that government eight handred dollars, and be imprisoned for a torm not