



# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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AILEY MOORE;

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)

'Oh, well, sir—'

'Stay now—one minute—stay. I only want to say, don't judge old Nick Boran too hardly, or you won't be your mother's son. Where are you going, and what do you want to do?—that's the question.'

'Well, sir, I've a prospect of employment in Paris.'

'At what?'

'There was a little hesitation, but finally Gerald thought it best to reply.

'I hope to be engaged in drawing.'

It was decidedly *mauvaise honte* that suppressed the word 'patters'; for Gerald had been in treaty on this subject as a temporary expedient.

'Yes—I see, I see,' he repeated, as if speaking to himself.

'And Ailey's mind is made up against that boy?'

'Entirely.'

'Ah, yes—just so, just so. And,' he added, after a pause, 'your father and Ailey still remain in this place?'

'Yes, sir.'

'And where is the money?—just so—where is the money?'

'Oh, Providence will take care of them; and we have saved a little.'

'And what is there for you—for you, until you gather yourself round?'

'Very little will do.'

'Five hundred pounds—eh?'

'Five hundred pounds?' exclaimed Gerald, laughing. 'Why one hundred would tempt me to travel and try my fortune.'

'One hundred pounds!' muttered old Nick Boran. There was again a pause of a few moments.

'I beg your pardon, Mr. Gerald,' said the old man, 'let me pass you for a minute—just so. I won't keep you long—just a minute.'

And old Nick Boran opened the door of the apartment, and went down stairs. Evidently there was something odd in the old gentleman's questions and manner—older than anything Gerald had ever seen—and as evidently he meditated something very unusual to him—what thing?—what was it? He was going to give him the Madonna? or to offer him the hundred pounds? Nonsense! Old Nick Boran to offer any one a hundred pounds! But would Gerald accept it if he did? He thought he might—he might take it as a loan; he could do so much with it; work on at his darling pursuit; produce something grand; make a name, and—

'What can keep this old gentleman?' thought Gerald Moore. A quarter of an hour had already passed since he left the room.

Again the imagination became busy—busier from viewing a landscape which hung on the wall before his eyes, and the merits and demerits of which he was almost unconsciously scanning.

A half an hour had passed, and Gerald rose impatiently to ring, when a knock came, and a servant followed.

'Letter for you, sir.'

'For me?'

'The old gentleman in the large inside car, called away suddenly, sir.'

'Yes, yes.'

The servant retired.

Gerald opened and read—

MR. GERALD MOORE.

Dear Sir—Before I met you to-day, I had placed £500 to your credit at the Royal Bank of Ireland. Enclosed is receipt for same. It is a part of a larger sum, to be paid in due time, by yours, sincerely,

NICH. BORAN, Senior.

Here was something very wonderful! Old Nick Boran had sent him £500! The old man had made it absolutely his, and spoke of himself like a debtor. What could it mean? Again he read the letter, and again—but there was the fact still in black and white. On the back of the letter was written, he saw—'Providence will mind them.'

And he remembered that he had made use of these words when speaking to old Mr. Boran about the prospects of his father and Ailey; but no examination could discover more.

Full of thought, and a little anxious, Gerald took his hat and left the hotel. He made direct for the beautiful bridge (absurdly called Wellesley Bridge.) He walked rapidly, passed down Brunswick street, and gained the docks, where he was obliged to remain, to await the passing up of a large vessel. His eye passed to the opposite side, where a crowd was delayed by the same obstacle which stayed himself; and near a lamp-post, leaning, in fact, against the lamp-post—was a man whose shape and face were not to be forgotten.

Shaun a dherk was waiting for Gerald on the bridge.

Gerald was not easily moved by any one or by any circumstance, but here he felt a strong resolution necessary to keep himself tranquil. Decidedly the most wonderful man of his class, or perhaps of his time, stood near him—waited for him evidently; and this man seemed mysteriously to influence his destiny.

Shaun a Dherk was in his holiday gear; but Gerald would have known Shaun a Dherk on a throne had he seen him only on one.

As soon as the bridge was closed, Gerald walked rapidly across it, and as rapidly approached the lamp-post. He was just about to stretch out his hand ardently, when Shaun turned round and walked on—on towards the Cratloe-road.—Gerald understood him, and followed.

Shaun a Dherk arrived at a sequestered spot, and waited. He looked pale, much thinner, and more thoughtful than usual.

'My ever dear friend,' cried Gerald, 'how can I thank you! How happy I feel at last to see you! You must come over and see my sister and aunt.'

'I have seen them,' answered Shaun, in an accent which made Gerald's blood tingle. It was Irish beyond all doubt, but not the accent of a peasant.

Gerald looked his wonder.

'I am the whip of justice,' said Shaun a Dherk, 'and my mission has not yet been fulfilled. Oh, no! Hush!' he said in the same low voice, 'the arm of Providence defends the daughter of St. Senanus, and His mercy is in her father's soul. Hush! I have seen your father and aunt, and 'our own' Ailey Moore! Stay, don't stop me,' he continued, seeing Gerald about to speak; 'I have no time to wait. I come only to say—and mind me now—use the money you received to-day from old Nick Boran—it is your own.'

'You are a wonderful man.'

'A sinner! a sinner! But oh! the whip of justice on the backs of knaves!'

'But, Shaun, you are not—'

'Pshaw! Mr. Moore, I am Shaun a Dherk; and I have met one honest man at least, in old Nick Boran. I am the whip of justice! God bless you, and God protect the 'lily o' the valley. *Slawn lath!*

In a moment the strange fierce man had disappeared.

Gerald soon arrived at Mrs. Benn's—or, as it was called, 'Bennville.'

Gerald found every one in great excitement. Mrs. Benn was all ecstasy, and the old man clapped his hands; and the gentle Ailey uttered a cry of joy as he entered the door, and then stood looking at him, to glean some intelligence, as it would seem, or to discover if he knew anything of the occurrences which had taken place in his absence.

'Well, Gerald said, 'well?'

'Who has been here?' asked Ailey.

'Shaun a Dherk,' Gerald answered.

'Ah! you have seen him,' she replied.

'Yes.'

'Noble Shaun?'

'Noble indeed! But what has Shaun been saying and doing at Belleville?'

'Then you do not know?' said Ailey.

'No.'

'Come then.'

Gerald was led by his sister to the small 'hall,' where Eddy Browne looked radiant with smiles, and literally danced with exultation; thence the little group proceeded up stairs to what was called 'Gerald's room.' The door opened at the touch of Ailey, and as it swung wide there appeared right opposite, wreathed round with evergreens and sweet winter flowers, and glowing with lights which surrounded it, the favorite picture of MARY. The painter's and the Christian's heart beat strongly and fast—the companions of many a labor, and the ideal of many a dream, Raphael's sweet vision, was his own again. Gerald went down upon his two knees, and Ailey knelt beside him—a few feet behind little Eddy was prostrate, while the brother and sister cried,—

'Hail, Holy Queen, Mother of Mercy!'

(To be Continued.)

## THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

The *Journal de Quebec* professes to have picked the following information out of articles in the newspapers and speeches made at Banquets. It is, however, undoubtedly the text of the minutes agreed upon by the Quebec Conference. We of course translate.

1st. That a federal union with the crown of Great Britain at the head is the arrangement best fitted to protect the existing interests and to promote in the future the prosperity of British North America provided always that such union may be effected upon principles of equity towards the different provinces.

2nd. That the system of federation for the

provinces of British North America the best adapted in present circumstances for the protection of the varied interests of the several provinces, and the most fit to produce efficiency, harmony and permanence in the working of the union will be a general government and parliament, which will have the control of affairs common to all the country, with local legislatures and governments for each of the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward. These local governments and legislatures to have control respectively of local affairs. The admission into the union on equitable terms of the province of Newfoundland, the North West Territory, Vancouver's Island, and British Columbia is to be provided for.

3rd. The federal government and parliament are to be formed in so far as circumstances may permit on the model of the British constitution; the convention desiring thus to express its desire of perpetuating the ties which unite us to the mother country, and to serve more efficiently the interests of the populations of the different provinces.

4th. The executive power will reside in the sovereign of Great Britain, and will be administered by the sovereign or his representative, according to the principles of the British constitution.

5th. The sovereign or his representative will be the Commander-in-Chief of the forces by land and sea.

6th. There shall be for all the Confederated Provinces one general Parliament composed of a Legislative Council, and a House of Commons.

7th. In order to form the Legislative Council, the Provinces shall be divided into three parts; the first shall comprise Upper Canada; the second Lower Canada; and the third Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. These three parts shall be represented by equal numbers in the Legislative Council. In this manner Upper Canada will have 24 Councillors; Lower Canada 24; and the three Maritime Provinces 24, of whom 10 will be for Nova Scotia; 10 for New Brunswick, and four for Prince Edwards Island.

8th. Newfoundland on entering the union, will have the right to four Legislative Councillors.

9th. The conditions of admission into the union of the North West Territory, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island, shall be determined upon by the Federal Parliament and approved by Her Majesty, and with regard to the admission and conditions of admission of British Columbia or Vancouver's Island, the consent of the Local Legislatures will be necessary.

10th. Legislative Councillors are to be named for life by the Crown, under the great seal of the General Government. Legislative Councillors shall lose their seats by the fact of a continued absence during two years consecutively.

11th. Legislative Councillors must be born or naturalized British subjects, of thirty years of age, and possessed of and continuing to be possessed of real property of the value of \$4000, free from all incumbrances. But with respect to Newfoundland the property may be real or personal.

12th. The Legislative Council shall have the decision of all questions relative to the eligibility or want of eligibility of its members.

13th. The first Legislative Councillors shall be taken from the existing Legislative Councils of the different Provinces, except Prince Edwards Island. If a sufficient number of Councillors shall not be found willing to serve, the complement must necessarily be found elsewhere.

These Councillors are to be named by the Crown on the recommendation of the general government, on the presentation of the respective local governments. In the nomination regard is to be had to Legislative Councillors representing the opposition in each Province, so that all political parties should be as much as possible proportioned and equitably represented in the Federal Legislative Council.

14th. The President of the Legislative Council until it shall have been otherwise decided by the General Parliament, shall be chosen from among the Legislative Councillors by the Crown who may remove him at pleasure. He is to have only a casting vote.

15th. Each of the twenty-four Legislative Councillors who are to represent Lower Canada in the Legislative Council of the Federal Legislature shall be named to represent one of the electoral divisions named in schedule A, chap. I of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and such Councillor must reside or possess his qualification in the division whose representation is to be assigned to him.

15th. The representation in the Federal House of Commons shall have for its basis, the population determined by the official census taken every ten years, and the number of representatives shall be at first as follows:—

Upper Canada shall have.....	82
Lower Canada.....	65
Nova Scotia.....	19
New Brunswick.....	15
Newfoundland.....	8
Prince Edward Island.....	5

17th. There shall be no change in the representation of the different Provinces before the census of 1871.

18th. Immediately after the census of 1871, and every subsequent decennial census, the representation of each of the Provinces in the House of Commons, shall be repartitioned on the basis of population.

19th. Lower Canada shall never have more or less than sixty-five representatives, and the other Provinces shall have, after the census, the proportion of representation to which each shall have the right; taking for basis of calculation, the total of the representation of Lower Canada.

20th. There shall be no reduction in the number of representatives elected for any one Province, unless the total of its population shall have decreased to the extent of five per cent or more, in comparison with the total of the population of the Confederate Provinces.

21st. In computing the number of representatives at each decennial period, no regard shall be had for fractions except when they exceed half the number which would give them right to a representative, and then these fractions shall have a right to a representative.

22nd. The legislatures of the different provinces shall divide their provinces respectively into counties, and shall define the limits thereof.

23rd. The federal parliament may increase the number of its members when it shall think proper; but must preserve the proportions then existing.

24th. The local legislatures may from time to time change the electoral districts, for the purpose of representation in the federal House of Commons, and may redistribute in such manner as may be thought advisable, the representatives to whom they may respectively be entitled in the federal House of Commons.

25th. Until it shall be otherwise decided by the federal parliament all the laws on the following subjects which shall be in force in the several provinces at the date of the proclamation of the union, shall continue to be in force; viz., the laws relative to the qualification or non-qualification of persons to sit and vote in the Legislative Assemblies of each province, as well as those which regard the capacity or incapacity of voters, and oaths imposed upon voters; those relating to returning officers, their powers and duties, to elections, to the time which elections are to last, to contested elections and proceedings incident thereto; to the vacating of seats; to the issuing and execution of new writs in case of vacancies arising from causes other than the dissolution of parliament, all of which shall be applicable to the elections of members of the federal House of Commons according to the Province, for which they may be elected.

26th. The duration of Parliament shall be for five years, unless it shall be previously dissolved by the Governor-General.

27th. There shall never be a greater lapse of time than one year between the end of one Federal Session and the beginning of another.

28th. The general Parliament shall have power to make laws for the peace, welfare and good government of the Confederate Provinces, but always without prejudice to the Sovereignty of Great Britain.

29th. The following subjects shall be placed especially under its control:—

The Public Debt and Property.

Trade and Commerce.

Duties on Imports and Exports, except on the export of squared timber, logs, masts, spars, planks, sawed lumber, coal and other minerals.

The raising of money by any other mode or system of taxation.

Loans of Money on Public Credit.

The Postal Service.

Steamboat or other Shipping Companies, Railroads, Canals and other works connecting two or more Provinces, or which are prolonged beyond the limits of one of them.

Steamers navigating between the Confederate Provinces and other countries; Telegraphic communications, and the Incorporation of Telegraphic Companies.

All other works which, though situated in the Province, shall be declared in their acts of Incorporation to be for the general benefit.

The Census.

The Militia, Defences and the Military and Naval Services.

Marks, Buoys and Light-houses, Navigation and Shipping.

Quarantine.

Sea and Inland Fisheries.

Navigable waters between one Province and a foreign country, or between two Provinces.

Coin and the Coinage of Money.

Banks of Issue.

Savings Banks.

Weights and Measures.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

Interest.

Legal tenders.

Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

Patents of invention and discovery.

Copyrights.

Indians and Indian reserves.

Naturalisation and aliens.

Marriage and Divorce.

The Criminal law (except the constitution of the courts of criminal jurisdiction) comprising the procedure in criminal cases.

The power of making uniform all the laws relative to property and civil rights in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, as well as the procedure in all the courts of these Provinces. But no statute which the Federal Parliament shall pass for this purpose shall have force or authority in any of these Provinces until it shall have received the sanction of the Local Legislature.

The establishment of a general Court of Appeals for all the Confederate Provinces.

Emigration.

Agriculture.

And in general all matters of a general character, not especially and exclusively reserved for the control of the local governments and Legislatures.

30th. The general Government and Parliament shall have all the necessary powers as a portion of the British Empire, to fulfil towards foreign countries the obligations arising from treaties, existing, or which may exist between Great Britain and these countries.

31st. The Federal Government may, when it shall think fit, create new judicial tribunals, and the Federal Government may consequently appoint new judges and officers, if that shall become necessary or advantageous for the public.

32nd. All the courts, judges, and officers of the different Provinces are to aid the general Government, and to obey it in the exercise of its rights and powers; and for these purposes there shall be general courts, judges and officers of government.

33rd. The general government shall appoint and pay the judges of the Superior Courts in the different Provinces, and the County Courts in Upper Canada. The Federal Parliament shall fix their salaries.

34th. Until the lands of Upper Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island shall have been consolidated, the judges of these Provinces, who are to be named by the General Government, shall be taken from their respective bars.

35th. The Judges of the Courts of Admiralty, who now receive salaries, shall be paid by the General Government.

36th. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices during good behavior, but they may be dismissed only on an address of the two Houses of the Federal Parliament.

37th. Each Province shall have an executive officer called a Lieutenant-Governor, who shall be named by the Governor General in Council, under the great seal of the Confederate Provinces, and during good pleasure; but this good pleasure must not be exercised before the lapse of five years unless for cause, which cause must be communicated in writing to the Lieutenant-Governor immediately after his dismissal, and also by a message to the two Houses of the Federal Parliament in the first week of the next following session.

38th. The Lieutenant-Governors shall be paid by the General Government.

39th. The Convention, in thus regulating the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors, does not intend to prejudice the claim of Prince Edward Island on the Imperial Parliament for the salary now paid to its Lieutenant Governor.

40th. The Governments and Parliaments of the different Provinces shall be constituted in the manner in which their existing Legislatures shall respectively judge most fitting.

41st. The local Legislatures shall have power from time to time to amend or change their constitution.

42nd. The local legislatures shall have power to make laws on the following subjects, viz:—

Direct taxation, and the imposition of export duties on squared timber, logs, masts, spars, deals sawed lumber, coals and other minerals.

Loans of money on the credit of their province.

The creation and tenure of local offices, and the appointment and payment of local officers.

Agriculture.

Immigration.

Education (excepting the rights and privileges which the Catholic and Protestant minorities may possess with respect to separate schools in the two Canadas at the moment of the union.)