

ST. MARY'S TRAINING SCHOOLS, DUBLIN. — The Grand Bazaar. — The deep and wide-spread distress, which is driving our poor people from the land to which they had hitherto clung with such fond tenacity, is well calculated to depress the most buoyant minds, and has cast a gloom over the naturally cheerful character of Irishmen. The distant future may bring relief, but there is scarcely a gleam of hope in the present to cheer them in their desolation; and the tradition of former glory only tends to make them feel more keenly the humiliating position to which they are reduced. Sorely persecuted, however, as the faithful Irish have been, and severely tried by temporal sufferings, they have still the immense consolation of having kept the Faith steadfastly in the midst of sufferings, which have, perhaps, in their intensity and duration, no parallel in history. Amongst the many whom calamity has overtaken, none are so much to be pitied as those young girls who have been brought up in comparative prosperity and ease, and now, by some unforeseen visitation left friendless and destitute. Without skill or strength to earn their bread, and unprepared for the sudden nature of their misfortune, to contend with the stern realities of indigence, want, and frequently sickness, their lamentable position appeals most forcibly to the charity of their countrymen, whose sympathies are ever readily enlisted in the cause of the weak and afflicted. The only question we should think, with those whom God has blessed with means, is, how are those poor children to be found and effectually rescued from the misery and danger by which they are surrounded; and we answer that question by referring to the Bazaar and Grand Drawing of Prizes in aid of St. Mary's Industrial Training School. We feel sure that our readers will promptly respond to the call of the Sisters of Charity, and not only enable them to meet the necessary expenses of the establishment, but spare them the pain of refusing numerous applications of the most urgent and distressing character.

Our advertising columns contain a list of the prizes, which are certainly very numerous and of the most attractive and valuable description, so that performing a most meritorious act the buyer of a ticket has a chance of winning, for instance, a phaeton and a pair of ponies or a piano for sixpence, and the holder of the free ticket presented with each book of 20, several of which he may pass among his friends, may become the possessor of a complete library of about 200 vols. in a handsome book-case, or one of the other prizes of the separate drawing.

Looking at the undertaking from every point of view, we have no hesitation in stating our conviction that it will be most successful. — *The Catholic Telegraph.*

The execution of Michael Lynch for the murder of his father took place yesterday morning at Cork, in front of the county jail. As nearly ten years had elapsed since the last execution in that city, and in that case the victim was not a Cork man, an immense crowd, estimated at 10,000 people, was attracted to the scene, partly, no doubt, from curiosity to witness the novel spectacle, and partly from the domestic tragedy attending the crime, which was a domestic tragedy of the sensational class — the deliberate murder of a father on a lonely highway at midnight, by a young man of 28, who wished to avenge his mother's wrongs. There was also a good deal of sympathy in favour of the convict, arising from the fact that he was found guilty mainly upon his own confession. Since his conviction great efforts were made to obtain a commutation of the sentence; but the Lord-Lieutenant felt constrained to decide that the law must take its course. The wretched convict himself seemed to take but little interest in those efforts, his demeanour in prison having been characterized by stolid indifference, which showed a defect in his moral sense, if not some derangement in his intellect. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step, made a full confession of his guilt, acknowledged the justice of his sentence. His appearance excited a low murmur from the vast assembly, and when the bolt was drawn there was deep silence while the body fell. There was a convulsive struggle for two or three seconds, and all was over. After hanging the usual time the body was taken down and buried in one of the yards in the prison.

The convict Lynch, executed on Thursday, betrayed a hardened state of feeling — almost fendish. The *Cork Constitution* says: —

'To supplication he was deaf. What his clergy could do they did; but with what little effect may be judged from his answer to one who urged his attention to them; — 'No! I sent my father to Hell, and I will go there myself.' This is terrible, but we are told that it is true.'

About nine o'clock on the night of the 15th (April) over 400 Orangemen, with fires and drums, came from the county of Down, and marched through the town of Lisburne. No disturbance took place, but on leaving they fired several shots. They were closely watched by the police, but as to whether they can identify any of the party in the procession or not I could not ascertain. — *Freeman Correspondent.*

TENANT RIGHT. — There will be a great county meeting in Navan, on Wednesday next, under the presidency of the high sheriff, to adopt a petition to parliament in favour of tenant right. Honour to the men of Meath; their voice is always heard in favour of justice.

The Louth election eventuated, as I predicted, in the return of Tristram Kennedy, and the defeat of Orangeism. There can be no doubt that this event will exercise a large influence on other constituencies. The approaching Meath meeting is only the precursor of a general uprising of the long-silent populace throughout the country. Some influential individuals having, as I before intimated to you, suggested some modifications in the terms and details of the National Association, the committee of that body have, most wisely expressed their readiness to receive those parties at their meeting of the committee on the 28th inst., with a view to mutual explanation, and the cordial union of all Liberals upon the broad basis of the three charter points of the Association. As the best spirit pervades both sides, union and strength are sure to follow from the interview. The Association is preparing simultaneous petitions on the education question, so as to be in time to support The O'Donoghue's motion for a Charter for the Catholic University, which motion he has further postponed, owing to the opening of the Dublin Exhibition on the 9th prox., the day fixed for him to move it. All the friends to the University are deeply gratified at the decision arrived at by the English Hierarchy adverse to the foundation of a Catholic college in connection with Oxford or Cambridge. — *Ibid.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARMY CHAPLAINS. — A return has been prepared in pursuance of an order of the House of Commons, made on the motion of Mr. Whalley, showing the appropriation as between Protestants and Roman Catholics of the vote for army chaplains in the Estimates of the present Session. The vote for the payment of commissioned chaplains to the force is £21,417; £17,380, will go to 68 Protestant chaplains, and £4,037 to 18 Roman Catholics. There is a further vote of £19,143 for allowances to the officiating clergymen to the troops, and of this sum £11,619 will go to Protestant clergymen, and £7,524 to Roman Catholics — namely, in Great Britain, £5,192 to Protestants, and £3,372 to Roman Catholics; in Ireland, £2,018 to Protestants, and £2,043 to Roman Catholics; and in the colonies, £4,409 to Protestants, and £2,109 to Roman Catholics. There is also a vote of £1,401 for chaplains of military prisons; Protestant clergymen receive £1,216, and Roman Catholics £185. The result of the whole is £30,215 to Protestant clergymen; £11,746 to Roman Catholics. — *Times.*

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER. — Various rumours and surmises, all of them equally unfounded are naturally floated in Protestant as well as in Catholic circles, as to the appointment of a successor to our great Cardinal, deceased. It is almost unnecessary to state that no layman is or can be in possession of any certain information on a point of so much interest to us all. Nor, supposing anyone to be acquainted with the name of the Archbishop of Westminster elect, or with the names nominated by the Chapter of Westminster and sent to Rome for the approval of the Holy See, could he make such information prematurely public without a gross breach of duty, and a flagrant impropriety. It is however no premature revelation to state that the name of Monsignor Manning is on the lips of many, and to their opinion we ourselves incline. Our reasons we cannot explain. Time will show, nor will our suspense be of long duration. The Church of Westminster is not (happily) situated in the domains of a Victor Emmanuel or any such Catholic potentate, who can protect the widowhood of a diocese and of a province. We await the provision of the supreme authority in as calm and dutiful confidence that the best selection will be made, as that such provision will have due course and take effect without any extraneous or unwarrantable interference. — *Weekly Register.*

THE LAST NO-POPEY BUBBLE. — A new bubble has just flashed before the eyes of Mr. Newdegate —

"A bubble bright as ever hove
Blew from fancy or from soap."

It is a very topping bubble, a big bubble, a promising bubble every way. If it had only been blown to its full magnitude it would have been quite a godsend to a certain class of Christians. But unluckily the bubble broke before Mr. Newdegate or the Protestant Alliance could turn it to account, and there is too much reason to fear that nothing can ever be made of it. This will be a source of great regret to many. The truth as far as the papers give it, may be thus summed up: — Early on the morning of Sunday week, a girl in Covent dress and carrying a bundle, presents herself at a railway station, and inquired where she can get breakfast. Being referred to a neighboring inn, she rouses the landlord and represents herself as a runaway Nun, escaped from a dreadful nunnery, and resolved at all hazards never to peril her liberty again, or to brave the dangers, moral and physical, of the New Hall Convent. Kindly taken in by the host and placed under the care of the hostess, she begs to change her Covent dress for a plain one, and by her remarks and appearance leaves the impression that she is in a condition not generally considered respectable in an unmarried woman. But one inference could be drawn from that circumstance. She had been in the Convent since the 11th of June last, and having never left it, or been in the society of any of its inmates, nothing could be clearer than her conviction was due to the acts and immoralities of her spiritual advisers, one or more of them. She described the proceedings in the Convent as being everything that they should not be, and related how she had contrived to escape from a window during the night.

Now this, it must be confessed, is a very exciting story, and if we were a Protestant association or a member for North Warwickshire, we should wish nothing better in the way of testimony to the need of a Government inquiry into the management of nunneries, and a periodical inspection of them. Does not the case prove unmistakably how cruelly girls are kept in those dark institutions against their will? How dangerously their virtue is tampered with? And what wickedness is perpetrated under the pretence of sanctity and retirement from the vanities of the world? Is it possible to conceive a more telling case. Here is a living witness. Who will dispute the facts? Had the discovery not been made a month ago, the girl might have been produced on the floor of the House of Commons, to lend force and conviction to the vehemence of Mr. Whalley, and to back up the demands of Mr. Newdegate.

Unfortunately for these zealous gentlemen the story turns out to be not true. The girl's evidence is not worth a rush beside the counter-statement of Priores of New Hall. From that lady's published letter it appears that this young woman was not a Nun at all, but a cook; that she was not detained against her will, but was on the point of being sent away for unsatisfactory conduct; that the appearance of pregnancy was caused by the number of stolen articles disposed about her body; that she had been suspected of theft, and that acts of theft had been brought home to her; and that, in short, her story is a tissue of lies, and unworthy of credence. Whether this straightforward statement, made before a county magistrate, and backed by a neighboring physician, will satisfy the ultra Protestants is doubtful, but we think that it will commend itself to every reasonable man who is not bitten with a rabid desire to make out a case against Roman Catholics and their institutions. We have nothing to say in defence of conventual societies. They are utterly foreign to the tone of the English mind, but they are acceptable to a certain class of people, and we do not see why such persons are to be disturbed in the exercise of the religious liberty which enables them to adopt a system of religious improvement. If we allow people to be Roman Catholics at all, it appears that we must allow them to have all the institutions of their religion. Undoubtedly gross cases of abuse have been brought to light in some convents here and abroad, but no system is without abuses, and those charged upon monasticism are probably not greater than those which have sometimes disgraced institutions founded on the purest type of Protestantism. As a general rule, attacks upon these sorts of institutions come from persons of damaged character, and it is wise not to take evil reports without proof positive. Let us by all means guard against every abuse, and uphold the highest possible standard, but let not sensible people elevate every discarded servant to the rank and mischief of Maria Monk. — *Morning Post.*

THE ORIGIN OF SOAP. — The application of soap as a detergent is not of high antiquity. Like other useful things, electric communication, for instance, it seems to have been known as a fact for a considerable time before it was turned to its most serviceable account. Soap at first was merely a cosmetic for smoothing the hair and brightening the complexion. When once its valuable detergent powers were discovered — doubtless by accident — its employment spread rapidly. Numerous soap manufactories sprang up in Italy, notably in the little seaport town of Saronna, near Genoa, whence the French name of soap 'savon.' The manufacture spread in Spain and France. Marseilles became famous for its marble soaps. Our word 'soap' may come from the Latin 'sapo,' which is mentioned by Pliny as an invention of the Gauls. As woollen garments preceded linen, so the fuller's art [for cleansing, scouring, and pressing cloths and stuffs] is older than the washerwoman's, being due, it appears, to one Nicetas, the son of Hermias. His grand discovery would be the employment of an earth, since named after the persons who use it. The Roman fullers, who washed dirty togas, were persons of no little importance. Their trade, and the manner of carrying it on, were regulated by laws, such as the *Lex Metella de Fullonibus*. At one time fuller's earth [found of a very superior quality in Staffordshire, Bedfordshire, and other English counties] was considered so indispensable for the dressing of cloth that, to prevent foreigners from rivaling English fabrics, it was made a contraband commodity, and its exportation made equally criminal with the heinous and wicked export of wool. How completely public opinion has changed. No weathercock could make a more perfect gyration from north to south, from east to west. What is it criminal to export now! Convicts and contraband of war, perhaps; but certainly not harmless earth and wool. — *Dickens's All The Year Round.*

Scotland consumes annually nearly 1,000,000 gallons of whiskey more than Ireland.

It has long since been discovered that the Puritans made a great mistake in cutting their hair short, eschewing gay apparel, talking through the nose, and so swearing mince-pies. They ought to have put on a holiday look, and announced their millennium with plenty of good cheer. It is impossible to say what men will not pledge themselves to as they sit under banners and evergreens eat plum-cake, and drink tea and coffee. The inspiration derived from these stimulants, though not formidable to the Queen's peace or to the morals of society, is singularly seductive and entralling. It enables men to engage themselves cheerfully in projects that appal the most arbitrary rulers and the most enterprising statesmen. Last Wednesday a thousand gentlemen sat down to a magnificent and well-furnished banquet at Manchester for the purpose of thereby influencing the coming election with a view to the total suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors. They most honestly believe that they will be able to extinguish utterly the sale, and therefore the home manufacture and the importation, of wine, spirits, and malt liquor. They should be able to persuade a large number of people to put themselves under this rule is likely enough, and we must add, very desirable, for of those that have the means more or by excess than for injudicious abstinence. But the method in which the result is to be obtained is not persuasion or a moral appeal. A new principle and a new power are to be introduced in our law and social system utterly repugnant to our customs and even our constitution. These amiable innovators propose to give every man's own neighbors, whoever they may be, absolute authority to decide whether he shall have a public house within his reach, or shall shall otherwise be allowed to obtain a glass of the forbidden drink. If a man cannot afford to keep a barrel of beer on the tap or a cellar of wine, he depends on the publichouse; and this is the case of many people far above the laboring class. It is the case of all small people. The public house saves the cost and risk, and temptation of a constant stock above their daily wants. But these quiet holiday folks at Manchester propose to give the majority of a parish the power to shut up the publichouse, and compel the thirsty soul or the hard worker to lay in a cellar of his own, or, if he cannot, to confine himself to tea, coffee, ginger-beer, lemonade, or barley-water. But this, it is avowed, is only a step to a more perfect state of things. It is the total suppression of the liquor traffic that is aimed at; in fact, the Maledonian prohibition of wine or other spirituous drink. We can go a great way with these good people, but not to the length of prohibition, not the substitution of an illicit traffic and illicit houses for open dealing and the 'publichouses'; not to the erection of the most odious and intolerable tribunal ever devised, that of a man's own neighbors to control his diet and his social habits. — *London Times.*

THE ROAD MURDER. — A Strange Story. — The proverb 'Murder will out' has often been discredited in our time by the lasting mystery which has enveloped great crimes but an event has now occurred which will recall it to every mind. The 'Road Murder,' that dark deed which filled the country with amazement and painful curiosity five years ago, and the incidents of which were studied as a dreadfully fascinating problem in every household, seems now likely to receive a full explanation. Yesterday Miss Constance Kent, one of the unfortunate family, and a young lady only 21 years of age, surrendered at Bow-street and made a voluntary confession of the crime. She entered into no details, and as the magistrate had no jurisdiction except to send the case to be investigated in Wiltshire, he made no inquiries save as to the genuineness and the freedom of the confession. All, therefore, we know is that Constance Kent, who was the first object of suspicion on the discovery of the crime, now declares that she, and she alone, was guilty, and that the murder of the child Francis Saville Kent, which brought suspicion on more than one head and wrought such misery to an entire household, was her own unaided work.

Although the circumstances were so long discussed and were examined with such minuteness at the time, yet as five years have elapsed a short summary of the facts may be acceptable. At Road-house, in Wiltshire, lived Mr. Kent, an inspector of factories. He had been twice married. His family by the first wife consisted of three daughters and a son, the two elder daughters being grown-up young women, and the third — Constance — a girl of 16; the son William was about 15. By the second wife he had three children; a daughter five years old; a son, Francis Saville Kent, nearly four years old, and another daughter still younger. On the night of the 29th of June, 1860, the inmates of the house were Mr. and Mrs. Kent, the seven children we have mentioned, and three servants, a cook, a housemaid, and Elizabeth Gough, the nurse. During that night the child Francis was taken out of his cot, strangled, stabbed, his throat was cut, and his body, wrapped in a blanket which had been drawn out from over him, was thrown down a privy belonging to the house. From that time until yesterday it has been a profound mystery who committed the deed. All the skill, perseverance, and acuteness which justice could employ for the detection of the crime were baffled completely. So wholly did every clue which might lead to the truth fail, that the public was reduced to deal in vague suspicions which it now seems were most unjust and cruel. But when the details of the matter are considered, we cannot wonder either that the popular excitement in the neighbourhood should have reached almost to frenzy, or that both the unhappy father and the nurse should have been the objects of undeserved indignation. It was impossible to believe but that the murder was committed by some one in the house. Evidence was, indeed, given respecting the opening of a drawing-room window, but what possible inducement could there be for a stranger to penetrate into a dwelling-house merely for the sake of destroying an offending infant? Of these twelve persons, then, who were in the house, which was the murderer? The disposition of the bedrooms was as follows: on the first floor slept Mr. and Mrs. Kent, with the eldest of the infant children; in an adjoining room, the nurse, Elizabeth Gough, with Francis and the other child, Francis being in a little cot by herself; on the second floor, the two grown-up daughters slept together, Constance in a room by herself, William in a room by himself, and the cook and housemaid together in another room. The nurse, then, was in the closest relation with the murdered child during the night; but it was possible that any other member of the family might have entered the room and made away with him while she slept. Early in the morning the nurse, according to her own statement, missed the child, but thought that his mother might have come in and taken him away to her own room, especially as he had been unwell and had taken some medicine the night before. About half-past seven o'clock she knocked at her mistress's door and inquired about the child, and when it appeared that he was not there the alarm was given and search was made. As the child was not to be found in the house or the shrubbery, Mr. Kent drove over to Trowbridge to give notice to the police, ordering the servants to continue their search. While he was gone some people from the village came in to help in the search, and the end of it was that the child's body, with its nightgown on and wrapped in a blanket, was found in the soil of the privy. There were, according to the subsequent evidence, marks of strangulation, there was a stab in the side, a wound in the breast, and the throat was cut from ear to ear. — *Times.*

LONDON, April 26. — The news of the assassination of President Lincoln has been received with universal sympathy and regret, and been followed by severe fluctuations in all descriptions of securities, owing to the distrust as to the unfitness of his successor, Vice-President Johnson. — *Times.*

The shipment of the Atlantic cable is conducted with the greatest despatch.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. — In 1861, the latest year for which the returns are complete, 75-4 men in England among every 100 who were married in the year, 89-39 in Scotland, signed their names in full upon the marriage register, the rest having to make their marks. The proportion who signed their names in full among every 100 women married in the year was 65-3 in England and 78-67 in Scotland. Year after year the returns show that in Scotland the number of women who can write is greater than even the number of men who can write in England. A larger proportion both of men and of women in the mainland rural districts of Scotland were able to sign their names in 1861 than the proportion in the towns; in some of the towns there is a large number of Irish immigrants. But notwithstanding the foregoing figures, the Scottish registers distinguish 9-28 per cent. of the births in the year as illegitimate, and the English registers only 6-3 per cent.

THE READERS OF THE DAILY PRESS CLASSIFIED BY THE 'OMER.' — *The Times* — Peers, Members of Parliament (except Messrs. Cobden and Bright) Lawyers, Clergymen, Professional men and Mechanics, Mining Agents, Stockbrokers, Literary men and Artists.

Morning Post — Government Clerks, Sporting Noblemen, Military men, Mrs. Camp, Ladies who give and go to fashionable parties, and persons who do not desire to add to their stock of ideas.

Morning Herald — All those who prefer to pay 3d. for what they may read in the *Standard* for 1d.

Morning Advertiser — Mr. Whalley, M.P., Publicans, Potboys, persons who look for Mrs's nests (and find them) Mr. Spurgeon and the Emperor of the French.

Standard — Professional men who think 3d too much for the *Times*, Merchants, Tradesmen, City Clerks, and the respectable Middle Class.

Star — Messrs. Cobden and Bright, and persons who think the Northern States of America are fighting for blacks, and others of similar calibre.

Daily Telegraph — Tailors, Quack Doctors, Swindlers, Money Lenders, Fast Men, Members of the demi-monde, Adventurers, Pot-House Orators, &c.

THE LIMIT OF INVINCIBLE IGNORANCE. — No one can be saved in the next life, who has not been justified in this — who is not, at the moment of his death, clothed in habitual grace: but all clothed in habitual grace appertain to the soul of the Church, even though external to her body. Then, further, no adult can be saved without the exercise of Divine faith. But Divine faith cannot be exercised, except on objects Divinely revealed; no adult, therefore, can be saved except by means of firmly believing certain verities taught by the Church. Up to this point, then, all theologians are in absolute accordance: no one can be saved who, at the moment of death, is external to the soul of the Church, and no adult can be saved except through firm belief in some portions at least of her doctrine. But there are two controverted questions, which bear most importantly on the hopes of a non-Catholic. Some writers have maintained that belief in the Church's infallibility is a strictly necessary condition of true faith; and if this were once admitted, it would follow, of course, that no single non-Catholic adult could be saved, however invincible his ignorance might be. For ourselves, on the contrary, we entirely concur with Mr. Manning's statement that 'the infallible authority of the Church does not enter of necessity into the act of faith'; though it is the 'Divine provision for the perfection and perpetuity of faith, and the ordinary means whereby men are enlightened in the revelation of God.' But here a second question comes in. It is absolutely indubitable that certain doctrines must be explicitly believed, in order to salvation; in such sense that no individual can possibly be saved without such belief. Many theologians have included the Trinity and Incarnation in this list, so that on their view no single Sabellian, Arian, Nestorian, Eutychian, can be saved, however free he may be from formal sin in embracing one of those heresies. But here again our own humble opinion is altogether on the more lenient side. It cannot, indeed, possibly be denied that belief in One God, and in a future state of reward or punishment is necessary (Heb. xi. 6), but that an adult's disbelief in these doctrines cannot be imputable. And our own opinion is in accordance with the theologians (such as Lugio) who teach that those adults who, with full divine faith, believe these two great doctrines, and who are invincibly ignorant of the rest, may obtain salvation, if they make faithful use of the means at their disposal; especially of frequent and fervent prayer. — *We hold, indeed, most firmly, that by so acting they will be brought, flying as it were on eagle's wings, ever nearer to the fulness of light and truth. But their first act of sovereign love or perfect contrition has invested them with habitual grace; that grace is never lost unless they commit mortal sin; and they will not commit mortal sin, if they are constant in prayer, and if they make such earnest effort, in co-operation with grace, as is abundantly within their power. Lastly, as to invincible ignorance, — ignorance of Catholicism may be 'proximately' or 'remotely' vincibile. Our own impression is [but we speak with very great diffidence] that in England such ignorance is not very often proximately vincibile; or, in other words, that the cases are comparatively rare in which a Protestant has the power of knowing for certain at once, here and now, his duty of submitting to the Church. But we also believe that in a great majority of cases the Protestant's ignorance is remotely, even when not proximately, vincibile. We believe that in a great majority of instances, if he chose to act with reasonable faithfulness on those truths which he now possesses, he would in due time, and that time, indeed, probably a short one, arrive at the knowledge of Catholicism. Suarez, following St. Augustine, observes, with profound truth, that the two chief causes of heresy are worldliness and pride; and it is our own grievous fear — so deplorably are Protestants in general trained — that great multitudes of our fellow-countrymen are kept back from Gospel light, through being so miserably immersed in these two interior sins. Now as to those whose ignorance is thus remotely vincibile — how far they are implicated in the precise sin of disobeying God's precept of submission to the Church, we have no room here to inquire: for ourselves, we undoubtedly think that they are. But this at all events is certain — and it is all which practically concerns our purpose — that if they die in such a state they have no hope of salvation. In the first place, we should contend energetically [had we room for entering on the inquiry] that such pride and worldliness are mortal sins of the greatest gravity; and secondly, at all events these men have no such belief even in the doctrines which they hold, as can, with any colour of reason or plausibility, be called Divine faith: the sum of our statements, however, has been, that on the whole our own humble opinion on the salubility of non-Catholicism is among the most hopeful of those which Catholic theology permits. — *Dublin Review.**

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THE QUEEN HAS WRITTEN A PRIVATE LETTER TO MR. LINCOLN, expressing her deepest sympathy for her irreparable loss.

DEATH OF A REPUTED EARL, 'BOOTE' IN AN AUSTRALIAN HOTEL. — Some little time since we gave the particulars of a supposed discovery in this district of the heir of an earldom in the person of a man who had been working as a kind of 'generally useful' at the hotel at Cookendina, and it was stated that, pending preliminaries which were to instal him as Earl of Stafford with £13,000 a year, a remittance had been sent him through Mr. Forbes, the crown prosecutor, of £100 for present purposes. This sum unfortunately, was dissipated by the reputed earl in a few days, and one result was that it brought on a return of an old complaint in the form of heart disease. This seems to have increased in its symptoms and the man, who was named Wilfred Stafford Cholmondeley Perrott, was brought into Albury for medical treatment. It proved to be too late, for after a few hours, and while sitting quietly in a chair he suddenly died. He appears not to have had a shilling left, but on him and scattered about were a number of papers, some of which may be useful in tracing the correctness of the earliship. Singularly enough one of the papers were in his handwriting, and was a prepared announcement of his own death, it running, 'Died this day, of disease of the heart, W. Perrott.' There was nothing to indicate when it was written, but it goes to prove that the deceased was aware of the affliction which was to take him from this world.

AN IRISHMAN AND HIS WIVES. — On Saturday at the Police court an Irish laboring man named Patrick Sampey, was brought in custody before Mr. Raffles, on the charge of bigamy; but it appeared from the prisoner's own statement that he had committed the still more aggravated offence of polygamy. Two of the wives were in court. James Molloy, a man living at Walsall, in Staffordshire, deposed that the prisoner, on the 28th of March 1859, was married to his sister Anna, at St. Matthew's Parish Church, Walsall. He represented himself as a widower. Prisoner left his sister and went away, a fortnight after he had been married. Catherine Kaveeny deposed that she was married to the prisoner on the 8th of April, 1861, at St. Nicholas's Roman Catholic Chapel, in this town. He represented himself as a single man. She had four children by him, and he was a very good husband. Police officer 422 stated that the prisoner was given into his custody on the 9th instant, charged by his wife with having married another woman. The prisoner said he had four wives, but he had been only married to two legally. The prisoner said he wished to make a statement about the matter. He said he had been married when he was fourteen years of age, and he was thirty-three. He was married to Mary O'connor, who went off to Congleton and who lived on the side of the top of the hill. He was married by Father MacDonogh at Teolore, county Roscommon, Ireland. Mr. Rallo — Do you mean to say any priest would marry you at that age? Prisoner — I don't know, sir; but they told me so. Mr. Raffles — Do you mean to say that the sister of that man is your wife? Prisoner — I dare say she is. I could not live with her. There was nothing bad enough she could not bear upon my head. I left her in a state in which I was unfit to work, and I went into the workhouse. When I came out I thought it would be better to have a wife, thinking she would never come after me. It was a lion's den for me to be with her. It is not money nor fortune I got by any of them. — Mr. Raffles ordered that the prisoner should be remanded for seven days, but said he would admit him to bail in two sureties of £25 each. His worship instructed Mr. Kehoe to write in the meantime to the priest in Ireland, making inquiry as to the truth of prisoner's statement with respect to having been married by a priest under the circumstances stated. — *Liverpool Albion.*

EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN NEWS IN LIVERPOOL. — Notwithstanding the strong sympathy which has always existed in Liverpool for the South, the news of the surrender of Lee was received with general satisfaction, the Confederate cause having for some time past been considered hopeless. A considerable impetus has been given to business. Cotton, sugar, pig iron, &c., have benefited, and there is an increased feeling of confidence in commercial circles.

HOX. MRS. YELVERTON. — It is with deep regret we state that this ill-fated lady is in a highly dangerous state of health. It was hoped several days ago that she had seen the worst, and beyond all doubt she was giving evidence of an improvement; on Thursday last, however, the fever returned, and since then she has been very much worse. Last night the gravest apprehensions were felt by those in attendance upon her. — *Caledonian Mercury.*

THE PRITCHARD CASE. — A few days we were enabled to state that the report of the medical men on the chemical analysis on the remains of Mrs. Taylor, conducted here, would be received in Glasgow at the end of the week, and would be of a tenour to show that the deceased lady did not die a natural death. The report was sent to Glasgow on Thursday, and we understand that it ascribes the death of Mrs. Taylor, in common with that of Mrs. Pritchard, to the effects of antimony. — *Scotsman.*

UNITED STATES.

THE FUTURE RELATIONS OF SLAVES AND THEIR OWNERS. — The *New York Times* says that General Haristuff, at Petersburg, has begun to experience the danger that the released negro slaves misapprehend their position and their duties. Many of them, it seems, are deluding themselves with the idea that they are entitled to live with and be supported by their former owners, without being required to labor. Not the least painful feature of this state of things comes of the fact that these emancipated slaves are encouraged in this view of their rights by ignorant white men, who have made themselves apostles of the doctrine — which is by no means confined to a small class — that the negro must be protected and defended in idleness, if he choose to be idle. General Schofield and General Haristuff promise to make short work of this delusion. — *Boston Journal.*

WASHINGTON, 9th. — President Johnson has issued a proclamation declaring that, whereas armed resistance to the authority of the government in certain States heretofore declared to be in insurrection, may be regarded as virtually at an end, and persons by whom that resistance was as well as the operation of the insurgent cruisers were directed, are fugitives and captives; and whereas it is understood that some of those cruisers are still infesting the high seas, and others are preparing to capture, burn and destroy vessels of the United States, he enjoins all naval, military and civil officers of the U.S. diligently to endeavor, by all lawful means, to arrest the said cruisers, and to bring them into a port of the U.S., in order that they may be prevented from committing further depredations on commerce, and that the persons on board of them may no longer enjoy impunity for their crimes; and he further proclaims and declares that, if, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for this proclamation to become known in the ports of nations claiming to have been neutral, the said insurgent cruisers and the persons on board of them shall continue to receive hospitality in the said ports, this government will deem itself justified in refusing hospitality to the public vessels of such nations in ports of the United States, and in adopting such other measures as may be deemed advisable toward vindicating the national sovereignty.

Approved officers who join the filibustering expedition to Mexico are to receive a bounty of \$2,000 in gold. Who promises the 'gold'? Not Juarez, for he is forced to pay his own way with paper, redeemable in coin when his government is re-established in the city of Mexico.

There is no question of the fact that Mexican privateers will soon be harassing French commerce. — Four letters of marque have been issued by President Juarez for the Pacific, and a similar number for the Atlantic coast. The vessels will probably start out at Baltimore and San Francisco.