

The debate in the House of Commons on the Army Estimates has brought to light a notable piece of administrative economy. It had been resolved to provide the country with a Military Hospital, not a bad decision in itself, for events had shown how much we had to learn in this respect, and some good institutions where the principles of military surgery and nursing could be practically studied might naturally be attended with advantages over and above the relief of its particular inmates. Well, the vote originally proposed for the purpose was £150,000, but it appeared that the expense of the building was to exceed its first estimate by no less than £110,000, and that, instead of £150,000, it was to cost £260,000. This was something, but not all. The site selected for the new invalid establishment was Netley, on the banks of the Southampton Water, where acres of mud, as a matter of course, are uncovered for so many hours daily to the pestiferous action of the sun. Mr. Stafford, whose experience at Scutari has given him some insight into realities of this kind, enlightened the House a little upon the Hospital at Netley. "It was begun," he said, "in utter defiance and ignorance of all those principles of sanitary knowledge which we had learnt by bitter experience during the last few years. Its site was chosen without any reference to medical authorities. When the building was commenced the attention of those who ought to have been consulted, and who had the interest of the British soldier at heart, was drawn to it, and it was found necessary to make so many important and costly alterations that the Government consented to spend £110,000 more upon it. Even this increase, he believed, would not be sufficient to build it in the manner in which it ought to be built." A very pretty story this, but there is more to come still. The expenditure already incurred upon the new Hospital is reckoned at £70,000, and it is now rumored that, as far as regards the Netley site, the undertaking is to be abandoned. So much for economy when there is a bottomless purse to draw upon; and yet we hope to take off the Income-tax in 1860.—Times.

The Persian treaty has arrived duly ratified. The Times, which urged on the war, feels itself compelled to adopt an apologetic tone in defence of its terms. The fact is, that the war was from the beginning a blunder, and we are well out of it, although it would have been in all respects better never to have got into it.—Weekly Register.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia arrived on Wednesday evening the 3rd inst., on a visit to Her Majesty.

The Court Circular states that the Prince of Wales is about to make a tour on the Continent, visiting the Rhine, and subsequently the Alps. His Royal Highness will travel incog, under the title of Baron Renfrew.

Her Majesty the Queen has just presented to the 23rd Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers a beautiful Cashmere goat. This is the fifth present of a similar kind made by Her Majesty, the rest having died at various periods.

The Government have subscribed £3,000 to the fund for enabling the discharged employes of Woolwich Dockyard to emigrate. This is about as much as has been realised from other sources. Canada has been selected as the place of deportation.

The claim of Lord Talbot to the earldom of Shrewsbury is now at length fairly before the House of Lords, and will come on for hearing at the earliest possible opportunity. As it directly involves the first and oldest earldom in the land, and indirectly affects estates of the annual value of £40,000, the Shrewsbury case will rival in interest and importance the great Douglas and Berkeley cases.

Douglas Jerrold a chief contributor and for some time editor of Punch, and leading melo-dramatist of the day, died at his residence, Kilburn Priory, on Monday afternoon 8th of June, after a short illness, from disease of the heart.

We (Worcester Chronicle) are informed that the beautiful and romantic property, comprising all the farms, save one, in the hamlet of Norton and Lenwick, has been purchased for the Duc de Nemours, son of the late King Louis Philippe, and that application has been made for the purchase of that also. The motive for desiring the whole of the property is not at present known, but rumour has already invested the above facts with a greater degree of interest in that neighborhood than can arise merely for investment.

The Board of Inland Revenue have recommended the Treasury to advance the salaries of excise officers, and have particularly urged the necessity of such an augmentation.

A parliamentary return gives the names of all the officers who were present with the army in the Crimea throughout the war, together with the particulars of the arrival and departure of those who left or arrived during the occupation of the Crimea by the allies. The number of officers who remained the whole time is 231.

A general feeling prevails amongst medical officers in the army, and in the civil department of the profession, that in meeting out the honours and rewards incident to the late war, military surgeons have not been treated with impartial justice. The principle established by the Commander-in-chief has been, that honours should be awarded only to those medical officers who were present at the battles of Alma and Inkermann.

An order arrived at Chatham garrison directing the respective depots to join the service companies of the corps in India. One thousand bayonets will be added to their strength by this order.

The Bank of England employs 1,016 persons, viz:—814 officers and clerks, 23 agents and sub-agents, 86 door-keepers, messengers, and porters, and 93 mechanics. The secretary has £200 per annum, with residence; and the deputy £650. The chief accountant, £1,200, with residence; the deputy, £1,000. The chief cashier, £1,200, with residence; the deputy, £1,000. The principal of Branch Bank Office, £1,000. The principal of Discount Office, £1,000. The agents and sub-agents at the branches receive incomes varying in amount from £400 to £2,000, per annum, mostly with residence and coal allowances.—Civil Service Gazette.

The Royal British Bank—ARREST OF DIRECTORS.—Bench warrants have been issued from the Court of Queen's Bench, London, on an information filed by the Attorney-General, for the apprehension of Mr. Humphrey Browning, the governor, the manager, and several of the directors of the Royal British Bank. A reward of £200 has been offered for the apprehension or for such information as will lead to the arrest of Mr. Browning. In the case of Mr. D. Owen, who was arrested on Saturday, bail has been accepted and, at the direction of Mr. Justice Erle, the prisoner was liberated on his own recognizance of £4,000, and two securities of £2,000 each. A similar course will, it is understood, be adopted in the case of the other directors. Two or three of the persons implicated, who, there is reason to believe, are in Paris, are—if not already in the hands of the police officers—so completely under their surveillance that escape is altogether impossible. Of those Mr. Cameron has been already arrested in the French capital by the police of Paris on the charge of travelling with a false passport, and when this charge is disposed of by the French authorities, he will be available for the warrant issued from the English Court of Queen's Bench. For some weeks past, it is stated, that every one connected with the Bank, and who were recently examined in the Court of Bankruptcy, have been closely watched by Inspector Field and his staff of detectives, and that every change of residence, especially those who took place after the delivery of the very strong opinion expressed by Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, have been noted and recorded. The prosecution will, it is believed, be conducted by the Attorney General, assisted by Mr. B. James, Q.C.

Among the 'knowing ones' who have suffered by the Derby is Sir Robert Peel, who is stated to have lost £50,000.

Owing to the dull state of the trade, the shipbuilders of the Tyne and Wear announced a reduction of the wages of shipwrights of no less than twenty-five per cent.—from 6s. to 4s. 6d. per day. The men have 'struck.' They offer to return to work at 5s. Nearly 3,000 men are idle.

It appears that the man shot by a clergyman at Erdington, near Birmingham, was a sweetheart of the servant girl's with the acquiescence of her mistress, and who happened to be about rather later than usual. The charge slightly grazed his forehead.

It is stated that a great number of the Hungarian political refugees located in London have applied for passports at the Austrian Legation, having embraced the Emperor's act of clemency.

Thirty-eight young Dutch foxes have been embarked on the Bergen on Zoom for England, where they are to be placed in the royal plantations in the Isle of Wight.

Forty two skeletons have been dug up at Grantham, and from a bullet having been found lodged in the skull of one, it is presumed that they were soldiers killed in an engagement in connection with the Parliamentary war.

A scheme has been set on foot in London to establish an institution called "The St. James Refuge and House of Penitents" for the reformation of fallen women of a class superior to those who find their way to the refuges and penitentiaries now in existence.—Several ladies of rank and influence support the project.

In one of the rural districts in England, a solicitor was assaulted by a lady, who spit on him and called him a liar and a coward; and when he brought her before the Court, she said in her own defence that he had paid his addresses to her for ten years, and had afterwards pretended it was but for pastime. She avowed that she had "taken the law into her own hands; that she wanted to get a stick to thrash him with—and falling in that took the course she did."—She was fined three pounds.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF CATTLE FOR AMERICA.—An extensive and valuable consignment of breeding stock was shipped on Wednesday for Philadelphia, in the ship Georgia, Captain Malcom. The stock comprised 32 head of short-horned cattle, 3 valuable horses, 25 sheep and 25 pigs. All the animals are of the best breeds, and have been selected without regard to expense, in England, Ireland and Scotland. The task of selection devolved on Dr. Johns, Captain Brown and Mr. Jacoby, who were sent over here by the Illinois Cattle Importing association. The cattle are to be distributed exclusively in the state of Illinois, with a view to the improvement of the breeds in that state by crosses with the best blood to be obtained in this country. In proof of the value of high-bred English cattle in the United States, it may be mentioned that 250 guineas was paid for one two-year-old heifer, and that the cost of the 85 animals, including their freight and provision to the port of destination, will not be far short of £8000. The horses are from celebrated studs, and most of the cattle have taken prizes at various agricultural shows. The shipment is, in fact, the most valuable ever sent to this port. Excellent arrangements have been made in the vessel for the safe keeping of the stock during the voyage, and in order that they may arrive at their destination in good condition. This department was under the direction of Mr. Bell, of the Adelphi stables, who displayed his usual skill and judgment in making the necessary arrangements for the shipment.

PROTESTANTISM.—A correspondent who signs himself John Knox, writes to the Builder calling attention to the carving at St. Michael's Cornhill, (an ancient church recently restored). What gives offence to John Knox is a representation of "Our Saviour, with a glory round his head, holding up the right hand, the two fore-fingers raised and the rest closed." John Knox objects to this, as not being "proper for a Protestant Church," as being "a superstitious emblem," and as symbolising "the act of blessing of the Roman Church." The correspondent has no qualms of conscience about the great robbery by which the ancient Catholic edifice was stolen by his Protestant forefathers!

Most persons have observed in the newspapers, and on the walls of the metropolis, announcements of a reward for the apprehension of Mr. John Gregory, an oil and pickle merchant in the borough, who has not surrendered to his bankruptcy, but has left the country with it, it is said, his governess. It may not be known that in Mr. Gregory we have to add another to the unhappily long list of persons who have traded on religion, or rather, a hypocritical assumption of true religion, for the purpose of deluding the world in general. Mr. Gregory, who was accustomed to wear a white neckcloth among his other personal adornments, was treasurer of the funds in process of collection for the new chapel about to be erected for Mr. Spurgeon, by whose teaching it would seem, he has profited but little, and has absconded, it is said, with over £2,000 of the popular young Baptist's money.

The other day, in connection with the opening of the new church at Cheltenham, we record the visit of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop to a distinguished Catholic family. This visit, a correspondent tells us, had rather an extraordinary effect; viz., that of disturbing the equanimity of the Protestant doctor, who left his residence during the stay of His Eminence, because, as he stated, he could not "sleep conscientiously or comfortably" in the same parish with a Catholic Archbishop!

The Dean of Wells having dismissed Mr. Blessett, one of his curates, according to a local paper, for an "irregularity in having sermons on Sundays in an unconsecrated schoolroom," has drawn upon himself the wrath of the "Evangelical" press, which threaten to compel him to resign his deanery, in having taken the living of St. Cuthbert's, Wells, with a revenue of more than £500 a year, contrary to the 15th Victoria c. 94.

UNITED STATES.

AN ANGLICAN DIVINE ORDAINED PRIEST IN NEW YORK.—The last Catholic Mirror contains a lengthy notice of Dr. Nelligan, lately ordained Priest of the Catholic Church, by Archbishop Hughes, who was formerly a clergyman of the Church of England, of High Church principles, and for some years prior to his conversion, a zealous Purveyor. He is a brother of the eminent physician of the same name in Dublin, whose works on medicine have acquired a standard reputation in the medical schools of America and Europe. His agreeable and warm manners, his kind disposition, his gained him the esteem and friendship of many visitors, both lay and clerical. Several bishops showed their approbation of his talents and piety by inviting him to labor in their sees. His brother converts looked for his return to England, whither he had been invited by Cardinal Wiseman, Preferring a new field of labor, he selected New York, at the invitation of Archbishop Hughes. On arriving in America he wished for a further extension of his time for preparing for the sacred ministry, and for this purpose, with the advice of his Bishop, selected Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg. There he has spent the last year and a half, winning by his learning, kindness and piety, the affection and esteem of all acquainted with him. We close this notice of one we esteem with the wish, that the zeal and energy displayed in his younger days in a cause to which he was bound only by a shortness of knowledge, will not be relaxed, now that he is enrolled in a ministry to which knowledge and grace combined have guided him.

On Friday, the 10th inst., the feast of the Sacred Heart, the Most Rev. Archbishop solemnly dedicated, under the title of the Immaculate Conception, the new chapel just erected for the Sisters of Mercy, at the rear of their convent in Houston street. The new

chapel is perhaps the finest edifice of the kind in the United States. It is built in the Gothic style of architecture. The walls are of a light stone color, and are pierced with tiles of stained glass windows. The nave is paved with tiles of buff and blue. A double row of handsome stalls extend along each side; above them an elaborate screen-work, like the walls in color, but relieved by a ground-work of blue, rises to the height of fifteen or twenty feet from the floor. Above the high altar, which is remarkably beautiful, is placed a statue of Our Lady. There are also two smaller altars; at one, will be a statue of St. Joseph, at the other of St. Catharine of Siena. The most striking feature in the chapel, however, is the series of frescoes which adorn the ceiling. They represent scenes from the "life and death of the Child of Mary," and were painted by Mr. Primo, the same artist who was recently engaged in a similar manner at St. Joseph's Church.—N. Y. Freeman.

A GOOD MOVE IN LOWELL.—The Rev. Father Cruden, Pastor of St. Peter's Church aided by his congregation, have this week purchased three lots near the church, on which to erect schoolhouses for the Christian Brothers. The lots cost nine thousand dollars. This shows the pains the Pastor, with his pious flock, are taking to preserve the rising generation from infidelity and error.—Boston Pilot.

THE COMISO HARVEST.—The Cincinnati Gazette estimates that the harvest of 1857 will yield in the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, 205,000,000 bushels of corn; 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 2,000,000 tons of hay. Adding the crop of oats, which will amount in those States to 30,000 bushels, the value of the staple crops of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, for the year 1857 will be great.

New Flour has made its appearance in the New York market, from wheat grown in Georgia. No new wheat has yet come to hand. Last year the first new wheat arrived on the 19th of June, and the first new flour on the 22d; so that this new flour is nearly a week in advance of the first receipts of the crop in 1856.

Recent heavy rains having produced a sudden rise in the Alleghany river, caused considerable destruction of property that was afloat. An immense fleet of coal and metal boats, and rafts broke from their moorings, a large portion of which were destroyed. Loss estimated at \$40,000 to \$50,000.

TROOPS FOR UTAH.—The force destined for the conquest and re-annexation of Utah will consist of about 2,500 men. The command will concentrate at Fort Leavenworth as soon as practicable, and will move westward as soon as the subsidence of the June floods shall render the passage of the rivers practicable. Col. Sumner and 2d Dragoons will accompany the expedition.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?—A European officer, apparently of a very superior military education, is now actively engaged in different States of the Union, in enlisting officers for some unknown military purpose. Only officers of artillery and engineers able to direct the construction of fortifications are wanted. These enlistments are made with the ostensible design of forming a standing army in Central America and putting that country in an efficient state of defense against any future attack of filibusters. According to statements made in connection with these proceedings, the five Republics of Central America are to be transformed into one Monarchy. The plan is to be carried out with the aid of a political party in Mexico, and the landing of a military force is to be effected in one of the ports on the Mexican coast south of Coahuacalco. The whole intrigue may be in connection with the movements of Santa Anna, though it would appear that the immediate destination of the officers to be enlisted is really Central America, as it is known that the individual engaged in enlisting them has lately made a tour through the State of Guatemala.—Albany Express.

THE HIPSON.—This river has frequently been pronounced the most beautiful in the world; and certainly no other presents so rare a combination of extremes—lofty mountains, in all their original wildness; miles of paisades; country-seats and villas of extreme beauty; valleys glowing with luxuriant farms and meadows; and every variety of vessel skimming the stream.

REPORTED HOMICIDE BY A SON OF HENRY CLAY.—The Cincinnati Commercial contains a report that a quarrel took place at Lexington, Kentucky, between John Clay, Esq., a son of the departed statesman, and a horse-trainer named Edgar. High words passed between the parties, and led finally to a personal encounter, when Clay drew a revolver and fired twice at Edgar. Edgar is reported mortally wounded, and is, perhaps, dead before this time. Clay immediately left Lexington, and has not been heard from since.

THE FILLISTER'S OVATION.—The Walker reception was just what it should have been. Not a person participated in it who could give it or the hero of it consequence: the more prominent city politicians who were holding sympathizing meetings for the discomfited filibuster during the spring, did not dare to countenance it; it was officered, manned, and addressed exclusively by men who had nothing to lose by the association. His immediate audience, consisting mainly of a class of *vauvians* whom curiosity had brought to the Park, and whose absence from any place is never regretted, was providentially dispersed by a heavy shower before the Ex-President had a chance to deliver more than a dozen lines of the blasphemous apology for his conduct which he is reported to have prepared for the occasion. His admirers got a good washing, however, which they needed much more than speeches, and the hero of many retreats retired at an early hour, with his undelivered speech in his pocket and an umbrella over his head, to the St. Nicholas Hotel, a wretcher, if not a better man.—N. Y. Evening Post.

THE DEREKST KNOW-NOTHING PARTY.—The Democracy of Virginia have followed the example of their brethren of the Keystone, and put the last nail in the coffin of Know-Nothingism, in their state. The Richmond Whig, the able but mistaken advocate of the proscription policy of "Americanism" gives it the coup de grace, by advising the party to disband, as it is powerless to do any good.

SMALL BY DEGREES.—At the Know-Nothing convention recently held at Lancaster, it is said that but fifty-two delegates were present, twenty-two of whom were from Philadelphia.

The Worcester Spy speaks of the Know-Nothings as an infamous set of political desperadoes, who have impoverished the common-wealth by their unscrupulous plunder of the public treasury, and whose legislative course have made Massachusetts a reproach to her own people, and a disgrace in the eyes of her sister States.

THE CONTENTS OF THE SWIVEL.—The brass swivel captured by the Marines from the Washington rioters had its charge drawn the day after, at the City Hall. It was composed of eight paving stones, a large number of rifle balls, buck and swan shot, &c., weighing altogether from ten to twelve pounds!

HOW TO SUBDUCE MONS.—The Albany Journal advocates the employment of fire engines in quelling riots, in preference to the use of balls and bayonets. This plan, if followed, would certainly "throw cold water" upon the rage of a mob.

The young lady who suddenly disappeared from Ashland, Green Co., and upon whose account there was considerable alarm among her friends for fear that she had been foully dealt with, is not altogether clear yet, but she is still alive, and was seen at Catskill in company with a married man, who had also "mysteriously disappeared" from a wife and several children living at Ashland.

James Mattice, missing from Blenheim, N. Y., returned after a fortnight's absence, and found a numerous company of his friends, with hoe, spade, and shovel, assiduously removing the brush, logs, and muck in the recesses of a dismal swamp, as directed by a female fortune teller.

We do not believe that there is in the United States any body of men, high or low, so limited, that does one-tenth as much for literature as the Catholics. After doing their share as tax-payers, for the support of the State schools, and the education of Protestant and infidel children; they keep up as good colleges and better female academies, than can be found in the country, day-schools and free-schools, and give employment to a great many vast publishing houses, in all the great cities of the Union.—Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

The Pittsburg Catholic learns with regret "that there are many Catholics who have lost all self-respect so far as to become subscribers to Harper's Magazine," a publication that makes a practice of railing everything Catholic, and is "edited by a Methodist preacher." We fear that our esteemed cotemporary has too good reasons for his "regret," and that it is too common with Catholics—and not in the United States only—to support publications whose avowed object is to insult their religion.

A despatch from St. Louis, June 17, says:—A Fort Kelley correspondent of the 9th states that the Cheyennes had attacked and destroyed an emigrant train, eighty miles west of that post. Six persons were killed and eight wounded.

FIVE MEN HUNG.—John Lapoint, for the murder of Robert Wheaton, Israel Shoulitz for shooting John Inham, and Jacob Wooslin for killing his wife, were executed in the Jail yard in St. Louis on Friday; and at Edwardsville, Ill., George W. Sharp and John Johnson were hung for the murder of Brath.

A Republican editor in Claremont, N. H., has sued another for slander, laying his damages at \$3,000.—The Nashua Catholic thinks editors must be rich up in that part of the country. To sue an editor in these parts for such a sum would be considered a proof of insanity, or a desire to create a "sensation."

The Hartford Times gives the following details of the career of the Rev. Charles Jones, an evangelical Protestant minister, now in jail upon a charge of murder:—

"Jones, the murderer, is the same fellow who has just served out a term of four years in the Connecticut State prison for robbing John Dean's store. He was the coolest scoundrel that ever infested this city. He manifested great concern for the souls of sinners, and was constantly reading the Bible and exhorting at evening meetings.

"Whilst in the confidence of Mr. Dean, he stole about \$2,000 worth of goods from his store, together with considerable sums of money. He stole the silk to make him a surplus to preach in—started a church in Glensbury—stole the trimmings for his pulpit, and velvet for his chair, and also stole goods to pay the cabinet maker for the chair; broke into the Catholic Church and stole the priest's robe for a sample for one of himself, and also stole the silver chalice, &c., from the altar—called on Mr. Dean's one afternoon to have a little season of prayer, remaining till evening, bade the family good bye, but instead of going out of the door, he stole up stairs and secreted himself under the bed until past midnight, when he crept out and robbed young Dean's pockets of £100, (which he had ascertained the day previous that he had procured from the bank), then went to St. John's Hotel, called for lodgings, got up before daylight, stole a suit of clothes from a boarder, and cleared for a neighboring town. But this is not half his villainies. He was constantly stealing, praying and exhorting, till brought up by a four years' term in prison."

The Albany Herald gives the following incident in his life which will show the extent to which he carried his base hypocrisy:—

"One day after stealing from Mr. Dean, he called on Mrs. Dean and complained of spiritual darkness—that he did not enjoy his mind as he wished it; and handing her his Bible; bought with money stolen from Mr. Dean, he wished her to read for his spiritual consolation the first text eye might rest upon, on opening the book. Mrs. Dean sympathizing with him because of his depressed spirits, opening at Acts 13 10. It was not so good a text she wished her eye might have first rested on, and she hesitated.

"Read," said he.

"Shall I read?" she asked.

"Read the first text you open at."

She read: "O full of all subtilty and mischief; thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness; wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?"

"His countenance at once elongated, and his eyes were cast down. It was no consolation to him.

"After being imprisoned, and confessing his crimes, some good woman having compassion on him visited him in prison. 'O,' said he, 'I thought of you all last evening when you were at your little prayer meeting, and I kept looking; I did not know but, as in the case of Peter, my prison doors would be opened.' He forgot that Peter was not imprisoned for stealing."

This Mr. Jones is evidently the sort of man that is wanted for the French Canadian Missionary Society. He would make a most excellent "No Popery" parson; and we would recommend our Canadian Saints to engage him the moment he gets out of prison. Perhaps, however, bad as he is—a rogue, thief, and hypocrite—he may have some scruples of conscience about doing the dirty work of the swindling gentry of the Montreal Provident and Saving's Bank.

CANADIAN LEGISLATORS.—Even members of Parliament—bad as many of them are—are tolerated whilst they vote themselves six dollars a day. Infinitely better men, not very many years ago, made their contributions to the collective wisdom for a dollar a day, with the privilege, however, of eating their bread and cheese on the steps of the Parliament House. In the recent railroad disclosures, upwards of £1,400 were found to have been paid to one gentleman for railroad services outside of Parliament. What they were did not transpire, unless he drank large quantities of Parliamentary cider, vulgarly called champagne down in the underground branch of the Legislature. Sir Allan MacNab received, for services chiefly £10,000 from the Great Western Road; and another gentleman in Parliament positively scouted the idea:—Toronto Colonist.

CONVENT IN MELBOURNE.—Those heroines of charity, the Sisters of Mercy, are among us at last; and scarcely have they set their foot in Victoria ere there appears in the public journals an announcement of their intention to establish within the convent walls a system of superior education for the benefit of the female youth. I venture to say there is not a Catholic family in the colony but will rejoice on hearing this news. Every one knows what able and successful teachers nuns are. There is not one, whose wife, sister, or mother has in early years had the blessing of the general tutelage of accomplished and holy beings like these, but will give most grateful testimony that all the virtues, graces, knowledge, and accomplishments, which befit a Christian gentlewoman, have been permanently developed in the home she loves, under their wisely pious fostering care. At present there are but three sisters in Nicholson-street; but as soon as others shall have arrived, they will, I understand, seek to do good in other spheres of usefulness besides that of education, and take the destitute sick, the homeless female, and the deserted orphan under their tender care. In the meanwhile, I hope all my good readers will join me in a devout "Deo gratias" for their safe arrival; and that the fair portion of them, especially, will straightway afford the heroic sisters hearty, affectionate, and practical aid at the commencement of their good work.—Melbourne Catholic Chronicle, March 28.