

influential body, the French clergy. Returning from Europe he stopped a few weeks in Ireland, where he made several public addresses, in which he advocated the cause of the United States Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. On his arrival in New York, Sept. 1, 1862, the Common Council tendered him a vote of thanks in behalf of the city, for his patriotic service abroad, to which the Archbishop responded in a letter setting forth the object of his visit to Europe, and expressing the hope that his labors in behalf of the loyal cause had not been altogether fruitless. Since the Archbishop's return from Europe the last time, he has been in declining health, and has seldom appeared before the public.—During the July riots he was earnestly solicited by divers persons to address the rioters, which he finally consented to do. Since Dr. Hughes' appointment as Bishop of this Diocese he has been prominently before the public, and has been involved in frequent discussions with his contemporaries upon theological topics, or subjects involving the interest of the Catholic Church. The Archbishop's opposition to the Common School system of this country was one of the most prominent features of his public career, and that which secured the largest share of his unpopularity with Americans. He was, nevertheless, a great patron of education, provided it was Catholic education. He was the founder of St. John's College, Fordham, of the St. Joseph's Theological Seminary at the same place, and of Mount St. Vincent Seminary, for young ladies at Yonkers. He has also been instrumental in establishing Catholic schools in nearly every ward of the city. His labors in behalf of the Catholic Church in America have been constant and varied, and in his death it may well be said that Catholicity in this country has sustained an irreparable loss. The last hours of the eminent divine were marked by that calmness, serenity and resignation characteristic of the true Christian. Father Starrs stood at his bedside while he was dying, reading the prayers for his happy death, and subsequently Bishop McCloskey recited the prayers for his departing spirit, during which his soul took its flight. Among those who stood near him at the moment of his death were his two sisters, and Mother Angela, for many years one of the Sisters of Charity, who performed the sad office of closing his eyes.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

No. 2.—WM. M. THACKERAY, ESQ.

William Makepeace Thackeray was born in Calcutta in 1811, while his father was engaged in the civil service of the East India Company. He was sent to England in his 7th year, had a view of Napoleon at St. Helena on his way, and was placed at the Charterhouse school in London. From the Charterhouse he went to the university of Cambridge, but he did not take his degree; inherited a fortune of £20,000 on coming of age; chose art for his profession; and travelled and studied for several years in France, Italy and Germany. In 1830-31 he lived at Weimar, saw Goethe, purchased Schiller's sword, and delighted in making caricatures for children, some of which he found still preserved on revisiting the place in 1853. Reminiscences of his early art studies are interwoven into his fictions, many of which are illustrated by his own pencil; but he abandoned the project of becoming a professional artist soon after his return to England. His fortune was greatly reduced by losses and unsuccessful speculations, and before his 30th year he had set himself resolutely to literature as his vocation. His progress to general recognition was slow, though from the first he gave signs of his peculiar powers. He is understood to have written for the *Times* while it was edited by Barnes, and was certainly connected with other London journals. He contributed to *Fraser's Magazine* under the pseudonym of Michael Angelo Titmarsh, a variety of tales, criticisms, descriptive sketches, and verses, which proved his knowledge of the world, delicate irony, and mastery of a playful yet vigorous style. In this periodical appeared "The Great Hogarty Diamond" in 1841, a thoroughly genial satire, with a tone at once of ridicule and of pathos. The establishment of "*Punch*" in 1841 opened to him a new field, and his papers in this periodical speedily acquired peculiar distinction. His first series under the signature of "The Fat Contributor," were followed by "Jeames's Diary," in which he looks at society from the footman's point of view, and "The Snob Papers," which gave to him an independent reputation as a social satirist, while they added to the success and dignity of "*Punch*." Meanwhile "*Vanity Fair*," illustrated by himself, was published in numbers (1846-48). When it began, his name was still generally unknown, but its popularity increased with every number, and at its close he was universally accounted with Dickens and Bulwer among the first British novelists. It is more strongly marked by special and peculiar genius than any other of his works, and is pre-eminent also in the delineation of character. Becky Sharp and Amelia Sedley, one of the impersonations of intellect without affection, and the other of affection without intellect, are original characters, thoroughly and sagaciously drawn. He had already begun

another monthly serial, "The History of Pendennis, his Fortunes and Misfortunes, his Friends and his Greatest Enemy, with illustrations by the Author." He aimed in this, his second great work, to describe the gentlemen of the present age, "no better nor worse than most educated men." A higher moral tone appears in the characters of Warrington and Laura. "Pendennis" was concluded in 1850, and his Christmas book of that year was a reprint from "*Fraser*" of a mock continuation of Scott's "*Ivanhoe*," entitled "Rebecca and Rowena." He published an original Christmas tale for the next year, "The Kickleburys on the Rhine," a clever and kindly satire on a proud and vulgar family travelling on the continent. In the summer of 1851 he lectured in London before brilliant audiences on "The English Humorists of the 18th Century," sketching the lives and works of his predecessors in English fiction from Swift to Goldsmith. The lectures were repeated and admired in Scotland and America, were published in 1853, and have a peculiar charm from the sympathetic and social portraiture of his "fellows" of the past, mingling fine thoughts and amusing anecdotes. Ten thousand copies of a cheap edition were sold in a week. His attention had been called to the wits of Queen Anne's reign by studies preparatory to the "History of Henry Esmond, Esq., written by Himself" (1852), the scene of which is laid in that era. This is the most artistically complete and the noblest in tone of all his works, while it also admirably copies the manners, sentiment, and diction of the Queen Anne period. The main characters, Esmond and Beatrix, are among his best creations—the former a strong, high-minded, disinterested, and impulsive cavalier and Jacobite, the latter perhaps the finest picture of splendid, lustrous, physical beauty ever given to the world. It is a magnificent and sombre romance, comparing with his other works as "The Bride of Lammermoor" to the others of Scott. His third serial novel was "The Newcomes: Memoirs of a Most Respectable Family, edited by Arthur Pendennis, Esq." The characters of Olive and Ethel are less vivid than some of his others, the story lingers, but the whole is redeemed by its prevalent genial spirit, and especially by the moral beauty of the life of Colonel Newcome, and by his death in the Charterhouse, than which there is nothing more touching in romantic literature. The success of his lectures on the humorists induced him to prepare another series "The Four Georges," which were first delivered in the principal cities of the United States in 1855-6, and afterwards in London and most of the large towns in England and Scotland. The courts and characters of the Hanoverian monarchs furnished abundant occasion for satire; the third George alone, especially in the misfortunes of his last years, was discussed with forbearance and described with pathos; and the literature, society, morals, and manners of the time were briefly illustrated. Thackeray had entered himself at the Middle Temple and been called to the bar in 1848, but with no intention of following the legal profession. In 1857, one of the seats for the city of Oxford in the House of Commons having been declared vacant, he offered himself as the liberal candidate, he was defeated by Mr. Cardwell, by a majority of 67 votes. Before the close of the year he had begun another serial, "The Virginians," the scene of which is laid in the last century during the later years of George II. and the earlier years of George III., and in which Chesterfield, Garrick and Johnson, the gaming table and coffee house, Washington, Wolfe, Braddock, and the impending American war, are introduced together. In January 1860, appeared the first number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, under the editorial charge of Thackeray, which soon attained a circulation of some 100,000 copies. He produced in its pages a new romance entitled "The Adventures of Philip on his Way through the World." Thackeray was found dead in his bed. His death was caused by an effusion of the brain. His funeral took place in Kensal Green and was attended by nearly all the great literary notables in England.

No. 3.—THE HON. ADAM FERRIE.

It is seldom our duty to record a death that will cause more general and sincere regret, than that of the Hon. Adam Ferrie. The deceased gentleman was born at Irvine, in Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 15th of March, 1777, and was the youngest of fourteen children. In 1806 he removed to Glasgow, where he continued to reside, until the removal of his family in 1829 to Montreal, with which city he had been commercially connected for some years previously. His memory will long be cherished by the people of Glasgow for the energetic self-sacrificing public spirit which has been his peculiar characteristic through life, but which was particularly displayed in that city, by his zealous and unwearied advocacy of the rights of the citizens in the famous contest in the Courts of Scotland, in what is there familiarly known as the "Harvey Dykes Case," which was finally, on appeal to the House of Lords, decided in favor of the people of Glasgow. To testify their appreciation of his exertion on that occasion, the citizens of Glasgow presented him with a handsome gold medal and a service of plate; and on his return to his