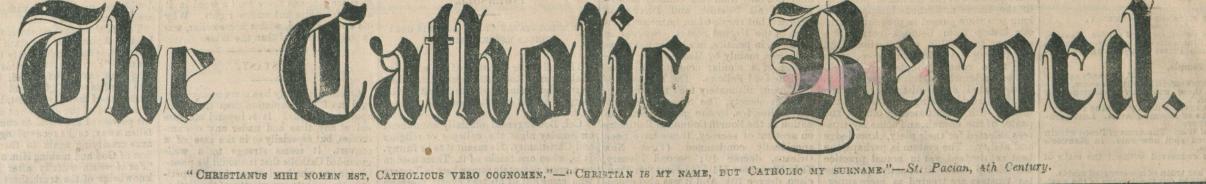
THE CATHOLIC RECORD.



VOL. 6.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1884.

CLERICAL.

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished garments than any Western House.

N. Wilson & Co., 136 DUNDAS STREFT

Correspondence of the Record. TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS AT ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas, May 26, 1884. The Irish emigrant rioters have been tried here this week. Some have been tried here this week. Some have been acquitted honourably and others found guilty and "sent down." People living at a distance fancied, when they heard of these riots, that at least one hundred Irish emigrants took part in them, and at least as many, if not a larger, number of Italian navies. The fancied hundred has dwindled down to four Irish bona fide originants one Scotchman. Edward fide emigrants, one Scotchman, Edward McFadden, born in Glasgow; one man named White, born in Pennsylvania, one pensioner named O'Brien, born in Ire-land, having served 21 years in defense of Her Majesty's crown and honour, and one Baker, who came here a few months ago. Three Irish emigrants were acquitted, as they did not participate in the riot, but were merely lookers-on like others who were not Irish, and consequently were not arrested. However "give a dog a bad name, and it will kill him." Those poor emigrants who were forced to leave their homes by the ocean in Galway, and who, through centuries of mismanagement and bad government and semi-starvation, are brought down to a very low level in the scale of civilization_are considered capable of committing any and every crime—have this time been made the catspaw of others, and because a few of them were actually dragged into the riot, the odium and obloquy falls upon the whole body of obloquy falls upon the whole body of Irish emigrants. A special commission was granted by the Mowat Government to adjudicate upon the rioters. The proceedings opened in the court house on last Monday, Mr. Justice Galt presid-ing, Mr. Colin McDougal, ex M. P., acting as counsel. Mr. D. J. Donahue, barrister, pleaded for the prisoners. The court house was densely packed every day both at the morning and even

every day, both at the morning and even ing sessions. Several ladies and gentlemen and some clergymen graced the assembly and took the liveliest interest assembly and took the invenest interest in the fate of the prisoners. The emi-grants Curly, Flannigan, Gilligan and Joyce looked anything but the desper-

Several witnesses, to the number of about twenty, were then called by the Crown; but though they had witnessed the whole of the riot, yet so searching was the cross-examination by Mr. Don-ahue, that not a tittle of damaging evidence was brought home to the prisoners, save the evidence of one Italian who was unable to speak English, and whose evidence had to be taken through the medium of an interpreter. This witness testified that he actually

saw O'Brien throw the stone which took the life of Maletta ; but on cross-examination he admitted that he had never seen the prisoner O'Brien before the morning of the riot, that he himself was excited at the time, that there were hundreds of persons mixed up with the row, running to and fro in an excited condition, and the witness further testi-fied, that the man O'Brien immediately ran away after throwing the stone and that he had not seen him from that time till he saw him again a prisoner at the Coroner's inquest. It is but fair to say that if the witness could speak English so that he could be subjected to a rigid cross-examination, no unprejudiced jury could have found the prisoner guilty on his testimony. At the close of the case for the

Crown Mr. Donahue moved for the discharge of McFadden on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence against him to go to the jury, but his Lordship said that though the evidence against him was exceedingly slight yet he would allow the case to go to the jury, while he remarked that he would tell the jury that in his opinion the prisoner should be acquitted. The defence called but one witness,

Mrs. Loyden, who testified to being with the prisoner O'Brien, as an observer, at the time the Italian fell, and that the stone was not thrown by O'Brien. This closed the defence, after which Mr. Donahue, in an able and eloquent manner, urged on the jury the flimsy evidence on which they were asked to find the prisoners guilty of the grave crime of manslaughter. He urged them not to rely on the bare testimony of an excited Italian, who had sworn that the man whom he saw throw the stone had immediately run away, while the testimony of the other Crown witnesses proved con-clusively that O'Brien had remained standing where he was for a considerable time after the Italian fell.

The Crown counsel in a forcitle speech asked for a conviction and told

jury then retired and after about an hour's absence returned a verdict of guilty against O'Brien and not guilty against McFadden. On the suggestion of his Lordship the charges of man-slaughter were not proceeded with against the other ten prisoners, they were simply placed on their trial for riot, His to have been denied their fathers; Lordship remarking that this was the fathers who for centuries, with their anonly charge which should ever have been brought against them. This closed the second day's proceedings. The court again resumed on Wednesday morning and the ten prisoners, Curly, McFadden, White, Joyce, T. Flanigan, P. Flannigan, Hennikin, Baker, Fahey and Gilligan, were placed on their trial charged with riot. The evidence on this charge was much the same as had been elicited the previous day. It was shown that all the prisoners had been at the scene of the riot, but the testimony of the crown witnesses did not show that any of the prisoners did any unlawful act, other than Curly and McFadden, and it was proved conclusively that those two menhad at the time of the riot been working close to the Italian gang and that the Italians drew knives on them and in order to save their own lives they did strike a couple of Italians. During the progress of the trial a very amusing inci dent occurred. The Crown witnesses had been excluded from court and the ten prisoners sat together in one seat guarded at either end by a couple of policemen. An Italian was asked to bick out the men that he saw take part in the riot, and he pointed out three policemen with all the rest. This occurrence showed how little reliance could be placed on the testimony of the Italian witnesses, and more than one who had remembered that it was on the testimony of the Italians that O'Brien had been convicted, were now heard to say that they feared there had been a miscarriage of justice in his conviction. No witnesses were called for the defence and Mr. Donahue at once began what his lordship very properly charac-terized as an able and eloquent address. He began by asking the jury to disabuse their minds from all prejudice against the unfortunate, ignorant and poverty-stricken body of paupers whose liberty they now had in their hands. He expressed surprise at the policy of the Imperial government under which these poor immigrants were ground down while those privileges and blessings which flow from self-government and of which every Canadian feels so justly proud had been denied them. The counsel then went on to explain that it was by the grossest and most censurable misrepresentation on the part of the British government that the prisoners were induced to come to this country. They had been promised peaceful and happy homes and lucrative employment whereby they could support their families and give to them those opportunities of obtaining an education which had been denied them the old land. In the belief that in what had been represented to them was true, they came with their poor and

helpless little families, without a sixpence in their pockets, to this city, about a year ago, and for two or three months obtained employment on some of our city works. These city improvements were completed last December, since which time no work could be obtained, and therefore, from about the beginning of last winter up to the very morning of this riot, those poor, half-starved and destitute families managed to keep soul and body together and to keep the wolf of starvation from the very doors of the miserable huts in which they lived by actually begging at the doors of our citi-

zens for alms. What wonder then if those men whose families were starving, those men who had been lured from their homes by misrepresentations, and who had been during all the long winter through which we have passed, anxiously awaiting the opening of spring when they might expect work, I say, what wonder is it that they were indignant that a foreign band of gipsies should come to the very city where those poor immigrants were starving, and take the very spades from their hands, thus leaving them without the means of feeding the little children that were crying to them for bread. These facts should be remembered and should incline a jury to mercifully con-sider the case now before them. The evidence does not show that the unfortunate prisoners had been actuated by any malicious motive against the Italians; on the contrary it simply showed that it was a desire to obtain the labor that had been promised them that was the cause of the riot. The evidence, other than that elicited from the Italian witnesses (who were certainly prejudiced), exonerated all the prisoners with the exception of Curly and McFad-den, and the evidence of Messrs. Nunn, Hunt and Wilkinson clearly showed that those men were acting in self-defence, After reviewing and commenting on the evidence, the learned gentleman closed by saying: "And now, gentlemen, I leave this case with you, feeling that you will temper your deliberations with mercy. Mercy for those uneducated and misguided men, whose liberty you now have in your hands, and the very sinews of whose manhood were palsied by the cries of starving children for food, which could not be supplied. Mercy I ask for the poor and destitute mothers and vives who now anxiously surround you, and who, worse than widowed, have striven since this riot to keep their little

the jury that it was their duty to find the prisoners guilty, if they believed the His Lordship then charged the jury in a very fair and impartial manner. The doubt, some day, with the assistance of those very men who are now in the dock,

PRACTICAL PARNELL.

HE OUTLINES A PLAN TO SETTLE THE LAND QUESTION.

In the English House of Commons on May 2d, in the debate on the purchase clauses of the Irish Land Bill, the Irish leader, Mr. Parnell, made a speech that held the closest attention of the House, as is usual. He said in reference to the bill, is usual. He said in reference to the bill, that he thought it was a step in the right direction; but he doubted that the time ad arrived for any large transfer of pro-by from the landlords. He doubted whether the Irish landlords as a class are tesirous of selling their interest in the and at the price which to the transfer of the land Act (hear, hear). desirous of selling their interest in the and at the price which tenants would be willing to give for it. Mr. Parnell then proceeded to give his opinion of what would tend to settle the question. He

aid :-I have always held that the land ques-ion in Ireland will never be settled upon firm and sure foundation until the occuving tenants have been made the owners f their holdings (hear), and I consider hat it would be well worth the while of he Government, whether Conservative or Liberal, to settle the question upon that sis, and to create in the nation a spirit of contentment and peace amongst all par-ties. I believe that one result would be to do away with the necessity, from their point of view, of "exceptional legislation," and of having to keep up a large garrison of military and police (hear, hear). Yet I in convinced that if the sale of land in reland took place under certain condi-tions and at a certain price the result would be that the taxpayer eventually ould be no loser whatever, and that not one shilling of extra taxation would be incurred by enabling the Irish tenants to pay in just instalments for their land. While I say this I say also, that I think the time has not come yet when the operations of the kill of the honorable member could be arried out upon any extensive scale, However, the condition of the land market a Ireland will afford the Government an opportunity of making an experiment and seeing how far the tenants on these encum-bered estates, and also of back the price which they are disposed to give for their hold-

ings. The subject of the present bill is divided into two questions—Are the landlords ling to sell, and are the tenants willing to buy? I have already answered these to buy? I have already answered these two questions by saying that in my opin-ion the landlords are not willing to sell at present at such prices as would enable the tenants to buy (hear, hear). The tenants are not willing to give twenty years' pur-chase on the judicial rent (hear, hear). When the question comes to be consid-ered it will be fought upon that. The tenants will object to having to pay the

Court, to allow them to have fair rents fixed, so that the State may be assured that if this experiment is tried it may turn out satisfactory to the Government and to this country. If sales are carried out to any extent, and that the leaseholders buy with the rest, as they must, and on the basis of the old reduced rents, I con-fees I country fool that confidence in mu

fess I cannot feel that confidence in my

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser, On many of the news stands throughout Rochester are displayed and offered for sale certain pink-tinted illustrated papers sale certain pink-tinted illustrated papers bearing the name of Police News, Sport-ing Times, or Police Gazette, which have a tendency to demoralize the youths who bny and read them. But these are not the worst specimens of vile reading which find ready sale throughout the country. What can be done with the tons and tons of pernicious literature which is flood-ing the world at the present day? As we

ing the world at the present day ? As we ing the world at the present day ? As we cannot make a bonfire of these news-papers and books, it becomes a duty to lift up the voice and try to show some of the dangers that surround our homes through these books and papers that are likely to fall into the hands of sons and daughters.

In these days the evil one has discovered a power for propagating sin, and that is the printing press. When Satan lays his hand on this he puts his hand on the "most stupendous" engine of modern civilization. Satan has his printing presses, and they are always running in full operand they are always funday not excepted. From these presses he is constantly throw-ing off his deadly sheets, thousands of cor-rupt volumes, tens of thousands of trashy novels, and millions of sensational story papers. These are produced every week and sent broadcast over the land on their mission of death.

The whole country seems to be deluged with vile, corrupt and vicious literature. Like the frogs of Egypt, it has come up over all the land. Many of the news-stands, over all the land. Many of the news-solut, stores and railways are flooded with it. There is not a town, village or city where you will not find some of this literature, reeking with moral leprosy. This is cer-tainly one of the most tremendous agen-cies of the day; it is a fruitful source of vice and crime. Our prisons, jails, peni-tentiaries and houses of refuge are being momed by lives that have been blasted by crowded by lives that have been blasted by crowded by hves that have been blasted by it. Day and night it is at work, enticing, corrupting and ruining bothbody and soul. Official records for 1882-83, of youthful criminals in the city of New York, ranging from 6 to 21 years of age, the result of reading corrupting literature, show for 1882, from February 1st to August 15th, mender 18, attacned murder 50; burmurder, 18; attempted murder, 50; burglary, 100; highway robbery, 32; grand larceny, 35; forgery, 5; counterfeiting, 1; train wrecking, 4; mail robbery, 2; com-plicity to kill, 2; pick-pockets, 6; attempted suicides, 16, and drunkards, 13. For 1883, from January 1st to August 1st, murder, 24 ; attempted murder, 87 ; bursick member and do all in their power t actempted suicide, 19. In counterfeiting, train wrecking, complicity to kill and drunkards there were none for this period. This is certainly a startling record. What, then, can be done to save the rising generation? First, a healthy enforce-ment of the law on this point will have something to do in saving many of the young men and women of our land; secondly, let parents stand guard over what

reasoning. If Jesus Christ is God, as is plainly taught in the Bible, and Mary is His Mother, does it not plainly follow that She is the Mother of God? She is the connecting link in the hypostatic union of God and man, without which wondrous fact the universe is an absolute riddle. As the Investigator likes references, we refer him to Moehler's "Sym-bolik," perhaps the most solid and care-ful of all modern works in theological deduction.

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Ave Maria.

Ave Maria. The newspapers flippantly say, "Bis-marck is now a good Catholic again. He has appointed a Catholic general, who accompanied the Crown Prince to Spain and Italy, to be commander of the Eighth Army Corps, headquarters at Coblentz.' Bismarck is not, and never was, a Catholic; on the contrary, he is one of the most persistent persecutors of the Catholic Church in modern times. If he has ap-pointed a Catholic general to an important position, it is probably because he could not do otherwise,—because he had to yield to the pressure put upon him by persons in power, or by circumstances, and not because he wished to favor a Catholic. Bismarck, with all the power of Protestant Germany at his back, has for years spent in vain all his force against the Church, and he has sense enough to ic; on the contrary, he is one of the most for years spent in vain all his force against the Church, and he has sense enough to see his mistake, although lacking the candor to acknowledge it. Bismarck's discomfiture is an example to the world; but, so far, the grace to become a Catholic has either not been vouchsafed him or he has slighted it. Bismarck's discomfiture has signted it. Bismarck's discominute is but another proof, among thousands, that the powers of earth and hell can never prevail against the Church. Nero and Domitian, Luther and Henry the Eighth, had their day; Bismarck has had his; but the Church still remains, as solid his; but the church still remains, as solid and intact as it ever was, as it ever shall

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT/SOCI-ETY.

MARKED PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS.

We are pleased to notice the rapid advance which this excellent society has made during the past few years. The society has now about one hundred members in good standing, and bids fair to double its membership during the present year. They have rented the rooms formerly occupied by the Catholic Literary Society, together with their own spacious hall, and intend to make it the most popular place of amusement in the city. The objects of the society are, 1st, Catholic; 2nd, literary and mutual improvement, and lastly the bringing together of all Catholics in the city so that no one may be a stranger to another. With regard to the first, all the members must be practical Call attend regularly to their duty. Then the society is a mutual benevolent one, and a certain sum is set apart in case of death to pay the funeral expenses of each member. Besides, when a member is taken ill he is entitled to receive the sum of three dollars per week while sick, and the members, when necessary, sit up at night with a sick member and do all in their power to The society has also an excellent library. where all members can avail themselves of the opportunity of reading the best literary works of the day. The members at each meeting have readings, recitations, singing and debates, and by so doing pass a pleasant evening together. With regard to amusements, any one entering the hall can see at a glance that no effort has been spared to give amusement to its members. In one large room we notice two excellent billiard tables, where the members can play a social game without the many temptations which are given when bil liards are played in notels. There are also numerous small tables where members may play cards, dominoes, chequers, and chess. Another room is set apart for those who are musically inclined-a teacher being in attendance a couple of nights a week to give instructions to those desirous of learning the various musical instruments. Then the society is making arrangements for an excellent gymnasium, where the members may indulge in horizontal bar exercises, swinging, clubs, etc. Taken altogether we think the objects of the St. Patrick's Benevolent society are excellent, and should receive every encouragement from the Catholics in this city. The initiation fee in the society is only \$1, and the monthly dues 25c., and when it is taken into consideration all the benefits to be derived by the members all must admit the amount is very small. The rooms are open every night (Sundays excepted). The society has also a number of honorary members. Any Catholic can have his name placed on the honorary list on payment of \$1C, but will not be entitled to receive the sick benefits. We hope to see every Catholic in the city belong to this excellent society and our best wish is that it may continue to advance in the future as it has in the past. Great credit is due to Rev. Father Cornyn for the marked progress the society has made since he has been appointed chaplain.

ate characters they were suppose while the prisoner Fahey, about 15 years of age, was amere urchin, while McFadden and O'Brien, who were not emigrants, were the only ones against whom serious charges were brought or anything like evidence produced. The coroner's inquest, at the suggestion of Judge Hughes, had brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the whole posse, eleven in number. This verdict was condemned in the strongest and most emphatic terms by Judge Galt, who severely criticised the finding of the coroner, and directed the Grand Jury to be guided by evidence and not prejudice in finding a bill of manslaughter against some one of the prisoners and of simple rioting against the remainder. Mr. Colin McDougal, crown counsel, whom the press accused of allowing a miscarriage of justice in the case of Wrightman, the alleged murderer, in your city, the week previous, was determined to recover his lost laurels on this occasion, and acted almost savagely in prosecuting the case of manslaughter for which McFadden and O'Brien were held for trial. He was met, however, at every point by our talented young barrister, Mr. D. J. Donahue, whom the government appointed as counsel for the defense. Several times during the course of the eloquent and masterly speech delivered by Mr. Donahue he was interrupted by the Crown prosecutor, but on each occasion was maintained by the Judge, who indignantly directed Mr. McDougal down, sir, and please Mr. Donahue, continue, you are in perfect order; the court is with you, sir." After His Lordship Justice Galt

charged the Grand Jury, explaining clearly to them in what the respective offences of murder, manslaughter and riot consisted, and that bills would be put before them charging the prisoners with all these offences, the Grand Jury retired and began their work, which resulted in the finding of true bills against Andrew O'Brien, James Curly, Edward McFadden, Patrick White, Martin Joyce, Chomas Flannigan, Patrick Flannigan, Michael Hennekin, Thomas Baker, Thomas Fahey and Thomas Gilligan for manslaughter, and also true bills against the same persons for riot and affray.

O'Brien and McFadden were indicted together and placed on their trial for manslaughter. Mr. Colin McDougall prosecuted, while the prisoners were defended by Mr. D. J. Donahue.

The Crown Counsel, in opening the case for the Crown, made a vigorous speech, and asked the jury to do its duty, and if the evidence convinced them that the fatal stone from which the Italian Malette had fallen, had been thrown by either of the prisoners, that they should convict not only the man who threw the stone, but also the other prisoner if they believed that he was at the time acting in concert with the prisoner who actually threw the stone.

enlightenment which secure an cestors have, to the shame, be it said, of the laws that governed them, lived in ignorance, wretchedness and want, and who, to-day, in this wretched condition are thrown on this country, that it may do, what the British government has failed to do, viz, to educate them and make free and happy citizens of them. And you are now asked to begin the education of these men by sending them to the dungeons of our prison rather than to the bosom of their little families whose hearts are now aching for their return.

And should you find that the evidence fastens guilt on any of those unfortunate men, remember that the force of circumstances has often driven men to do many things which otherwise they never would have thought of doing, and re member on that Friday morning the poverty, the wretchedness and the destitution of those families were alarming and if you but remember these facts have too strong a faith in the existence of that fount of mercy that wells in th heart of every right minded man, think for a moment, that you would r turn so cruel a verdict as that of guilty Trusting, therefore, that you may view this case as reasonable and unprejudiced men, I confidently hope that you wil acquit these men, who have already been punished sufficiently by imprison ment and misusage since they came to this country.

The jury retired and after an hour's absence returned, acquitting three of the immigrant prisoners and finding a ver dict of guilty of riot against the other prisoners.

His Lordship then sentenced each of those convicted of riot to 3 months' imprisonment in the common jail, and on O'Brien, whom the jury found guilty of manslaughter he imposed a sentence of two years in the Provincial penitentiary.

OBITUARY.

son of our esteemed friend, the proprietor of the Fraser House, Port Stanley. Sad indeed it is to have thus cut down in the full vigor of manhood, one who had in the past few years endeared himself to the many thousands who during be very much augmented as regards the summer months visited the Port. To know him was to esteem him, his sible to carry out a symmetrical scheme many sterling and brilliant qualities of purchase. I think if the imperial exhaving ever been a model to his com- chequer is asked to advance a large sum panions. We offer his family our hearty of money to enable Irish landowners who condolence in their sad affliction.

There is healthy activity being shown in most of the Irish constituencies just now, in the matter of choosing reliable National candidates to contest the seats at the next General Election.

flexible landlord, instead of having, as at present, a few rare examples who are flexible.

I think that in all probability all expenditure of ten millions a year, extend-ing over a period of ten years-that would be 100 millions altogether-would enable most of the land in the occupation of tenants subject to the operation of the Land Act of '81 to be purchased, and that long before the expiration of the ten years you would have repaid in annual instalments a very considerable portion of the sum lent during the first three years, and that possibly, if it were worked out by an actuary, it would be found that at no time during the ten years would the State have lent more than a total sum of about fifty millions. In all probability what will result from the present situation will be an experiment on a large scale as to the feasibility of establishing peasant proprietary. But I shall regard the discussion as important if the Government evinces now less repugnance to pledging the credit of the State on a larger scale than formerly. There is one most important condition which is absolutely necessary to be satisfied, so as to secure the success of an experiment, even upon a limited scale. I refer to the advance of the, whole of the purchase-money (hear, hear). Whether that advance is to be through an intermediate body, such as the company which has been established under the Tramways Act, which would take upon themselves some portion of the risk, or whether the advance is to be to the occupying tenant himself, I look upon it as an indispensable condition for the purchase of any quantity of land by the tenants that the whole of the purchase-money be advanced by the State. Whether they would extend the

period of repayment is another question. I think an extension would facilitate purchases. There is another important question with regard to leaseholders. They will be unable to take the same advantageous terms of purchase as those yearly tenants enjoying judicial tenures with reduced rents. The leaseholders will be It is our painful duty this week to compelled to purchase on the basis of record the death of Mr. Thomas Fraser, their own high rents, which in all probability are fifty per cent. over those paid by the tenants from year to year having judicial tenures. Hence it will fol low that the risk to the State of element of repudiation will the these leaseholders, and it will be imposmust sell to dispose of their estates upon comparatively advantageous terms, where there is at present no market for them, those who are responsible for the safety of the tax-payers as regards these transactions should ask the land owners to permit the lease holders to enter the Land

their children read. If you would save your sons and daughters, see to it that you have some knowledge of the papers and books that come into your home; thirdly, good books and papers should fill the places of bad ones. The youthful mind is active; it demands food, and if it cannot get the good it will take the bad.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

It is said that the Boy Preacher, Harrison, presented a bill, after a recent revival in St. Louis, for \$1,300, being at the rate of \$1 each for so many souls. He didn't warrant his conversions either.

We always felt we would have no luck in Ireland. The Irish are not of the steady-going, industrious class that we care to handle. They are too enthusiastic and spasmodic. The elders of the Church say they are satisfied that Irish converts would bring us trouble. We always keep away from Ireland for that reason."

The Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada rejoices in the names and titles of "His Excellency the Most Honorable Sir Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitz-Maurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, Gov-ernor-General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same, etc., etc., etc., in Council," and yet the base peasants of Manitoba are not content, but emit vulgar growls about taxes and things.

Baltimore Mirror.

Blasphemy .- The Catholic Mirror asks : "Who is Mary ?" meaning the Mother of Jesus. And answers its question by saying, "She is the Mother of God !?" That is to say, the Supreme Being, the Eternal and Infinite Spirit, the Creator, and the Sovereign of the Universe, as He is called, had a Mother, as human beings have ! There is no such sentiment as this in the Bible ; it is the coinage or invention of Catholicism, and supposing a God, it is no better than blasphemy.-Boston Investigator. Here is a specimen of comical infidel 1883.

We are happy to announce that on Monday of last week Mr. Alfred Nash, late of Petrolea, but now of London, was received into the Church at St. Peter's Cathedral by the Rev. Father Cornyn.

The number of emigrants who left Ireland during the month of April was, according to the Board of Trade returns, 14,727, which is 7,220 less than the number for the corresponding month in