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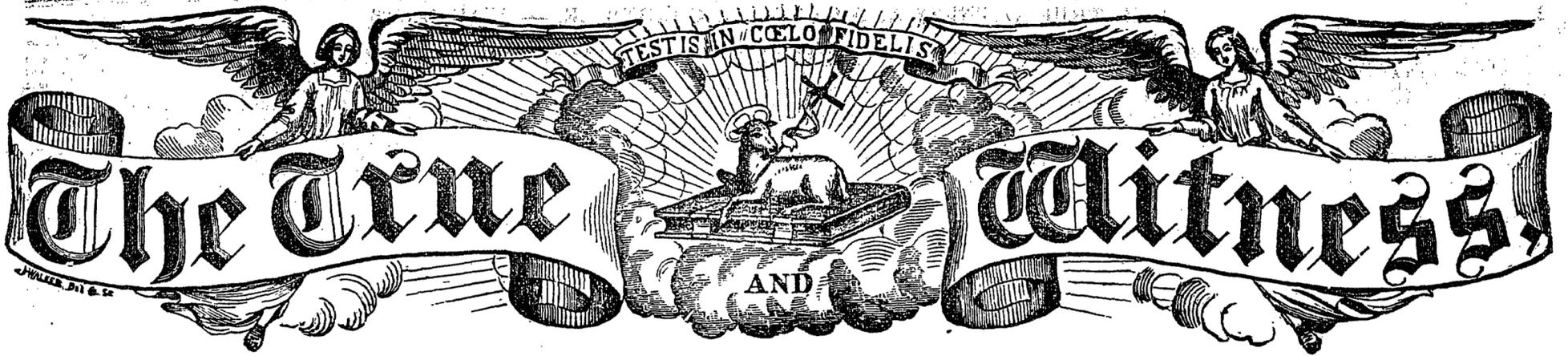
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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LIFE IN THE CLOISTER; OR, FAITHFUL AND TRUE.

By the Author of "The World and the Cloister,"
&c., &c., &c.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.)

'I have forgotten to mention the habit of the regular canoness; it is composed of the coarsest white serge, with a picturesque looking rochet of white linen, with a habit of a finer white serge beneath it, for the rochet does not come down to the feet. The coarse serge, worn next the person, is as austere, I assure you, in a burning summer day, as the utter absence of fire in novice-ship and work-room is during the winter, especially if it be a severe one.'

'On, mercy on me!' said Mrs. Bowring; 'you surely don't mean to say that the poor nuns have no fire in the depth of winter?'

'Yes, but I most certainly do,' rejoined Lucy; and it was somewhat penitential too. But you forget their vow of poverty, my dear madam, as well as that this order of the great St. Augustine is considered very self-denying and austere; remember, too, that the vow of poverty made by a nun allows her to use nothing superfluous or that can by any possibility be done without; she can receive no presents save for the community at large; her clothes are well worn and mended; she cannot be said to possess even her own habit or her own books, as at any time they may be exchanged for those of another; indeed mine is a word never heard in a monastery, ours being the term in fashion in these cloistered asylums.'

'And, dear Miss Arlington, do tell me what you mean by the word cell—what sort of a place is it? it's a horrid word, I think.'

'A tiny room, of dimensions just large enough to hold a very small bed, little larger than one's coffin will be, that is all, with sheets of serge, uncovered boards, a chair, a *preu-Dieu*, a table, a wash-hand basin and water-ewer, and a glass just large enough to enable a nun to fix on her veil properly, that is all; and yet, believe me, these cloistered ladies rise in the early morning far more refreshed than a dissipated lady of fashion when she leaves her bed of down.'

'Are they not very dull?' asked Mrs. Bowring.

'Quite the contrary; I was not half a day in the convent before I was asked if I were of a cheerful disposition, as if not, "My dear child," said mother prioress, "you will not suit us;" I found them, in fact, the very reverse of dull.—Religion was put forth in a pleasant aspect. I was not amidst the Puritans of old; and the religious of the Catholic Church know that a deep-seated feeling of religion is not incompatible with a good flow of spirits—oh, no; believe me, I have heard full often a merry ringing laugh in that happy cloister, and have seen, on their various *fele-days*, the good nuns, old and young, like a throng of gay, light-hearted girls—and why not?—surely, if properly viewed, nothing but a sour asceticism would forbid a joyous spirit.'

'I have forgotten, too, to mention that much charity is dispensed from the convent gate, and this not only to the poorer classes, but also to the genteel poor. Take it for granted, Mrs. Bowring, that this vow of poverty is good for their neighbor, at all events; and well would it be for England now, and England's genteel poor, who are unmercifully harassed and threatened with executions when their poor-rates fall into arrears, if there were now richly-endowed monasteries and abbey lands instead of poor-law unions; but John Bull lets his bigotry run away with his common sense, and does not see in his own ignorance how little he or the country has benefited by the change.'

'I have not yet spoken of the vow of obedience; you will bear in mind that it is *entire* in the full sense of the word. A nun lives by her rule, and the superior is also guided by the same; her voice is but as the reflection of the rule, and she has to see that it is duly observed. You will, however, understand that they are perhaps, with scarcely an exception, the beloved and venerated friends of their attached community.—They are elected by the votes of the Religious, in many orders *not* for life—in the convent of which I am speaking only for three years at a time; though they may be re-elected. The presentation order is regulated much in the same way with many others, had I time to call them to mind; and a novice is always admitted to her religious profession in the same way—by the votes of the sisterhood.'

'That which received me was a happy and united community, founded at the time of religious persecution in England, and when the penal laws were in full vigor. It has ranked amongst its inmates the daughters of several of the most influential of the English Catholics, and is rarely without one or more members of their leading families; and it is but due to them to say, that I found amongst them examples of the most exalted

virtue—generous, kind, and charitable. I was perfectly unknown to them, till introduced to their notice by a mutual friend, merely as a young lady who, desirous of entering religion, had no means to carry that desire into effect, and was about to earn her maintenance by teaching. I met with the affection we generally receive only from attached and well-trying friends during hours of tedious sickness, and which, after several months spent in the convalescence, occasioned my return to the world, and was but the prelude to a very long and almost fatal malady. I remember now with gratitude the kind attention and care I received at their hands, care such as can rarely be bestowed in the world, save when persons have a comfortable competency; and," added Miss Arlington, her eyes humid with tears as she concluded her narration, "I have become familiar with many of these much-maligned ladies since then in England and Ireland and Scotland, and certain am I that all are leading holy and self-denying lives, of which the world knows nothing, or knowing, could ill appreciate the motives from which their actions proceed. I have, I think, but a word or two more to say, lest I should have misled you, Mrs. Bowring, by the idea that money has anything to do in the matter of after employment in the community; it has nothing. Had I taken two thousand pounds for my portion, it would still have been the same; I should have been, in all probability, placed in the school, in which ladies of birth and high position already taught, who had taken their fortunes to the cloister.'

'I thank you very much,' Miss Arlington, said Mrs. Bowring, 'for the information you have so kindly given me; though, I suppose, the effect it will have on my daughter Maud, and my friend Miss Craig, will be to make them more anxious than ever to become nuns, unless, indeed, you have frightened them by what you have told us about the trials of the novitiate.'

Marion and Maud only laughed at the idea, Miss Arlington saying,—

'That is not at all likely to be the case, Mrs. Bowring. The young ladies, we must presume, seek a cloister in order to aim at a higher state of virtue than they might perhaps attain in the world; and will not be afraid of seeking it by the way of penance and self-denial, remembering the words, "Take up thy cross, and follow me."'

The harvest-moon was just beginning to rise, shedding its pale silvery beams over the distant cliffs, and lighting up the little parlor in which the ladies were seated. It was a moment for thought and reflection, when the busy tumult of life was over for a time, and the passions lulled and subdued. Mrs. Bowring was wrapt in a reverie; Marion and Maud were meditating on the future that lay before them; Lucy inwardly prayed that the seed might take root, and that some of her simple, truthful words might have touched the heart of her very prejudiced hearer, and at the very least work for good in her daughter's behalf.

At the lapse of a few moments the lady rose to take her departure, shook Lucy warmly by hand, and bade her farewell, telling her she should be very glad to see her in Exeter, adding, "I will just own the truth—you have softened down my prejudices a little. I really did not think, from all that I have heard, that the nuns lived such lives as you describe; but then, you see, I never met till now with any one who had been in a convent."

Ah, and how many are there who think and speak like Mrs. Bowring, imbibing all their prejudices from the calumnious writings of such women as Henrietta Caracciolo and Maria Monk; and yet they are good souls after all, open to conviction, should they happily meet with any one able to inform them on a point upon which they have been all their lives most cruelly misled; for never have they had it placed before them that our Lord Himself bequeathed these counsels of perfection. So it is, so it will be; there is no human institution under the sun which may not have its abuses, and be abused, either from faulty members within, or a calumnious world without. And the history of past ages, the records of days gone by, and also our present experience prove to us the truth, that there is no state so holy, no system so pure, but that scandal may creep in; and that there is no way of life, however exalted, which the harshly-judging world will not decry and condemn, forgetting the words, "Go sell what thou hast, and follow Me."

CHAPTER XIX.—THE SHADOWS OF THE GRAVE.

The little party enjoyed their homeward walk as they descended from Beausite, the moonbeams touching with their silvery rays the trees and shrubs, and playing on the calm waters of the bay. Mrs. Bowring was unusually taciturn, and Marion could not help thinking that Lucy Arlington's simple narrative of her own experience as to convent life had had some little influence on the good lady's mind. They had returned home in good spirits; Marion hastening imme-

diately to her father, who had been left unusually long to himself, save by the occasional visits of the servant, who told her that when she last entered the room he was asleep. Marion entered gently, fearing lest she should disturb him, and stood for a moment beside the couch mournfully contemplating the change in his features, a change traced more by sickness and care than by the hand of time. She had started as she stood beside him, so unusually ghastly did his always male features appear, lighted up as they now were by the silvery light of the moon. He was breathily light, so lightly that she bent low enough for her hair to rest upon his brow before she could catch that faint gasping breath, and satisfy herself that the sickly, ghastly hue of his countenance was *not* the impress of death.

She drew gently away, the fears which had paralysed her had passed away, and she was stealing softly from the room when she heard him speak, murmuring her own name; she drew again towards the bed, believing him to be awake, but found him rambling in his sleep, and the following words fell upon her ear:—

'Yes, it is very hard work, hard work to struggle on; but the end will come. Yes, I have been selfish and worldly in the days that are past, and Marion, dear child, has been the sufferer; but she will have her reward, and I shall not be with her much longer.'

All was again silent, but the sleeper turned uneasily on his bed, and Marion, unable to keep back her blinding tears, still lingered, not liking to leave him by himself. Then there was a struggle, as if the hard breath would only come with so much difficulty; and as Marion stood yet irresolute whether she should not call for a light, the stifling gas again seized the sufferer, and noting the agony he endured, she tenderly passed her arms under his head, with the idea of relieving and arousing him from his painful slumbers at the same time.

Was it really the shadow caused by the pale and fitful light of the moon, or was it the gray shadow of death, which imparted to her father's countenance that deathly hue? and surely never had Marion seen the rays of the moon impart so ghastly a tint before. And now alarmed, fearing the worst, though scarcely daring to express it to herself, she withdrew her arm with the intention of calling for assistance; but no, she cannot leave him, though the face becomes more rigid, and the eyes, preternaturally bright, are fixedly gazing on the daughter of his love; he bids, he implores her not to leave him, and his cold hand grasps her own with a tenacity which death only will relax; whilst the words, "Bless you, bless you, my own dear Marion, fall like an ice-berg on her heart. "Nay, do not leave me; I am sleepy, darling; let me sleep. So, so," he said, laying his head upon her bosom. "Pray for me, Marion, my child; but do not leave me." And so, still rambling on in broken, incoherent sentences, he fell asleep; and that sleep was the sleep of death.

For a few moments Marion stood irresolute. Did he sleep? did he really sleep again? and bending down her head, she listens to catch the faintest breath; but no; she listens in vain. O God, could she but hear once more his querulous chiding as of old; then she bends forward, and kisses the marble brow, damp with the sweat of death. She knows the fatal truth; the silvery beams of the fair harvest-moon, shedding a refulgent radiance on all around, play upon those fixed and rigid features, on which no soul could look and fail to know that the angel of death had spread his wings over that still, quiet form.

She knows the truth now, there is no longer room for doubt; she gazes for a moment horror-stricken, full of awe, on the features of the dead; and then staggering to the bell-rope, and pulling it with frantic vehemence, falls senseless on the floor.

Mrs. Bowring, alarmed at the violence with which the bell had been rung, was the first to enter the room, followed by her daughter and the maid. One glance at the silent form on the bed, and then at the prostrate figure of the unconscious Marion, told her the truth; and kneeling beside her, she raised her head, applied the usual restoratives, called her 'own dear Marion,' reminded her of the lost one's pains and infirmities, and strove to soothe with those kindly offices which strike home to the hearts of the trouble-minded.

At last poor Marion recovered; and then, first dragging her weary limbs to the bed, she knelt down to pray for the soul's repose of one so dear to her, who after many long years of free-thinking had but since his residence in Torquay made his peace with God.

Then she insisted on herself rendering the last sad duties almost unaided. And with her own hands covering the face of the dead with a sheet, having first bedewed it with her tears, she went to her solitary little parlor to think 'how she should bury her father.'

'Charity never faileth,' Marion: it is one of the works of mercy to bury the dead.

'First, there is poor Lillian to write to,' she says to herself, as she places her writing desk before her and begins to scrawl, almost unintelligibly, a few hasty words, but pauses and shudders as she thinks of the thing overhead, no longer of this world; then she remembers that she must have black wax and black-edged paper, and she pulls the bell with such haste—so unlike to her own quiet, gentle way—that Maud runs in, in fear lest the hour 'by herself,' which she has begged to have, should have ended in another swoon.

But no. 'I am quite calm, dear Maud,' she says—her soft eyes raining showers of tears, by the way, quite contradict the truth of her assertion. 'I will write to dear Lillian on this paper, and put it in a black envelope when Martha has purchased some; and then again alone, and almost blinded by the tears which blister the paper as she tells her sad news, she finishes her letter to her sister; but bethinking that the evening post is out two hours since, she calls to Martha and sends her with a message to the telegraph office, so that Lillian, if Lillian indeed have the money to travel with, may be there to-morrow night.'

Three letters Marion wrote to persons whom she thought would help her in her heavy trouble, one of these was to Lady Evelyn, the lady whom she had been told had remembered her in her will.

'Then, about eleven o'clock, she went to her room, first creeping in, in her loneliness and sorrow, to the bed of death. She had paused at the door of the chamber, shuddering at the thought that she was about to enter that room alone, then she reproached herself—'What could hurt her there?' Is it not strange that we thus feel awe-stricken at approaching those whom we have so loved in life? 'It is a sacred duty,' says she, 'to look again on his dear features before I go to rest; and then she softly opens the door and passes into that dread presence, kneels while she breathes a *De Profundis* for his soul, withdraws the sheet, and presses her lips on the marble brow, reverently replaces it, and steals shudderingly away, to pass a sleepless, tearful night of nervous wakefulness, keeping her light burning from a childish fear even of the ghastly moonlight; and, shall we own the truth; glad that Martha tapped at the door, and with pale face and trembling form asked, 'would Miss Craig allow her to pass the night in her room, she felt so nervous and frightened like?'

The presence of the girl, who soon forgot everything in slumber, was nevertheless a comfort to the solitary mourner, and about daybreak she wept herself to sleep; but the horrors of the dread awakening—ah, those only can tell what they are who have suffered very deep grief, it rustes so upon us as we open our eyes to our renewed suffering.

At eight o'clock she heard the postman's knock; the letter was for her, and bore the Manchester postmark; she tore it open with trembling hands; it was from Mr. Gilmour, and it told her of the death of her good friend Lady Evelyn.

She sat for a few moments transfixed with this fresh blow; her letter was now on its way, asking for assistance from her who, five days since had paid the debt of nature.

Then came the natural thought—'Was Mr. Gilmour's information correct? if so, she is gone whose generosity would have helped to smooth his passage to the grave.'

Shall she ask Mr. Gilmour to aid her, should her other friends fail? The good-natured Burkes would receive a letter the next morning, also the gentlemen whose daughters she had taught at Clapham.

Yes, try him, Marion; he has a large family, but he is tolerably well to do in the world; perhaps it will please him to have a part in paying the last token of respect to the memory of his old friend.

Then Mrs. Bowring called for her on an undertaker, arranging about all those painful details which it was Marion's lot to discharge.—And very wearily the hours passed away, till Herbert and her own darling Lillian made their appearance in the evening.

They had a little money, not much, but just a few pounds. 'It would help to bury dear papa, love,' said Lillian, as she stood weeping beside the still uncoffined remains; 'and Herbert is sure to get on soon—we can manage.' Marion had just five shillings in the house, that was all, and Lillian had forgotten, as she threw her seven pounds into Marion's lap, that they should all wait mourning, and sighed heavily as Marion reminded her her of this expensive requirement, but added, 'Mrs. Bowring has called on a draper in the town, Lillian, he will send all that we shall require in the morning, and I can pay him as soon as I get the money.'

Yes, 'blessed are the merciful,' Marion was not forgotten in her great affliction, for Mr. Burke and Mr. Gilmour each sent her a check for ten pounds, and her Clapham friends sent her

five, and material for her best dress, so that the great trouble caused by want of money was spared them; and ever striving to save, the two sisters worked very hard to make up their own mourning.

And at last the day arrived when the remains of the once rich Mr. Craig were laid in a simple grave in the Torquay churchyard, the sisters and Herbert taking care to purchase the spot, so that it should not be opened for any other person; and a little later, when Herbert and Lillian were better off, they raised a small marble cross to his memory, on the face of which were the only words,—

'Of your charity pray for the soul of Archibald Craig. Aged 78.'

Requiescat in pace.

CHAPTER XX.—FAREWELL.

Eight weeks have passed away; Torquay has lost its charm now for Marion; Lillian and Herbert have been obliged to return to London, the furniture of the cottage is all going to be sold by auction, and Marion will shortly go to Namur.

The bubble has burst, the will-o'-the-wisp, which, like *ignis fatuus*, lured Marion on, has turned out to be either a mischievous invention, a gross falsehood on the part of one to whom Marion was perfectly unknown save by name, or, if true, then Lady Evelyn, venerable in years, and long an invalid, had revoked her charitable intentions in Marion's favor, and expunged her name from her will at a later period. 'Troubles never come alone,' says the old adage.—You see death was not the only one she had to contend with; it was such a *fine thing* for a young woman who had not a 'son' in the world to look to, to hear that on the death of an aged lady there would be two thousand pounds for her to receive, that she could hardly be blamed if sometimes she had encouraged a hope that the story was true; nor could she resign all hope, till a friend had applied to one of the executors, who speedily informed her that Miss Craig's name was not mentioned, in any way whatever, in the late Lady Evelyn's will.

'Well,' thought Marion, 'I suppose trouble is making me very apathetic. I could not shed a single tear at my disappointment now.'

It was a good thing that this was the case.—Excess of trouble sometimes seems to paralyse, as it were, our mental faculties, so it was with Marion; her speculation at Torquay had been an unfortunate one. So that whatever her furniture realised would have to go to clear various little outstanding debts, and thus the nuns would have to receive her entirely empty-handed or not at all. There was no doubt but that in this case of Marion's, as in many others, the convent would not be benefited by receiving a novice whose affairs, in a pecuniary point of view, were in so terrible a predicament.

The evening before the day fixed for the sale of poor Marion's goods and chattels she spent with Maud and her mother at their new lodgings, and they accompanied her in the farewell visit she was about to pay to Miss Arlington.

Marion had observed that the prejudices of Mrs. Bowring had subsided wondrously since the meeting with Lucy; so great is the power of truth, if the ignorant and prejudiced could but be brought to listen to it. The meeting was somewhat melancholy, as might be expected, for Lucy had learnt to love the patient, unrepining Marion. This, too, was the last time most probably that they would meet on earth, so something may be allowed for human feeling; and you know, reader, as well as I do, how hard it is to say that one word farewell, to look your last, and then tear yourself away from one you have fondly loved. Well, this falls to the lot of all of us sooner or later in our path through life, even before the great separator, death, tears from us those whom we have dearly cherished.

The moment came at last; Marion was the first to rise, when Maud exclaimed,—

'Dear Miss Craig, you were telling me that Miss Arlington had written some verses about that convent in the Netherlands; do not forget that you promised to ask for a copy of them.'

'I have a mind to ask you, Marion, for talking about my poor attempts at verse,' said Lucy. 'they are not worth to be paraded forth I know not where.'

'Nonsense, Lucy; let Maud have them at once,' said Marion. 'Who knows, some one of these days Mrs. Bowring may yield her consent; she added, with an arch glance at that lady,—

'and Maud may go tripping off to this convent of Nazareth, so much endeared to you. The cloister of Nazareth, what a pretty, sweet name,' she continued. 'If they would have taken poor me in your place, Lucy, I should have liked to make that my haven of rest; but that Namur, dear, dear Namur is waiting for me.'

Lucy yielded somewhat reluctantly to the wish of our friends, and disappearing for a few moments, returned, bringing with her a copy of the following simple lines:—

Lucy yielded somewhat reluctantly to the wish of our friends, and disappearing for a few moments, returned, bringing with her a copy of the following simple lines:—

"To the cloister shade of a quaint old town
Come roam for a while with me;
Let us leave to-night fair A'bion's cliffs,
And pass o'er the deep blue sea.

Lucy simple verses were read and duly admired by critics so gentle as the ladies in question; and then the farewell, that odious word, farewell, was at last pronounced, and Marion and Miss Arlington parted for ever, for their paths in this world would be widely apart from each other.

The next day was spent amidst the horrors of a public sale, the following in settling various little debts with the proceeds which had accrued therefrom, and the last days of Marion's residence at Torquay were passed with Mrs. Bowring and her daughter Maud.

It was on a fine September morning that she looked her last on that lovely spot. She was now about to enter on the state of life to which she had so long aspired: all the future seemed to her as bright as the sunrise which gilded the summits of the cliffs, shedding its roseate tint over the broad waters of the bay, and brought out the varied hues of the luxuriant foliage of the trees which cluster thickly around the pretty roadside station.

Though, as we have said, a pleasant vision swam before the eyes of the much tried Marion of future peace and happiness in the state to which she had so long aspired, her spirits were nevertheless depressed. She had risen with the dawn that bright morning, and before any one was stirring she had passed through the fields and lanes leading to the churchyard, and while the pearly dewdrops still gemed the grass she had stood silently weeping and praying by the humble grave of the ci-devant rich millocrat.

Then, too, she had passed through scenes well calculated to depress; the sudden shock of her father's death, his loss, the very time which she had been used to devote to him since he had been so long an invalid seeming to hang heavily upon her hands—all had contributed to cast a shadow over her, which she could not shake off until she had been some hours on her way to London.

Arrived at the station of the Great Western, she there met Herbert and Lillian, who had returned to Hampstead, and with them she was to pass the few days which she intended to give to home and home ties before she broke them for ever by leaving England for Namur.

During the intervening time she managed, however, twice to visit her old friends at Canley, not a little to the regret of the affectionate Lillian, who could not bear her out of her sight, so short was the time she now intended to give to the world.

way. Happy should we be, my sister, if together we might form a loving and united family, for Herbert now has a promise of enough and to spare for all of us. Give yet three months more to consideration, Marion, ere you cast a dark shadow over my future by this voluntary separation. Ah, grant a little to the joint efforts of Herbert and myself to retain you with us!

"It may not be, my own dear Lillian," said Marion, gently disengaging herself from her sister, whose arms were twined around her neck. "Let not your love for me, my own darling, prove prejudicial by seeking to turn me from the resolution, not of days or months, but formed years since, when we were happy girls, and reputed rich in this world's goods; no, my Lillian, rather pray that I may be faithful to my vocation, as you have been to yours—let me hope to be a happy nun, devoted to the service of my God, even as you are a happy and devoted wife."

Lillian never touched more upon a subject alike painful to herself and to Marion. Herbert, too, had done all he could to turn her from her purpose, and the next evening they stood with her on the deck of the steamer which was to convey her to Belgium.

We have little more to say, for we have heard that she has passed through her novitiate, and uttered these vows which death alone can break, and will shortly return a happy nun to dear old friends in the convent at Canley.

Lillian and Herbert are doing prosperously in the world; he is spoken of as a rising artist and author, and his beautiful Lillian as a model English matron, in these degenerate times. There is a shadow in their paths, for their union has been unbled by children since they lost their first-born, Archie.

It is quite true, though, that there is scarce a home in a thousand without a skeleton; whether people are willing to admit its existence or not, there it is, in some shape or other, the necessary ally in all earthly happiness, preventing us from being too much wedded to the world, as mayhap we might be were there no shadow here below to mar the bright sunlight around us.

Perhaps, reader, we shall see hereafter, when we are touching the confines of eternity, that it was well for you and myself that we each had a skeleton in our house, for so I term our worldly cares—those which are not brought upon us by our own sin or folly.

We have heard that Minna Sheldon, Mrs. Burke's daughter, persevered in her vocation, and is now a professed religious; but that Ellen made a mistake, the novitiate proved that she never had a vocation; she left after six months' probation, during which she tried both her superiors and herself; three months since she became a wife!

Mr. Burke has paid the debt of nature; and Kathleen, her shadow ever by her side, but quiet and resigned, is now seen to move about with some little of her old sunny smiles; her faithful friend and stepmother resides with the young widow; and Mrs. Burke, with the hope of seeing her become more cheerful, has purchased a handsome house near to the home of Lillian, with whom they have become very intimate. Mrs. Bowring's prejudices are wondrously softened since her conversation with Lucy Arlington.—Maud is very intimate with the latter lady, and hopes at a future day to make acquaintance with the inmates of the cloister of Nazareth.

Let the curtain drop, reader, for our tale is ended. Happy is the writer, if some one of the very many who are so terribly incorrect in their judgments as to the point on which we have written, should read these simple pages, and accept the truth we have striven in our poor way, and from our own experience, clearly to illustrate—namely, that the novitiate is no trap to ensnare and allure enthusiastic girls, but rather a time granted for cool deliberation, for earnest and searching trial; and a which, if there ever be such a thing as a mistake committed, it most assuredly rests with the obstinacy of the individual, rather than the slightest fault in the conventual system.

Happy those who fulfil worthily their respective vocations; for most assuredly hath God called some to serve Him in the world, and others in retirement: the Spirit breatheth where He will.

THE END.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH BUILDING IN DROGHEDA.—The fine church of the Augustinian Fathers in this ancient town is now approaching completion, and our readers will not be sorry to learn something of it. It is another proof, if such were wanting, of the ever-living and burning zeal and piety of the clergy and faithful laity of Ireland. The mouldering ruins of the old Augustinian Priory of Drogheda still remain to prove what the Fathers of this ancient order had done in old times, and now that the flood of persecution has passed by, it is a touching and beautiful proof of the enduring zeal of the religious bodies to see the Church, worthy of the ages of Faith, growing up in our midst.

It is built in the early and severe, but graceful style of the thirteenth century, of which many remarkable examples have escaped even the ruthless hands of Cromwell and his destroyers in Ireland.—The material is the blue limestone of the neighbourhood, with the introduction in the chancel of polished red granite. The proportions are most satisfactory, and the accommodation will be large when all is completed, as the church has a total length of 132 feet long by 56 feet across the nave and aisles. A melancholy interest is attached to the edifice by the lamentable death of its accomplished architect, Mr. Moran, during its progress. The Rev. Father Doyle, O.S.A., has, with untiring care, watched over the completion of the fabric, and has now called in Mr. Goldie, the architect from whose design a magnificent altar composed of sculptural marble and alabaster is being erected. At the same time the great group of lancets is being filled with the richest stained glass, depicting the great saints of the Augustinian Order. It is fully expected that the opening will take place in the course of the summer with all the imposing ceremony and ritual of the Church.—Com. to Tablet.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.—Seldom was there to be found one so richly endowed with those splendid virtues that should adorn the Primate of the National Church and the lineal successor of St. Patrick in the See over which he so worthily presided for a period of fourteen years. He has gone to his rest and his very great reward at a time when it was to be hoped that his career of exalted usefulness, piety, philanthropy, generous self-sacrifice and wise

administration would have continued for many years to come; but God willed it otherwise and has taken to Himself the father of his flock; and one of whom the hierarchy was justly proud. He was the glory of his order. The high dignity of his office he bore with all the humility of true greatness, and he ruled with a gentle, though a potent hand. The great ambition of his life was the extension and promotion of God's glory, and the salvation and temporal welfare of the people confided to his pastoral charge. How these loved him could be seen in the intense grief expressed by priest and laity when the sad tidings of his demise spread far and wide yesterday evening. All seemed to feel that they had lost a great benefactor—one who reproved them in their errors, sustained them in their trials and afflictions, shared their sorrows and their joys, and was ever the living sermon of truths he taught—a beautiful example of the Christian bishop whose jewels were his brilliant virtues, and whose revenues were the love of the poor, and the blessings of his people.—Even in his every day life he showed forth the angelic meekness of his nature and greatness of his humility; but in his vice found its most stern re-prover and uncompromising foe, and virtue and religion their most able advocate and defender. He who was wont to be as gentle as a child, when aroused by a sense of wrong and oppression, his generous and noble heart showed forth all that fervid love of truth and justice for which he was so eminently conspicuous, and with that inborn eloquence for which he was so distinguished; he made the wrong-doer fear his power through public opinion, to which he never appealed in vain. High on the watch-towers of the church he kept a vigilant eye on the movements of her assailants. Though he never took a prominent part in politics, no one was more practically active in sustaining the rights of the people, and in no human breast did the holy fire of true patriotism burn more ardently and purely than in his. Esteemed profoundly learned, even amongst the erudite, he never used his knowledge for pompous display, but exercised it for the advantage and abiding good of others. His career at Maynooth College, from the time he entered it as a student till he rose to be one of the most gifted that ever occupied one of its professional chairs, was indeed a brilliant one. On the translation of the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen to the Archbishopric of Dublin in 1852, Dr. Dixon was at once looked upon as his most fitting successor. In the November of that year he was consecrated for the primacy. Called to an exalted sphere, he soon displayed the great administrative power so remarkable in him. He devoted all his energies to rebuild the rule of the church on the track of the spoiler, and to make religion raise again her head in the Bethlehem of the faith in Ireland. Churches, convents, and schools were erected throughout the diocese. The building of the noble Cathedral, commenced by the Most Rev. Dr. Crolly, was resumed and continued with vigor up to its present almost completed state. How he looked forward to the day that he would consecrate that noble temple to God's honor and glory, few persons comprehend, but it was willed otherwise; and the Catholic community have this day to mourn the loss of the good Archbishop of Armagh, whose name will be held in pious veneration from generation to generation, and be associated with those of the most exalted Christians, and the benefactors of mankind. The obsequies and funeral took place on Wednesday.—Freeman.

The funeral of the late Primate on Wednesday was a grand and impressive ceremonial. The remains were laid out in the new Cathedral, a magnificent edifice, which is nearly finished, and which was crowded on this occasion, a large number of Protestants being present. Archbishop Cullen and 11 other prelates took part in the ceremony. Two hundred priests walked in the procession, followed by the students of the St. Patrick Seminary, the Christian Brothers' Schools, the gentry, and townspeople in large numbers, without distinction of creed, while the shops along the line of the procession were all closed. The remains were interred in a small cemetery connected with the convent. The Freeman says:—

"We cannot close our notice without making special reference to the presence of Lord Lurgan, who testified his esteem for the deceased prelate by not only taking part in the funeral, but also being present at the obsequies in the Cathedral. Such acts are deserving of special record, and we have no doubt will be appreciated as they merit by the local community to whom his lordship has endeared himself by the exercise of many excellent qualities."

THE NEW PRIMACY.—It is rumored that the Rev. Dr. Woodroffe or Rev. D. Russell will be the successor of the late Dr. Dixon.—Irish Paper.

ONE OF CATHOLIC IRELAND'S GRIEVANCES AGAINST PROTESTANT ENGLAND.—The iniquities of the Penal Code which England enforced, and still in part enforces on Ireland, will be plain from the following Report of a case just decided before twelve Judges:

An important bigamy or polygamy case, which came by appeal before the twelve judges, was decided yesterday. It was the case of The Queen vs. Fanning, in which a point was reserved by Mr. Justice Keogh when presiding at the Commission for Dublin last October. The prisoner was convicted of bigamy. It appeared that he was a Protestant, and his first wife was a Protestant. His second wife was a Catholic and the marriage was celebrated by a Catholic priest in Westland Row Chapel, in this city. The jury found that the prisoner professed Protestantism within 12 months of the second marriage, and that he held himself out as a Catholic at the time of that marriage. Mr. Justice Keogh then directed the jury to find the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, the case, however, being reserved. By the 19th of George II., the marriage by a priest of two persons, one a Catholic and the other a Protestant, or who had professed Protestantism within 12 months of the marriage, is, to all intents and purposes, null and void, and the main question in the present case for the Court was, whether the second marriage being null and void to all intents and purposes, it was sufficient, after proof of the first marriage, which was legal and valid, to sustain an indictment for bigamy. The point had been argued during last term, and re-argued this term.

The case was now called on for judgment, and the Court being divided, Judge O'Hagan, as junior, spoke first, and delivered an elaborate argument in favor of the conviction. Mr. Justice Keogh, Chief Baron Pigot, and Chief Justice Monahan took the same view, arguing that although the second marriage was null and void by statute, yet owing to the fraud and criminal intent, under cover of a religious ceremony, it was no less a bigamy.

Baron Deasy came to an entirely opposite conclusion, coerced by the statute of the 19th of George II., which declared all marriages between Protestants and Catholics by a Catholic priest to be absolutely null and void, though no previous marriage had ever existed.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, Baron Hughes, Baron Fitzgerald, and Mr. Justice O'Brien, concurred with Baron Deasy. So also did Mr. Justice Christian, who in the course of a lengthened argument said:— "It will now for the first time be promulgated as the opinion of this, the first Court of Criminal Appeal in Ireland, that the law may be used by the profligate and the base with perfect impunity as a means of fraudulent seduction. And, when the case has been brought to that, I trust I may hope that the time which will elapse between the decision which we now pronounce and the repeal of this law will not be greater than that which is absolutely rendered essential by the necessary delays of legislation."

The Lord Chief Justice Lefroy wished with all his heart he was at liberty to concur with the judgment of the minority, which was founded mainly upon the opinion of Lord Denman; but, said his Lordship: "I found my judgment upon the opinion of all the

Judges in England, including Lord Denman, as given to the House of Lords, and adopted and acted upon by that House in the case of 'The Queen vs. Milles.' That judgment turned upon—as our judgment must also—the true construction of the Act upon which this indictment was founded, and it was that the word 'marriage,' when it occurs secondly in the Act, should have the same interpretation as it has when it first occurs. Lord Denman was a member of the House, and, if I mistake not, was present at the further judgment of the Law Lords, but he did not interpose to support the decision which he had made, and which, if we were now to act upon, we should be setting up against the opinion of the Judges sanctioned and acted upon by the House of Lords. We all know that the law is beyond a doubt that if the first marriage is not a valid marriage, there could be no offence in the second marriage; and, therefore, to constitute the offence in this case there must have been what but for the occurrence of an intervening marriage would have been a valid marriage. Now, in this case, the marriage which has occurred was a marriage made by Act of Parliament null and void; and that Act, although part of a system the main portions of which have been removed, has been left standing. It is under that Act of Parliament that that marriage is to be sustained, if it must be sustained. But, how does that Act deal with this second marriage? It declares by the most express words that a marriage, celebrated as the second marriage has been, must be to all intents null and void; and if, therefore, the second marriage must be as the first it is impossible that, in this case, the conviction can be sustained. For a very long time I considered the question from an anxiety to sustain a conviction where the mischief that has ensued, and which must ensue if the law were to remain in continuance, is so great as it is; but I have been unable to come to a different conclusion from that to which I have come. I feel myself bound by an authority such as I have stated. I feel myself precluded from going into a consideration of the prior cases—from weighing them or giving any value to them as authorities, as they must give way to the superior authority of the decision of the House of Lords. Under these circumstances, I feel myself bound in point of law to decide against the conviction; but, certainly, it is an obligation from which, I hope, every one will be freed on any future occasion by an intervening Act to provide for an offence so grievous, so mischievous, as that for which the prisoner must go unpunished.

The conviction was quashed.—Times Dublin Correspondent, May 4.

In the course of a debate in the House of Commons, on the 4th ult., respecting the treatment of political prisoners in, and the immense emigration from, Ireland, Mr. Maguire made the following remarks:—

Mr. Maguire believed that, as regarded the treatment of the prisoners, there was now no cause for complaint, but he thought the suggestion just made by the hon. baronet the member for Waterford was worthy the attention of the Government. He had to mention a still more serious matter, which was that the dread of arrest now extending in Ireland had given a fearful impetus to the emigration from that country. By the 1st of June not less than 30,000 emigrants would have left the port of Cork since the beginning of the present year. He was willing to bear testimony to the admirable manner in which, as a general rule, the police of Ireland had conducted themselves in reference to the Fenian movement. No body of men could have more nobly resisted temptations thrown in their way (hear, hear); but there had been some absurd arrests, and these had given rise to much alarm and to a strong feeling of insecurity in the minds of the people. In one case a man was arrested in mistake for his cousin, and suffered some days' imprisonment before he was liberated by order of the Lord-Lieutenant. The residence of a man named O'Keefe had been searched, all the ground of suspicion against him being that some parts of a Bible which he had purchased were covered with a leaf of the Irish People, and that there was found in his possession a summons to attend a meeting which turned out not to be a seditious meeting, but one for the relief of the sick poor. He had received a letter from Mr. Leader, a gentleman in the co. of Cork, which stated that there was a perfect panic among the people of his district; that within a few days 36 of his labourers had gone off; and that the neighbourhood would be deserted in a short time if something were not done by the Government to allay the apprehensions of the peasantry. Sir Thomas Tobin, who was well acquainted with a large agricultural district, had said to him that he was afraid the Government were going too far. The hon. baronet and other proprietors from whom he had received information on the subject apprehended that the labour of the country was being diminished to a very damaging extent. Of course, it never had been the intention of the Government to cause unduly alarm. He presumed that the object sought to be achieved by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was the arrest of dangerous leaders, and not that of agricultural labourers, who had neither the means nor the knowledge that would enable them to spread sedition even were they disposed to sedition themselves. (Hear, hear.) On this point he would take the liberty of reading a letter which he had received from a Catholic clergyman of high rank—a Vicar-General—and one who had zealously grappled with an illegal conspiracy in his own parish. The writer was the parish priest of Bantry, the Very Rev. G. Sheehan, who, dating his letter on the 24th ult., said:—

"I have watched with attention, and noted with accuracy, the results of the arrests under warrant of the Lord-Lieutenant, and they have produced very disastrous consequences. A wide-spread feeling of insecurity obtained at once among the young men of this parish. Their liberty was clearly at the mercy of every constable, or even of a malicious neighbour who might make a private statement to a magistrate or sub-inspector of police. It cannot be wondered at, then, that a determination to fly in haste from the land where no young peasant felt safe should spring up among this class. This determination to fly has been put into execution in a wholesale manner. Within the last two months over 250 persons, principally young men, have left this town and neighbourhood for America, most of them against the wish, many of them without the knowledge, of their parents. I am perfectly certain that a very small proportion of those who fled away was tainted with Fenianism. The result of this withdrawal en masse of the workers can be easily arrived at. Labourers are not to be had, even at extravagant wages; all farming operations are in arrears, and many farmers have abandoned the idea of putting in crops. Another evil remains to be told, and it will bear bitter fruit for years to come. The poor children are put to work long before their young frames are capable of enduring hardship. I have seen children of six years old, and under that age, striving to labour at potato planting. They are, of course, withdrawn from school, and doomed to ignorance as well as to bodily hardship. Last summer there were on the rolls of the national schools in this parish—16 in number—1,580 children. I am certain there are not 600 at school now. The decay of the rural population of course brings ruin upon the towns, so that all interests suffer. A gloomy prospect, truly, this is; and I see no streak of light to lessen the gloom."

Now, that was a very important communication from one of the most intelligent men in the Catholic Church—a man whose opinion was entitled to the respect of the Government. In conclusion, he should only say that in his judgment the advice of the hon. member for Clonmel ought to be adopted by the Government. They ought to send to every goal some impartial man, who should institute an investigation into every case, and if there were no reason why these people should be kept in confinement, in the name of God let them go back to their homes

and their property! He hoped the house would give him credit for speaking on behalf of law and order, and in the interests of the Government. He hoped the Government would make a declaration that if a man abstained from committing illegality for the future he might remain in the country and be free from arrest. He made the suggestion with the object of preventing excessive emigration, which was carrying away the strength and the very life of the people of Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell's speech entirely agreed with the hon. member for Clonmel and the hon. baronet the member for Waterford that it was the duty of the Government to deal with these cases of arrest under the Habeas Corpus Act and the Lord-Lieutenant's warrants with the utmost care, and that they should be dealt with not in a lump, but one by one, according to the individual circumstances of each. He ventured, however, to say that care had been exercised by the Irish Government, both previously to the issue of the Lord-Lieutenant's warrants and since the arrests of these misguided men. Although, of course, it was impossible to say that in no one instance had a mistake been committed, he might state that whenever a mistake had been made it had been rectified as soon as possible. The grave powers conferred by the Legislature on the Lord-Lieutenant could not have been exercised with a greater amount of care and conscientiousness than they had been by him. (Hear, hear.) The Lord-Lieutenant had never trusted merely to the reports of officials, but had made use of every means in his power in order to ascertain the truth in every particular case, and had never issued his warrant without having personally examined the statements laid before him. More than that, after the bulk of these persons had been committed to prison under the Lord-Lieutenant's warrants, applications for release poured in to the Irish Government, and still kept pouring in day after day. Indeed, the greater part of the time of the law officers of the Crown had been, and was still, occupied in the investigation of those applications, and in determining what advice should be given to the Lord-Lieutenant in regard to them. The result had been that in many cases prisoners had been set at large, and it was quite true that some of those gentlemen who came to Ireland from America on account of their health—which was invariably their motive (a laugh)—had been set free on condition that they should return to the land of their birth, or rather of their adoption. But the hon. member for Cork had made a very serious appeal to the House and to himself with respect to the excessive emigration which the hon. gentleman said was going on in certain districts, and which in the opinion of the hon. gentleman was stimulated by a sort of panic caused by the number of arrests which had taken place among the peasantry of that district. Now, with respect to arrests under the Lord-Lieutenant's warrant having been made among the humbler classes, the House ought to remember that many of those persons, although from one point of view they might be very insignificant, were, in connexion with the Fenian conspiracy, of very great consequence within their respective neighbourhoods. The fact was that in many cases the arrest and detention of these persons for a certain time had had a very salutary effect upon the neighbourhoods within which their operations had been carried on. He could hardly understand that emigration could have been greatly stimulated by the causes alleged by his hon. friend, because the fact was that scarcely any fresh arrests had taken place in any part of Ireland, and none at all in the particular district referred to. In respect to the appeal of the hon. gentleman, though he could not exactly repeat the eloquent formula which had been put into his mouth, he could on the part of the Irish Government assure the people and the peasantry of the districts to which the hon. gentleman had referred that if they would only keep clear of this Fenian conspiracy, or if, having been led to mix themselves up with it, they would make up their minds to abandon it and to return to the pursuits of honest industry, they would be as safe from the power with which the Lord-Lieutenant had been armed as any gentleman sitting in that House (hear, hear.) The retaining their liberty would only depend upon themselves, and if any panic had produced excessive emigration in the districts referred to, that anxiety would totally cease. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then withdrawn.

The Board of superintendence of the Cork Prisons have passed a resolution affirming that published statements imputing harshness, severity, or impropriety in the treatment of certain prisoners are wholly without foundation—a tissue of falsehoods throughout.

Mr. John Brennan, a native of Bray, who had made a large fortune in America, and came home to spend a large portion of it on buildings in his native town, died rather suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, Sea-point. It was he who built the International Hotel at Bray. He also caused the erection of a terrace called by his name, and several other fine buildings. It is said that there will be an inquiry into the cause of his death.

ARREST OF A PROTESTANT MONK.—Last Sunday the constabulary of Kilkenny, at the suggestion of the worthy Catholic curate of that town, succeeded in arresting a man whose name is unknown, but who, doubtless, has many aliases, on suspicion of being an impostor, as he was dressed in the garb of a Christian Brother, and was collecting money for some supposed charitable institution in Dublin. He had been in Ennistymon, Miltown Malbay, and other adjoining villages on the same deceitful mission.—When arrested, the sum of £7 was got in his possession, and a book containing a long list of names with the subscription of each attached to them. He was brought before the magistrates and fully committed for trial.—Clare Journal.

An outrageous strike has taken place among the tailors at Limerick in all the large clothing establishments, in consequence of the employment of women in sewing vests and the lighter kind of garments for men. The tailors are in the habit of earning from £1 5s. to £1 8s. a week upon an average, and they get plenty of constant employment; but they have taken upon themselves to demand that all the female workers should be turned out of employment. Mr. Peter Tait, Mayor of Limerick, is a principal proprietor of one of the firms (Cannock, Tait, and Co.), and he is sole proprietor of the great army clothing factory at Boherbudy, in which 2,000 women are constantly employed, with nearly 100 journeymen tailors. Although the latter had nothing to complain of, they joined in the strike through sympathy with the others. Mr. Tait had given them notice that no one who abetted the strike should be retained in his establishment. Some of the men, however, having returned to their work, they were assaulted and threatened by the combiners.—Three of these were summoned for the offence by a tailor named Carey, who stated that he earned £2 a week. The case was heard yesterday at the Limerick Petty Sessions, when two of the accused were sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labour, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the third. There were eleven magistrates on the bench, and they unanimously expressed their determination to put down the combination with a strong hand.

The church of St. Bride's was reopened yesterday, when the Rev. Mr. Carroll announced that he had resolved to comply fully with the wishes of the congregation. The innovations were all relinquished, and the service was conducted on the old plan, which seemed to give much satisfaction. There is no more intoning, and the worshippers repeat the responses as they had been accustomed to do before the changes. Not so in Grange Gorman Church. It appears that the mind of the Rev. Mr. Maura is made of sterner stuff, and he has had a complete victory over those who attempted to coerce him by mob law.—Times Dublin Cor., May 7.

IMPORTANT WILL CASE.—The important will case, 'Woods v. Murphy,' was brought to a conclusion in the Probate Court, Dublin, on April 25. The suit was instituted by Mr. William Murphy, nephew of the testatrix to dispute the validity of her will. The 'subjoined digest contains the pith of the allegations made in the process of the suit:—

It was alleged that Mrs. Margaret Ellen Murphy was under the influence of the Rev. Eustace Murphy and several Dominican and Jesuit Fathers. During her life she gave them large sums of money, and in her will left Archbishop Cullen £1,200; three clergymen of the Dominican order, £8,000; the Gardiner street Roman Catholic Church, Dublin, £1,000; St. Vincent's Hospital, £2,000; Roman Catholic Blind Asylum, £3,000; Magdalen Asylum, £4,000; another Roman Catholic Asylum, £3,000. There was a variety of other considerable bequests to Roman Catholic charities. The testatrix added that, in case any attempt should be made to frustrate her intentions by legal means, she left all these sums to Dr. Cullen (or his successor, being Roman Catholic Archbishops of Dublin) for his sole and uncontrolled use. She made her housekeeper residuary legatee, but on finding that the residue would be about £3,500, directed her as to the disposition of it, part for masses for herself, part in legacies to different Roman Catholic clergymen, and part in small annuities. This will was witnessed by her physician, and by her attorney, who suggested the 'Dr. Cullen' clause. The case was rendered more remarkable by the fact that the money so left, together with a sum of £102,000 bequeathed in like manner to Roman Catholic religious persons and uses by a brother who died before her, James Murphy, formed the moiety of the property of an eminent salesman in Dublin, commonly known as 'Billy Murphy,' of Smithfield, who died in 1840, and who when making his will, was so careful to guard against his daughter Miss Margaret Ellen Murphy's over-religious tendencies, that in giving her a rent-charge of £400 per annum, he provided that if she entered a convent one-half of it should be struck off at once. It so occurred, however, that a couple of days after Mr. Murphy's death two of his five children died also. Subsequently a brother named Charles died, and then there remained but John, James and Margaret Ellen. James made such a will as has been stated, leaving also a portion of his property to his sister; and the will of the latter was now disputed at the suit of William Murphy, the son of John, on behalf of the next kin. It came out in evidence that Miss Murphy lent money to the Dominicans during her life, and had an annuity from them. The Rev. Eustace Murphy was Miss Murphy's father confessor for 12 years, and represented to her that 'institutions for the salvation of souls were more deserving than those for the curing of bodies.' He was with her when she drew up the list of charities to which she would leave legacies, but could not recollect all that occurred. He had counselled her to leave £10,000 to the Dominican institution for the training of priests. To his own sister she had left £2,000. He admitted that he had been at the making of all her will as an adviser. In cross-examination with respect to a loan of money made by Miss Murphy to the Dominican order, he stated that she had no solicitor in making it, but she received received 5 per cent. as an annuity. Miss Murphy had consulted him on the propriety of converting stock to the amount of above £4,000 into bank notes, and he got the money and lodged it in the bank in the names of a Father White and himself, to be given for distribution among certain charities to her housekeeper, whom she had made residuary legatee. About five years ago Dr. Madden, a relative of Miss Murphy, had said in his hearing 'God forgive those who will interfere between Miss Murphy and her friends.' At the time he (Father Murphy) went to Miss Murphy and said that, anxious as he was to serve her, he should therefore, withdraw from visiting the house, but she observed that the family could not think of depriving her of the only comfort she had in the world—his society. Her special bequest of £1,200 to Dr. Cullen was that of a Catholic to a bishop, actuated by a feeling of gratitude for the privileges he gave her of having mass in her private chapel every day. A number of letters were read with the object of showing that the digester of the will, Mr. William Murphy, and Mr. Cogan, M.P., had estranged themselves from Miss Murphy. The Rev. Eustace Murphy was specially examined with respect to the legacy of £10,000 to the Dominican institution in Dublin, and asked what connection it had with his observation to Miss Murphy, regarding the necessity for more priests in order to the salvation of souls in Australia and elsewhere. He answered that the Dominicans felt an interest in the salvation of souls throughout the world, and would apply the money for that purpose, but he admitted that there was no obligation upon them to do so. They had been rendered absolute masters of the money, because the order had, by a recent suit, lost £500, from a trust having been declared in a will made in their favour. Towards the close of the trial counsel for the defendants impugning the will abandoned the charges of informal execution and want of testamentary capacity, resting their case solely upon the allegation of undue influence. This the jury found against them, and the validity of the will is consequently established. A question of costs having arisen after the verdict had been recorded, Judge Keatinge observed that the plaintiffs were exceedingly lucky in getting a verdict under the circumstances, and as he thought there was fair ground for suspicion in the case he would allow the defendants their costs.

On Monday night, the Chief Secretary for Ireland introduced into the House of Commons the Government Tenant-Right Bill for Ireland, the principle of which he briefly explained. The plan is this—to extend the term of agricultural leases from 21 to 31 years, and of building leases from 41 to 61 years, together with a right to compensation for improvements not exceeding £5 per acre.—Derry Standard.

The renewed emigration is raising the price of labour to a figure beyond the ability of small farmers to pay. The spring labour is in a very backward state in all parts of the country, owing to the severity of the last two months.—Cushebar Telegraph.

The emigration from this port is weekly increasing, and now it has reached an average of fifteen hundred per week. Yesterday only one ship left, the Imman Company's steamer City of Paris. The Helvetia, of the National Steam Navigation Company, was appointed to start yesterday, but owing to the breaking out of cholera on board during her run down the Channel, she, as before stated, returned immediately to Liverpool. The City of Paris left Liverpool on Wednesday at half past two p.m., and arrived at Queenstown at six p.m., yesterday morning, after the extraordinary quick run of 16 and a half hours, without a sail being set. This is the second outward trip of the City of Paris, and the results of the trials of her speed hitherto leave no doubt that she will be classed as the fastest ship of this line. One great advantage the Paris possesses over the other ships is that in case of fog, which occurs frequently, particularly off the North American coast, she can be steered between the fore and main masts, where a very handsome, and at the same time substantial, wheelhouse is erected. The Paris embarked here about three hundred passengers, and having received the mails and latest despatches, she proceeded at four o'clock.—Cork Examiner.

The Commissioners of Police have received a letter from the military secretaries of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose, expressing Sir Hugh's sympathy with Mrs. O'Neill for the loss of her husband, and enclosing £10, for her acceptance, towards the assistance of her bereaved family. They have also received a letter from the Hon. Colonel Curzon, military secretary, enclosing the sum of £5 with the expression of his sincerest sympathy with her on the occasion of her poor husband's untimely and cruel end. The alleged murderer, Richard Kearney, has not since been heard of.

REPRESENTATION OF DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—I understand that in the event of a vacancy in the representation of your University, Mr. Robert Longford will offer himself to the electors.—London Cor. of Evening Mail.

May was ushered in with a bitter east wind and a considerable fall of snow, which greatly marred the enjoyment of the Curragh races, which commenced yesterday, and were attended by the Lord Lieutenant, Lady Wodehouse, and a large number of officers and people of distinction from Dublin and the neighboring counties. The Evening Freeman contains the following:— 'For some time past the police were aware of the fact that a number of persons employed in various establishments in the city had been prominent members of the Fenian Brotherhood, and that they were still connected with the organization; but as long as they had kept themselves quietly attending to their business the detectives, who were actively engaged watching strangers who had come to reside in Dublin, did not mind them. It, however, having transpired that the committees and 'centres' commenced again to meet, and that the policy of associating any person who would make himself obnoxious or take an active part against 'the movement' was discussed the police determined on arresting all persons residing in the city who were known to be connected with the Fenian conspiracy. With this object the detective police went out in various directions through the city yesterday and made several arrests and important seizures of arms and ammunition. William Sheehy, an alleged 'centre,' and the reputed successor of the convict Hattigan, convicted at the last special commission, and Patrick Breslin, a reputed 'B' or captain in the Fenian Brotherhood, were arrested at Messrs Tallon's, stationers, where they had been employed as porters. Acting-Inspectors Somellon and Dawson, after leaving the prisoners at Sackville-place station, proceeded to the places in which they resided, and there they found 200 rounds of ball cartridge, large quantities of revolvers, percussion caps, cartridge paper and sticks, powder, Fenian forms, drill-books, Orani shells, lead in bars for casting bullets, and numerous copies of the Irish People newspaper, which were all seized and taken to the Lower Castle-yard. A young man John Sherwin, an assistant in the establishment of Mr Behan, leather cutter, Capel street, was arrested by Acting-Inspector Dawson and Estwistle, and lodged in the Green street station house, as information had been received that the accused had taken a prominent part in the councils of 'the brethren.' A man named Simon Brady, who, it was alleged, succeeded the convict Moore, the blacksmith, as 'centre,' was taken into custody by Smollen and Dawson, and after his arrest he was identified as the person who had been in charge of the drill-yard at Island street, and had the key for letting the recognized brethren in and out at drill time, and had been since the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act an active agent among the conspirators. A man named John Bateson was arrested at his residence, 122, Church street, by Acting-Inspector M'Dermot and Gavin of the G division. In his possession was found a six-chamber Colt's revolver, similar in pattern to those which it would appear have been generally distributed among 'the Brotherhood.' There was also found a quantity of ammunition in his lodgings. All the prisoners were forwarded to prison, where they will be detained under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. It is stated the police intend to make numerous arrests of persons employed in various establishments through the city against whom reliable information has been obtained.

The Irish Reform Bill is almost as small as a measure as the Bill for Scotland, but in other respects unlike it. While the Scotch Bill affects the franchise, the Irish Bill leaves the franchise almost alone, but contains a small measure of redistribution. Ireland, in fact, has had a Franchise Bill already, midway between the Act of 1832 and the present time. In 1850 the county franchise was fixed at £12 and the borough franchise at £8, and consequently the county constituency, which in 1849 was only 27,000, now amounts to 172,000, in spite of the great decrease in the population. The county representation of Ireland is by far the most democratic of the three kingdoms, and it is not proposed to meddle with it, but the borough franchise is to be reduced from £8 to £6. Considering the difference in the value of property, a £6 franchise in Ireland is not lower than an £8 franchise in England, and seems to be free from any well-founded objection. We must, however, expect no little opposition to the Government plan of redistribution. Dublin City, Cork County, and the Queen's University will each have an additional representative. To produce the requisite vacancies and increase the smaller constituencies generally there are to be fusions after the fashion of England. Some of these are reasonable enough; but others will give rise to plenty of local criticism, after the fashion which Mr. Whiteside set last night. The Irish Reform Bill, however, like its Scotch fellow, appears to us on the whole as reasonable and moderate as can be expected. Flaws may, perhaps, be discovered in both on close examination, and the vigilance of the Opposition will, no doubt, be fully roused during the present week. But if they show political good sense they will not repel measures which bear so plainly the stamp of moderation and compromise.—Times.

A STRANGE JUDGE.—Chief Justice Levey, of the Irish Bench, is ninety years of age, and in his second childhood; but he holds on to his office, because his emoluments would be reduced by his retirement. The affair was recently brought before Parliament, when it appeared by a statement—at first explained by the Judge's son, a young gentleman of sixty-six—but afterwards reaffirmed by the Attorney General, that the Judge was so infirm that he could not pronounce his decisions, but had to read them, after they were written by another person—and written in a specially large hand. Even then, in a recent case of murder, the aged magistrate could not seize an important technical part of the sentence he was to read, and the Attorney General, who had caused it to be prepared on paper, had to go and stand by him to prompt even his readings. It is too bad that such a man should be so ill advised by his friends as to insist upon remaining where he must often do great, however intentional, injustice. It is said that unless he retires the two Houses of Parliament will adopt the extreme course of asking his dismissal on the constitutional form.

The decision of the Election Committee which declared Sir Patrick O'Brien to have been duly elected for the Kings Co., was received with loud cheers.—No wonder. Mr. Hennessy had many friends and well-wishers, and was personally popular with men of all parties, but the cheers which greeted the announcement that he was no longer M.P., for the Kings Co. was a natural expression of feeling. So many men had such strong reasons for regarding Mr. Hennessy's return to the House of Commons at this particular time with alarm and uneasiness that the first impressions made by the announcement his position had failed was a strong sense of personal comfort and safety. It was a deserved tribute to his ability, consistency, and courage. There are members in the House of Commons to whom Mr. Hennessy's exclusion must be an indescribable relief.—They are those Irish Catholic Liberals on one side, and those No Popery bigots, whether English or Irish, on the other whose whole political capital is embarked on the undertaking to establish and maintain an identity between Toryism and No Popery. Unless the Irish Catholic Liberals can succeed in keeping alive the belief that Toryism and No Popery are identical, they run the risk of losing everything, while the No-Popery bigot, whether English or Irish, Mr. Hennessy's parliamentary career was deplorable, because from first to last it was a perpetual victory over their darling idea. Not without cause therefore, when Irish Catholic Liberals and No-

Popery bigots heard 'Sir P. O'Brien declared duly elected for the King's County, Gramercy they for joy did grin And all at once their breath drew in As they had been drinking all It was a great joy to them, and they cheered lustily.—London Tablet.

The Cork Examiner contains the following piece of news about the 'Head Centre':— A clergyman just returned to Ireland from Paris met the celebrated Head Centre Stephens at the Irish College. He happened to be alone in the reception-room when a visitor came in whom, from the portraits, he recognized to be the gentleman concerning whom so much anxiety was felt by the Irish police. 'Are you the celebrated Mr. Stephens?' he asked. 'Celebrated or not, I am Stephens,' was the reply. The business which brought him to the College he stated was to find out some convent in which he could place his wife and his sister-in-law during his absence in America. He stated that he was to leave for New York via Havre on Tuesday, that is a week since, and that he should return in three months. The Sacred Convent, which is to the rear of the Irish College, was recommended to him as suitable for his purpose, but it was added that it was expensive.

Considering how Mr. Stephens gets the money, and that it is the poor simple Irish peasants and servant girls who pay all his little bills for him, we can well believe that he 'does not mind expenses.' Why should he?

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Continental news seems hourly to establish the certainty of war, and those who now look back to the course of the Paris market, and to the heavy and indiscriminate sales connected by the always well informed French Credit Mobilier more than a month ago, are disposed to entertain a conviction that this result will be but a fulfilment of a long settled programme. At the same time there is a growing impression that the experience of the Crimean and Italian wars will be repeated in the present instance, and that no recovery in the markets can be expected until hostilities shall have actually commenced, after which all those who have sold in anticipation of that occurrence will begin to realize profits, and to ask themselves what they are to do with their money. Among the reports current in the Stock Exchange this afternoon was one to the effect that Mr. Gladstone is going to Paris for an interview with the Emperor.—Times City Article.

REPORT BILL, SCOTLAND.—There are no very small and no corrupt boroughs in Scotland. The Lord Advocate was able to boast that there had been but one petition presented against a return for Scotland on the ground of bribery since the passing of the Reform Act. This is undoubtedly owing in part to the education which all Scotchmen have received; but, in part, it may also be attributed to that system of grouping which it is proposed to introduce into England. Although some of the Scotch districts of Burghs show little increase of population, though individual towns in many cases have actually declined there is yet no constituency which gives offence either by its insignificance or its venality. The Lord Advocate voted from the returns that the present number of voters in the Scotch burghs is about 55,515, and proposed to lower the franchise to £7 which would make an addition to the number of 27,233, of whom 17,670 would belong to the working classes. In the counties it is proposed to fix the occupation franchise at £14 instead of £50 and the property franchise at £5 instead of £10.—Times.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK IN LIVERPOOL.—There is nothing new of interest relative to this subject.—The Helvetia remains in the Sloyne, and the work of removing the passengers to the ships provided for them is about accomplished. The workhouse authorities are providing 700 beds, so that the beds in the Helvetia, and the vessel herself, may be thoroughly cleaned and fumigated. They also provided doctors, nurses, medicines, spirits, and wine. No new cases of cholera have appeared in the workhouse or in the town.

A case of Asiatic cholera has occurred at Bristol. It appears that a seaman came from Rotterdam, viz. London, and that on the journey from the latter place he was attacked with the disease, which made such rapid strides that within eighteen hours of his first seizure he was a corpse. Dr. Davis, the medical inspector of the city, and Dr. W. Budd, both pronounced it a case of Asiatic cholera. At a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday it was stated that no other person in the house had taken the disease, and it was hoped that it had passed away. Some regret was expressed that the authorities had no power in such cases to order speedy burial, as the corpse had in this case been kept uninterred for four days. The general health of the city has been exceedingly good, the rate of mortality being shown by the Registrar-General's return to be lower only in two other cities.

The effect of impure water in diffusing the germs of choleraic poison is said to have been illustrated by a crucial instance in this metropolis but a few years ago. The inhabitants of a certain street had been in the habit of using a neighboring pump, the water of which, though brilliant and sparkling, was found, on examination, to be highly charged with noxious matter. The Cholera came, and carried off numerous victims in this street, all of whom had drunk of the fatal water; but this in itself would not have been conclusive. It happened, however, that a person who had once lived in that street, but was then residing in a healthy suburb, was regularly supplied with the same water in bottles, preferring it to any other. This person also died of Cholera, and was the only person attacked with it in that locality. The coincidence, if true, is indeed marvellous, but the alleged cause has been shown by abundant experience to be perfectly capable of producing the alleged effect.—Times.

In a blast furnace near Wolverhampton on Saturday three men died horrible deaths by being burned by molten iron. Thomas Soap, aged nineteen, was on duty as 'keeper' of a blast furnace at Deepfield, and John Gardner, aged eighteen, with Joseph Swift, aged thirty-seven, were his assistants. It was proper that the contents of the furnace should be run out at half past seven o'clock, but the men were talking, drinking, and neglecting their duty for more than an hour after this. Meantime the molten iron was rising little by little into its receptacle, and at last it reached a part of the construction wherein water was contained in a pipe. The three men just at this time rose and began in earnest to strip that they might 'tap' the furnace, as they ought to have done long before. The iron, however, destroyed the facing of the pipe and came in contact with the water. The water was instantaneously converted into steam, and an explosion supervened, tearing down the front of the furnace. Out poured the flood of liquid iron. Gardner was covered with it, and in an instant was destroyed; Soap was touched and mad with pain, he leapt into the canal then ran to his home near, and died; Swift was too much injured to move, but, being borne to the hospital, died there. An inquest was held on the bodies on Tuesday, and a verdict of 'Accidental death' was returned.

THE GROWING CROPS.—The wheats have suffered a little in Norfolk from recent frosts, but upon the whole they are strong and vigorous and promise an abundant yield.—Barleys and other spring corn have come up well upon most soils, but tillage has not been uniformly successful on the heavy lands.—In the fens the wheats are generally looking healthy, although they present the appearance of a lighter bulk of straw than was probable a few weeks since. Cool, cloudy days, without frosts at night, would be very serviceable during the next fortnight. Spring corn is, for the most part, looking well in the fens.

There is a story going in North Staffordshire that a farmer in the direction of Leek, who had lost some cows, was fully persuaded that he had himself been attacked by the epidemic. Forthwith he consulted his own medical man, who tried to laugh him out of the notion, but to no purpose. The farmer then went off to an old, well-known practitioner, who, being a bit of a wag, and seeing how matters were, entered minutely into the details of the case, expressed his concurrence with the patient's views, and told him he could cure him. He then wrote a prescription, sealed it up, and told the farmer to go to a certain druggist in the next Pottery town. The farmer lost no time in going with the prescription, but was somewhat startled when the druggist showed him the formula, which ran thus:—'This man has got the cattle plague. Take him into the back yard, and shoot him according to Act of Parliament.' There is no need of saying that this was a perfect cure.—Macclesfield Courier.

A DIABOLOGICAL DEVISOR.—We have strong reason to suppose that among the 'slink butchers'—the very scum and off-scouring of their fraternity—are many wretched men who add themselves to the practice of wilfully conveying the cattle plague to farms which are free from it, in order to force the sale of the uncontaminated stock. Of course, the time most convenient to themselves is chosen. A statement has been made to us, upon authority whose respectability we do not question, which seems to put the matter almost beyond doubt. In a district in Lancashire two 'slink men' were overheard conversing about their trade in beef. Although much of what they said was imperfectly caught, enough was heard to inform the hearer that a certain farm in the neighborhood (on which the cattle were perfectly free from the rinderpest) was ready, that the stock were very fresh, and that in a fortnight or so they might go. A visit was paid to the farm by the two dealers, but the owner was not disposed to sell. He had nothing which he intended for the butcher. In a few days, however, the symptoms of the dreadful malady appeared, and the dealers made a second and more successful visit. The panic had set in. The healthy animals were sold at low prices, and the byres and yards were soon tenanted. Nor is this quite all. Up and down the premises, and in one or two of the fields to which the cattle had lately had access, were bones and bits of skin, for which the occupier of the land was wholly unable to account.—Dail's Messenger.

STRIKE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN BERKSHIRE.—A correspondent writes:—The usually quiet village of Peasemore, near Newbury, Berks, has been the scene of considerable excitement this week. On Monday last the labourers on some of the largest farms at Peasemore refused to resume work unless at an advance of 1s. per week. The present rate of pay is 9s. per week. Many of the men have large families to support, and reckoning only two children besides the man and wife (allowing the elder children to be earning their own living), and allowing 2s. 6d. per week for rent and living, it leaves but 6s. 6d. for the support of four persons for seven days—an average of 1s. 7½d. each.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:—We understand that Mr. Russell Gurney Q. C. and Mr. Maule have brought with them the report of the Jamaica Commission, which was unanimously agreed upon between themselves and Sir H. Storks, and will be laid before Parliament with all possible despatch. The blue book will be one of the largest ever seen, being swelled out by a mass of official papers, as well as by the voluminous notes of evidence. It would be premature to speculate on the tenor of the report, but it can hardly be doubted that Governor Eyre will be recalled by the next mail. Much inconvenience is caused at Malta by the absence of Sir Henry Storks, and its very desirable not only that he should be relieved from his duties in Jamaica, but that the present temporary and unsettle condition of the government in that colony should cease.

EMIGRATION FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.—The Government returns, supplied by officers acting under the Board of Trade, show that during the month ended on the 30th ult. the emigration from Liverpool has greatly exceeded that of the previous month, and is very considerably in advance of April, 1865. This will appear from the fact that during last month the total emigration from Liverpool reached 19,335 individuals, as against 12,491 in March, and 11,800 in April of 1865. Another feature of some interest in connection with the emigration of the present time, is the fact that a very large proportion of the emigration is, as has been heretofore the case, towards North America, with this difference, however, that the bulk of that emigration is now conducted by steamships, of which fully one at least leaves Liverpool every day for New York.

UNITED STATES

A NOBLE INCIDENT OF THE LATE FATHER KELLY.—It would be a long story to tell of all the quiet unobtrusive acts of exceptional charity performed by that true Irish gentleman and priest, the venerable and lamented Father John Kelly, Pastor of St. Peter's, Jersey City. In a notice of his death, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Catholic Standard relates the following, of which we were not aware. Truly, his life went out while 'doing good':—'In the last week of his life he gave a striking proof of his zeal. As soon as he heard of the vessels being kept in quarantine on account of the cases of cholera, which had broken out during the voyage from Europe, his zeal prompted him to do his utmost for the good of the souls of the many Catholics who were on board, in danger of death from the epidemic. He immediately made arrangements with the Archbishop of New York that one of his assistants should be sent to the hospital ship, on which the most dangerous cases were found. No priest had been sent from New York diocese; and Father Kelly's zeal was not to be restrained by the fact that these poor people, among whom death was daily making fearful ravages, did not belong to the diocese of which he was a priest. The funeral of Father Kelly took place on Tuesday, the 1st of May; and a large concourse of the most respected priests of New York, Brooklyn, and Newark dioceses, was present to show the universal respect in which he was held. Bishop Laughlin, of Brooklyn, and Bishop Bayley, of Newark, were present. The solemn requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Braun. Rev. Father M'Quade, of Seton Hall, delivered a most eloquent and appropriate eulogy of Father Kelly; and a hearty response of approbation to every word of praise was given in the sobs of the vast congregation that had gathered to mourn the loss of one whom all had loved as a father, under whose pastoral care the greater part of those present had lived from childhood. The Right Rev. Bishop Bayley pronounced the final absolution, and the remains were buried in the Catholic cemetery of Jersey City.—The day was rainy, and many of the clergy were thus prevented from accompanying the remains to the place of burial, by the ecclesiastical law of Newark diocese, that prevents more than six carriages being admitted to the funeral cortege.'

CRIME AND COMMON SCHOOLS.—Sixteen murderers are now confined in the Tombs at New York, double the number ever confined there before at one time, from three to six each at Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago; two men were hung in the adjoining county of Cambria last week; eight persons were murdered in Philadelphia a few weeks ago; and suicides are being committed almost daily throughout the country, while robberies and burglaries are being perpetrated in every community, and this too after the country has been governed, for the past five years, by a party 'controlled by grand moral ideas.' Either the teachers or the morals must have been of the bad sort, to produce this carnival of blood and outrage.—Clearfield (Pa.) Republican.

The seeds are deeper down than the 'past five years,' that produce this fearful crop. Puritanism

went to seed in the scheme of 'State school education'—training boys to be sharp rogues—giving them ideas about how to 'read, write and cypher,' without any religious training to act as a balance wheel. The war has produced much demoralisation as a civil war always does. But the material for moral disruption has been sowed broadcast, over the land, by the State usurping the God-given right of parents, in the education of the young. This is not popular talk, but it is truth.

To see whether the system of State Education under which the present generation at the North has principally grown up, has not helped forward the mischief read the following from last week's Crisis, of Columbus, Ohio.

AN ARISTOCRACY OF CRIME.—The frequency of the appearance of such articles as we subjoin in our daily exchanges suggests the inquiry—have we an aristocracy of crime amongst us? The first paragraph from a paper published in the centre of Puritan virtue, Boston, and is altogether a fine tribute to the administration of justice there:— 'We have in our vicinity two members of this class of wealthy men. One is Charles Adams, the robber of the Concord Bank, who, after the bubble made over his defection, has settled down for life with an independent fortune, on the snug farm which he has made the base of his operations against the bank safe, and drives a splendid span, with the bride whom his successful speculation has enabled him to marry within a month past, envied by all her poor and honest neighbors. The other is Horace Annis, the hero of a still bolder operation, and which carried a million and a half of money in broad daylight from the counting-room of a purloined New York broker, and who has been here within the week, brazen in the security from arrest which was one of the terms of the bargain, and boasting to the admiring detectives and sporting men, who are his familiars, of the cool hundred thousand which he carries in his pocket as the result of his speculation.'

The next case in point is found nearer home. The following is from a Columbus daily:— 'The case of the State of Ohio vs. W. H. Gibson, pending in the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, since 1857, was yesterday dismissed. The particulars of the case it is unnecessary to speak of now, for all are familiar with every detail. The case was dismissed, we understand, at the instance of Attorney General West.'

The following is also from a Columbus paper:— 'The five indictments founded at the November term, 1865, of our Court of Common Pleas against G. Volney Dorsey, ex-Treasurer of State, for embezzlement of the public monies, were quashed at the present term of the Court. The defendant was held on his own personal recognizance without security, in the sum not of \$5,000, as has been stated, but of \$2,000, to answer the charge of embezzlement at the next term of Court. At the time he entered into his recognizance, something being said about security, Judge Bates remarked that the Doctor's personal recognizances was sufficient, and that if he (the Judge) were of the bench, he did not know but he would give him (the Doctor's) security!'

The immunity conceded to crime, provided it is clothed with wealth or secured by social position—the ease with which a rich felon evades the penalty of his offence, compared with the certainty and severity of the punishments visited upon the poor villain who falls into the meshes of the law—are but symptoms of a most deplorable degeneracy and demoralization among the people. Through the alchemy of money, crime becomes a species of martyrdom, or what is worse, a species of glory, respected in courts, tolerated in society—and recognized in politics.—Crime constitutes an element in society—a higher order of aristocracy to which honest poverty and worth must perforce, bow with humility, although without respect. Make way for the nobility of lawlessness—the aristocracy of crime! Through tattered clothes small vices do appear; robes and furred gowns hide all others.

ILL VENTILATED, OVER CROWDED SHIPS.—The steamship Virginia arrived at this port recently with a large number of passengers, many of whom were on the sick list. She was immediately put in quarantine, the sick cared for and isolated from the city until cured.

Investigations made by the proper officers show that none of the passengers came from ports infected with cholera, and that it was not until some eight days after the departure of the Virginia from Liverpool, that disease broke out on board. It appears that the ventilation was so defective that the passengers suffered greatly, and being enfeebled by bad air and insufficient food, poor in quality, were especially liable to attack. That many died is not to be wondered at. But it seems passing strange, however, that with all the modern appliances for obtaining fresh air and creating a thorough circulation in apartments that so little attention is paid to it. On ship board, of all other places, this matter is easy to regulate. The loss to the owners by the detention of their vessel amounts to a large sum, and if not for humanity then for the pocket's sake, a little more interest in the welfare of the steerage passengers would pay. Every person who has been to sea however, in a steamship, must acknowledge that the officers are not always to blame in this matter. When there are only one hundred passengers it is a matter of the greatest difficulty to get those in the steerage to behave with common decency. They defy persistently all the laws and rules of the ship, not perhaps in all cases to be ugly, but from their inability to comprehend the importance of them. Tell a man who has lived thirty years without ever being really clean, that if he does not instantly change his habits he will lose his health and life, sooner than heed the advice he will die, and his fellow by his side will die from the same cause.

They prefer to skulk away in their berths, to grovel in filth in the darkest corners, to be dirty when it is easier to be clean, because that it is the way they have always lived. It requires close watching and strict discipline to preserve even an ordinary degree of health in emigrant vessels at all times, still more when epidemics rage.

In view of these facts the strictest quarantine should be enforced, and if legislation is necessary to security, certainly those in authority should see that nothing is omitted.—Scientific American.

The facility with which divorces are granted, is shown by a case which occurred in Boston, last week. A woman, the wife of a soldier, now in the regular army, who during nearly the whole of the war-drew State aid because her husband was in a Massachusetts regiment, was divorced from her husband for desertion.

It is expected that 3,000 Mormon emigrants will arrive at New York this spring, on their way to Utah. There are 1000 coming from Sweden and Norway, and 1700 from England. It is said that there are nearly one hundred Mormon missionaries now in Europe.

The United States Customs officers seized, at Rouse's Point, 1280 stand of arms on Saturday night. They had come by the Lake Champlain boat, in cases marked 'machinery' for Ogdensburg. The cases looked a little suspicious, and one of them was opened. The officers telegraphed to Washington for instructions, and the answer was to seize the arms and prevent their being forwarded. They were claimed by some Fenian Centre from the vicinity of Ogdensburg, but they were detained by the United States authorities. As we write they are lying in the station-house, and might be captured by force. But the Fenians will scarcely venture to play that game against the United States Government. This movement of arms, coupled with 'recent' proceedings, would seem to indicate that the Fenians had not altogether abandoned their mad designs on these Provinces. There is yet 'reason' to watch against raids, and especially at such a point as the railroad from Lake Champlain.—Montreal Gazette.

The True Witness.

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We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

MONTEAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE—1866.
 Friday, 1—Of the Octave.
 Saturday, 2—Of the Octave.
 Sunday, 3—Second after Pentecost, within the Octave of Corpus Christi.
 Monday, 4—St. Francis Xavier, O.
 Tuesday, 5—Of the Octave.
 Wednesday, 6—St. Norbert, B. O.
 Thursday, 7—Octave of Corpus Christi.

On Sunday next, being within the Octave of the Feast of *Corpus Christi*, the usual Procession of the Blessed Sacrament will (weather permitting) take place. The Procession will leave the Parish Church, and proceed by Great St. James Street, up Radeconde to St. Patrick's Church, and return by Bleury Street to the Parish Church.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

All Europe is ringing with the words uttered by Louis Napoleon at Auxerre, in reply to an address from the Mayor. These few words have shaken the Stock Exchange, have paralyzed the Money Market, for to them is attributed the commercial panic in England before which the strongest and deepest rooted commercial institutions have been swept away, and have convulsed the political community of Europe.—And what gives greater import to these ominous words is this: That they were not uttered on the spur of the moment—nay, it is said that they formed no part of the Emperor's speech as originally spoken: but that they were, after mature deliberation, added thereto, and sent for insertion in the report published by the *Moniteur*. They must be taken therefore as the expression of the well weighed, and deliberately determined upon policy, of the French ruler.

"I hate and detest the Treaties of 1815."—These were the ominous words which were conjured up the storm. To be sure the said Treaties are, in almost all their details, a dead letter already. They have been torn, and trampled upon, and set aside by almost all the parties thereto, and of them there is but little left either to love or to hate. But in so far as those Treaties were designed to curb the power of France, to assign limits to her influence, and to keep her ambitious designs in check, their spirit was, and still is, most distasteful to the proud nation, which, whether under the rule of a *Grand Monarque* or of an Emperor, aspires to be the arbiter of the fortunes of the Continent, to rule Europe from Paris, and to extend its sway from the Atlantic to the Niemen. The words of Louis Napoleon must be taken as an assertion of his intention to revive all the pretensions of the First Empire, and to renege the policy of the exile of St. Helena. They are therefore naturally, looked upon as a declaration of hostilities against the parties to the Treaties which he hates; and as the prelude to a war having for its design, not only the rectification of the French frontier, but the settlement of the Continental States of Europe upon an entirely new basis.

Humanly speaking the destinies of the Old World are in the hands of the French Emperor: on his fiat hang the issues of peace or war. If he desire the former, he has but to say the word, and there will be peace; if the latter, at his signal upwards of a million and a-half of men, now standing to their arms, will be locked in deadly conflict. And it is because this power is not exercised for peace, because the word of peace which he could speak if he intended peace, is not spoken, that men believe that Louis Napoleon is firmly bent upon war. He it is who encourages Victor Emmanuel with his embarrassed Italian finances, to provoke Austria to the fight: for unless the King were well assured that he would be backed by Louis Napoleon and the might of France, he would not bluster as he blusters, or venture to cross swords with a powerful neighbor in possession of the strongest military position in the world. The Emperor's silence, bodes as little good to the peace of Europe, as do his menacing words. The force of the latter might be frittered away by diplomatic explanations, but the silence of the Emperor, but his mute acquiescence in the military preparations of the Piedmontese are susceptible of no interpretation but one, and that is war.

The armaments of the Powers now menacing

one another are of almost unexampled magnitude. Prussia has ready for action upwards of 570,000 men. At the beginning of May the Austrian army was raised to its war footing of 630,000. Victor Emmanuel will it is thought be able to place about 400,000 men in the field: and thus leaving out of sight the forces of minor German States, and of France, we have a total of a million and a half of combatants, of well disciplined and well provided soldiers, waiting but the signal to begin one of the deadliest wars that ever cursed the human race. Then there is Russia, and it is not likely that Russia would look on unmoved at such a war, or that she would fail to strike in for her interests and her own aggrandisement. No wonder that with such a prospect before them, men's hearts are failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which seem about to come upon the earth.

The domestic news is of little interest. Mr. Gladstone has brought forward his plan for the Redistribution of Seats, as also his Irish and Scotch Reform Bills, so that at last his entire policy is before the country. The emigration from Ireland continues to flow in an uninterrupted stream: the Government, believing apparently that all danger from a Fenian outbreak is over, is displaying a desire to set free the persons whom it had arrested on suspicion and in virtue of the Bill suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act. The cattle disease was on the decrease. Harvest prospects were good, though the season was rather backwards.

The steamers *Saxonia* and *America* bring us European news up to the 16th ult. The situation had not changed for the better, and war was looked upon as inevitable. The commercial panic in England had greatly subsided. The Bill for redistributing Seats in Parliament had passed a second reading, and the Ministerial plan of reform was approved of by the country. We learn with regret that in spite of all precautions, the rinderpest had made its appearance in Ireland, in the County Down. Cholera was slightly on the increase at Liverpool, but chiefly amongst strangers about to take shipping for America.

MONUMENT OF THE JUBILEE.

Appeal of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal in behalf of a New Work of Charity, as a memento of the Graces of the Jubilee of the year 1866.

(Concluded from our last.)

If then this *Appeal* be heard throughout all parts of this wealthy and populous Diocese we shall have a *Haven of Safety* to offer to those who, on the stormy sea of this world, have suffered the most fatal of shipwrecks. Especially shall we have to save the young, charitable establishment such as *We* had the pleasure of visiting at Rome, and which for several years, enjoyed the honor of being directed by our Immortal Pontiff, Pius IX., who reached the highest dignities of the prelacy, and the Pontifical Sovereignty only after having exercised his great charity in this modest and humble *Hospice*.—Here was it that his kind heart commenced to beat with compassion for all human sorrows, and to ally itself with all works destined for their solace. Since Divine Providence placed him on the Chair of Peter he has never forgotten his beloved youthful charges, for it is amongst them that he goes to seek for a little rest after his long labors; and it is in addressing them in words full of uncton and of grace, that he soothes the great sorrows with which his own holy soul is vexed. Thus it is that in retiring to this pleasant retreat, to him so full of pleasant memories, he observes, to those who have the honor to be about him—that *the happiest hours of his life were passed as Director of this Charitable Institution*.

What *We* are about to lay before you Dearly Beloved Brethren, respecting this noble Institution, will, *We* hope, interest you highly, and will convey to you a correct idea of the object of Our present Appeal.

The young persons received into the *Hospice* at Rome, are all housed, boarded, clothed and maintained at the expense of the establishment; they are directed by pious and charitable ecclesiastics charged with its government, and who exercise therein a gentle but watchful control.

The day is taken up with instruction, pious exercises, and labor. The instruction given to its inmates has for its chief object the making of them good workmen, by developing their intelligence in the studies best calculated to make them skilful in their several professions. But whilst thus cultivating their natural talents which they have received from Divine Providence, nothing is neglected that can help to form their hearts to virtue, or that can forward the re-establishment in their own eyes of their characters, so that their own good conduct shall as it were enforce their self-respect. For above all is religious instruction necessary to them; this is the foundation of the spiritual edifice which it is sought to build, by making of these young persons good Christians.

A considerable portion of their time is also devoted to prayer, to the frequentation of the Sacraments, to attendance at the divine offices, and other religious exercises which alone can keep alive the spirit of such institutions. For as it were a sweet perfume thence exhales,

which renders virtue attractive to them and pleasant, and a divine power that enables them to surmount all obstacles on their road to Christian perfection. In this intimate intercourse with God they contract religious habits, which in the end detach them from fleshly lusts, and progressively raise them to the things above. Thus do they finish by becoming sincerely pious and fervent.

An active control pervades the interior of the establishment which is the main-spring of the splendid discipline one remarks therein, and which brings forth wondrous fruit. This control is gentle and paternal, and thus its objects easily and cheerfully submit to it; for therein they find that kindness, that joy, and gentleness which often were lacking to them on the paternal hearth. There they open their hearts to trust and love, because they feel keenly that they are loved, and that pains are taken to make them happy. The hearts of these young people, once won by the display of charity and by kind treatment, all the rest, with the Grace of God, becomes easy. Besides a special study is made of the character and passions of each individual, of the tendencies of his heart and of his intellect. Thus do they know how to set about reforming them.

To all these modes of reformation, intelligently applied, is added labor, which becomes as it were the complement of this carefully watched education. For what is not lost sight of in this noble Institution, is to make of its inmates good workmen, skilful artists, and useful men, of whom Religion and the Country may both be proud. For this purpose, every day at stated hours, they are placed under the charge of master craftsmen, to learn thoroughly the arts or professions for which they display an aptitude. Their day's work over they return to the *Hospice* to take their meals, and to rest. Then they are occupied with prayer, instruction and religious exercises suited to a Christian life. After this they are conducted to a common sleeping place, where they repose after the toils of the day.

It is on this fine model that, on all points, must be fashioned the *Hospice* which *We*, Dearly Beloved Brethren, have to establish in order to offer to our youth the most exposed to the demoralization of the age, all the means for becoming good citizens, and good Christians.—It is a great undertaking no doubt: but if we all put our strength to the work, doubtless it will be crowned with complete success; of which the only sensible tokens will be those heavenly blessings which will overflow on our commerce and on our agriculture, on our Cities as on our fields.

God will bless it, for it is a work of mercy, undertaken for the succor of the most wretched. For this God, full of mercy and loving kindness, delights to baffle all human calculations, by giving to institutions deemed impossible, if not worthy of blame, a most admirable success.—*We* have but to cast our eyes over several institutions around us, whose existence is a marvel to us, to be assured of this.

In its own good time and place Divine Providence will well know how to speak to the hearts of those whom it will deign to choose as the agents of its all-powerful will; as the instruments of its infinite goodness towards creatures so worthy of pity, for the very reason that they are the most exposed to the greatest of all dangers—to wit eternal damnation.

For indeed can our God, so plentiful in mercy, withhold His help from those who seek but to do the greatest works of mercy? Can He refuse His aid, He Who descended from Heaven to repair human nature, uniting it to His divine nature, so as to raise it to the highest heaven!—He Who devoted all His mortal life to work out the reformation of man, fallen as he was into the lowest degradation! He Who declared that He had come into this world not for the just, but for sinners! He Who welcomed with all the charms of His divine tenderness the greatest of sinners, that He might make of them Saints, and establish them in justice!

And here, Dearly Beloved Brethren, *We* might well stop, for *We* address ourselves to hearers full of faith, who delight in acknowledging and honoring in God, the most lovable of all His attributes—that is to say that Providence which doeth all things, which knoweth all things, and ruleth all things for the happiness of all those creatures which compose this vast and magnificent universe. And here, once for all, in two words, *We* will tell you what God has already done for the work of which *We* treat in this *Appeal*.

Some few years ago, one of our charitable citizens found himself one day by the side of one of those unhappy creatures whose portrait *We* have already drawn. This man had fallen to the lowest level of degradation through drunkenness, and those other vices which necessarily accompany that degrading passion. He was clad in rags, torn by hunger, and reduced to the most abject distress.

The forlorn plight of this wretched creature, who but for this one fault, had within him all that was needful to enable him to gain his daily bread honorably, moved to compassion the heart of our

citizen. Drawing near to his unhappy brother, he took him by the hand with an expression of the most lively interest. "Oh, my dear friend," he exclaimed, "how I pity you. You might so easily earn your bread honorably, and yet you are dying of hunger. But, above all, your poor soul—what will become of it? Go, go to confession, therein to reconcile yourself with your God Whom you have so deeply offended."

These, and like words, made a wholesome impression upon this wretched man. Without delay, he went and cast himself at the feet of a Priest, to whom with many sobs and sighs he made his Confession. Soon after, washed in the bath of Penitence, he was fed at the Holy Table with the Bread of Angels. The Father of Mercies heard his groanings, and hearkened favorably to his prayer; by causing him to find favor in an honorable house, wherein he was enabled to earn an honest livelihood.

The happy conversion of this poor sinner, set the good citizen, through whom God had been pleased to bring it about, thinking that we must never despair of the salvation of any sinner, and that God wishes to employ every man for the spiritual good of his neighbor. This thought was from Heaven, and henceforward it took strong possession of him. To put it in execution, he shrank from no sacrifices. On the 13th of June, 1861, he laid the foundation of the *Hospice St. Antoine*, which has since sprung up as if by magic. The direction of an establishment of this kind calling for men used to the practice of works of mercy, he obtained from Belgium some of the *Brothers of Charity*, devoted by profession to the care and solace of all sufferings, whether of soul or of body. Believing that his *Hospice* of *St. Antoine* was too small for carrying out his ideas, which extended in proportion as he saw still greater evils to grapple with, he transferred it to a more roomy site, which he brought at a high price, so as to be able to still further develop it, as occasion required. It is with the same intent that he holds still in reserve another splendid site, which will give to the work still greater proportions; for our wants in the future are incalculable.

Without further details, let us conclude, Dearly Beloved Brethren, after all that *We* have said upon the subject, that the whole Diocese has a lively interest in the success of this new establishment, and should in consequence combine together in contributing as well to its permanent endowment, as to its first establishment. Already it has begun the work by the Aims of the Jubilee amounting to \$4,255, which will be laid out upon its foundation.

All of you then who have made your Jubilee, in which the infinite mercies of God were exerted, have already encouraged this work of charity, in the rural districts as well as in the cities, poor as well as rich, young as well as old. All therefore will partake of the heavenly blessings that go along with it; and all, *We* hope, will continue to its sympathy and their help.

The Cities have a lively interest in our success; because, as *We* have shown, it is in their bosom that pauperism does its deadly work in the demoralization of the poor who, at last, finish by flying in fury at all existing societies, seeking to disturb their order, and to overthrow them from top to bottom.

Nor are the rural districts less interested than are the cities; since if we look closely we shall see that it is from the former that flock to the other those numerous families, burthened with children who, for want of proper watching, soon fall into the gulf which we have only been able to point out from afar, for *We* cannot sound all its depths and hollows.

And now it only remains to *Us* to recommend to the charity of all, an Institution created for the wants of all. *We* recommend it to Clergy and to Laity, to the Religious Communities and to all pious Associations, to the rich and to the poor, to the old man and to the young. In particular would *We* address *Our* appeal to the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, on whom especially has devolved the care of the poorest and most wretched, and to the Ladies of Charity to whom no holy work having for its end the soothing of human sorrows, is foreign.

For its final execution *We* recommend that in every parish, rural as well as urban, a public assembly be held, to consult as to the best steps to take in order to assist in this newly sprung up work—for instance, to take measures for a collection from door to door, and to name committees and collectors, charged with the duty of soliciting alms in their respective districts. As a matter of course, the Bishopric undertakes the charge of the general depot for all collections.—These several assemblies shall, however, only be held when this Pastoral shall be first read and explained, so that every one may have a clear understanding of the business in hand.

Oh divine Mary! it is at your sacred feet that *We* lay this modest appeal to the charity of the whole of a Diocese consecrated to you, and which loves you as a child should love the best of Mothers. *We* have indicated the venomous serpents which insinuate themselves into our Cities and our rural districts, to corrupt them.—Deign then to show them yourself to the eyes of

all, that they may in all places inspire a just horror. Oh Virgin, pure and without spot, crush with your Immaculate heel those frightful monsters which lay waste all lands, and everywhere produce the most hideous sores. Refuge of the greatest of sinners, convert those unhappy children, and those youths whose salvation is in question, withdrawing them from the terrible demoralisation which everywhere displays itself in so alarming a manner. Teach us to lead a pure life, to walk in the straight road, so that we may come at last to Jesus, your adorable Son, and that together we may rejoice in His divine presence. *Vitam prestant puram, iter parva tutum, ut videntes Jesum, semper collemur. Amen.*

The present Appeal shall be read and explained in all churches in which the public offices are celebrated, and in the Chapter of all Communities, on the day, and in the manner most convenient, by those who have the charge of their direction.

Given at Montreal this twenty-second day of April of the year Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, under Our hand and seal, and the countersign of Our Secretary.

† IGNATIUS, Bishop of Montreal.
 By Command of His Lordship,
 J. O. PARE, Canon Secretary

PASTORAL OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—*We* have received, and will publish in our next a translation of, a second Pastoral of the Bishop on the subject of the proposed subdivision of the Parish of Montreal.

CONSECRATION.—*We* believe that the Consecration of the Rev. M. Larocque, of St. John, as Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, will take place on Friday the 29th inst., the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The last Mass at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday next, will be at 8.15 a.m. The members of the several Irish Societies who take part in the Procession, are requested to be punctual in their attendance. See Notice.

The members of the Temperance Society are requested to meet next Sunday, immediately after Mass, which will commence at a quarter-past eight o'clock, precisely, at the Orphan Asylum to take part in the Grand Procession of the day.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A Subscriber writes to us, advocating a renewal in Canada of the Repeal Agitation, and the preparation of a petition to the British Parliament, praying for the restoration to Ireland of her native legislature. This is a policy which should be taken up, if it be deemed a sound policy, by the Irish National Societies of this country, who are better qualified than we are to inaugurate it. The aspirations of the Irish for a native Parliament are natural, and legitimate; but whether they could be advanced by a Repeal agitation in Canada, is doubtful, or perhaps worse than doubtful. The policy was tried some twenty years ago, and what did it result in? Some few needy political adventurers, who cared about as much for Ireland as they did for Timbuctoo, took advantage of it, to make a little political capital for themselves; and by means of the Irish vote they got access to public life, to Parliament and the public purse, the object of their desires. This accomplished, Ireland and Repeal were thenceforward ignored by them.

So it was; so we fancy would it be again, were the recommendations of *A Subscriber* to be followed out. His intentions are, we doubt not, good and honest; but alas! the unprincipled political adventurers who swarm in this country like blow-flies about carrion, would alone reap any benefit from such a renewal of a Repeal agitation, as he recommends. This is our opinion; but, of course, it not for us to decide, but for the Irish National Societies, to whom our correspondent should address himself, and to whom we refer him.

STATE-SCHOOLISM AND STATE-CHURCHISM.

—Speaking of the changes about to be made in England in the laws regarding Church rates, and rejoicing in the signs of intellectual and moral progress which these changes supply, the *Montreal Herald* remarks that:—

"Many of us can remember the vituperation which a few years ago was heaped upon every one who, cheerfully paying the charges of his own form of worship, objected to being compelled by law to support another worship which he did not participate in, and of which he did not entirely approve."

All of us, who listen, can still hear the vituperation which is constantly being heaped upon those Catholics who, cheerfully paying the school charges of their own children, object to being compelled by law to support another school in which they do not participate, and of which they do not entirely approve. In principle there is no difference betwixt the two cases; and if it were unjust to compel a man, being a dissenter from the Government Church of England, to pay for its support, it is no less a wrong, an injustice, and a theft perpetrated under form of law, to compel a Catholic in Upper Canada to pay for the support of a school of which he does not entirely approve.

ORDINATIONS.

Happily for the influence of religion in this community,—an influence which is due alike to the devoted zeal of our Clergy, and the pure practical faith of our laity, religious ceremonies of the most impressive kind are not rare amongst us.—Seldom, however, have we had the good fortune of witnessing a more solemn ceremony than that of which our Cathedral was on Saturday morning last the scene. On that occasion took place the regular Trinity Ordination of the students of the well-known Seminary of St. Sulpice of this city. This imposing ceremonial was preceded, as is the case in all well-conducted Seminaries, by a Spiritual Retreat of one week, in which all the students of that Institution fervently participated.

On the morning of the Ordination, immediately before the interesting ceremony commenced, His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, who officiated on the occasion, addressed a few words to those who presented themselves for Ordination, exhorting them to redoubled fervor at the approach of the solemn moment at which Heaven's choicest blessings would be conferred on them,— blessings for which their whole Seminary life was one uninterrupted preparation. His Lordship also took occasion to congratulate the friends and relatives of the Ordinandi, many of whom were present, on having the consolation of witnessing this solemn scene, in which those young gentlemen in whose welfare they took so warm an interest, deliberately and cheerfully renounced the world and its vanities, to enrol themselves under the banner of the Great God of Heaven and Earth. On all who heard him, he inculcated the propriety of praying also for the numberless Ordinands which were held on that day throughout the whole Catholic world. We subjoin a list of those who participated in the Ordinations referred to:—

Rev. Messrs.—William H Fitzpatrick, Boston Joseph P. Lauzon, Montreal.

Rev. Messrs.—M J Charles Brouhien, Montreal. Francois X Kavanagh, do Jean A Boissonnaul, do Isidore Forget, do Thomas Roy, do Thomas J Magennis, Boston. Richard J Patterson, do Neil N Mackinnon, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Thomas F Barry, Chatham, N.B. William J Donoghue, Halifax, N.S. Bartholomew McKeany, St John, N.B. Frederic Audet, St Hyacinthe. Thomas J Morris, Toronto. Lawrence Walsh, Hartford.

Rev. Messrs.—L Calliste Desrochers, Montreal. Georges L G Plamondon, do Jean M Mathieu, do Joseph Aubin, do Michael L Dougherty, Boston. James J McDermott, do Francis J Hayden, Toronto. Michael M O'Reilly, do Owen Gaffney, Hartford.

Messrs. Artistie Brien, Montreal. Jean Bte. Bourget, do. Euclide Dugas, do. Salomon Menard, do. Bartholomew Barrett, do. Jas. James McDonald, Charlottetown, P.E.I. David O'Connor, Halifax, N.S. Edward Murphy, do. James Brennan, do. F. Edmond Gendreau, St. Hyacinthe. Leon L Dupre, do.

Messrs. J Raymond Giroux, Montreal. Joseph Alary, do. Leon Sarazin, do. Elzear G. Brochu, do. Pierre Omppeau, do. Noel E. Demers, do. Telesphore A. Vaudry, do. L. Hubert Pare, do. Jules A. Larocque, do. John J. Salmon, do. Pierre Z. Lacasse, do. Jean Bte. Cousineau, do. Jean Bte. Pronix, do. Alfred Sauve, do. Paul T. Larocque, do. M. Hermenegilde Lecours, do. Michael Weis, Alton, Ill. Adolf Wibbert, do. John Flynn, do. Karl O. Klocke, do. Franz F. Pochele, do. James Kely, Boston. Auguste Babineau, Chatham, N.B. William Varilly, do. John Carter, do. Antoine Ouellet, St. John, N.B. Edward McAuley, do. James Kiloulin, Toronto.

The Rev. Lawrence Walsh, of the Diocese of Hartford, Conn., whose promotion to the Diaconate we record above, was raised to the Holy Order of Priesthood, on Sunday morning last, by His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal.

It is not our intention to add one word of comment on the splendid array of names given above. Suffice it to say that the impressive ceremony which has called forth these remarks, has been the largest Ordination ever held in Canada, and is, in every sense, worthy of the world-wide reputation already so deservedly enjoyed by all the Seminaries conducted by the pious community of St. Sulpice. The names given above swell up to the extraordinary number of 64.—We dare not add a word to the magnificent testimony given by these silent figures.

ORDINATIONS AT QUEBEC.—By His Lordship, the Administrator of the Diocese, the Order of Sub-Deacon was conferred on the following candidates — M.M. P. Savoie, W. H. Couture, Agric Berube, Ronald McDonald, of Charlottetown, John Twomey, of Kingston, and Patrick Bradley, from New Brunswick.

But for the trouble and expence that the Fenians have put us in Canada by their hostile demonstrations, and threats of a filibustering raid upon our happy towns and pleasant fields, we should not waste time in reading the accounts, or good ink in recording the progress in the U. States, of their intestine feuds. We have, however perforce become mixed up with, or interested in these matters, by no acts of our own, and therefore are we compelled to notice the reports that appear in the U. States papers upon the subject.

Our readers are aware, that there have been for some time, two distinct and hostile parties in the Fenian camp, mutually denouncing one another, and interchanging accusations of swindling and treachery. Of these two parties, one is, or rather was, headed by O'Mahony, who has just been gathered to his fathers, whilst Mr. Stephens reigns in his stead. This party has always denounced the project of a raid on any of the B. N. American Provinces. The official organ of this party is *The Irish People* published in New York.

The other party has for its leaders Messrs. Roberts and Sweeney, and for its organ of the press, the *Irish American* published at New York by a Mr. Meehan. This party always has insisted and still insists, that it is in vain to attempt anything in Ireland, and that the true Fenian policy is to attack, and if possible get a footing in, some of the British possessions of North America. Thus we have two distinct, and opposing policies; but the real cause of the split in the camp, is, by those best posted up in the affairs of the Fenians, asserted to be, a rivalry for the fingering of the funds collected from their enthusiastic, and open-handed countrymen and countrywomen: and fierce and bitter are the accusations of pecuniary dishonesty which the two parties in consequence urge one against the other.

It is not for us to adjudicate in the premises. Suffice it to say that to Mr. Stephens who asserts that he has only received £1,500 from the Fenian Treasury in America, the lie direct is given by the editor of the *Irish American*, who accuses him of having received large sums which he has not accounted for. The *Irish People*, on the other hand, insinuates that Mr. Meehan of the *Irish American* is a traitor; who sold the secrets of the Brotherhood to the British Government, and put it in possession of the information which led to the arrest and condemnation of Luby, and his unfortunate fellow prisoners. The *Irish People*, Mr. Stephens' organ, thus puts his case:—

"Mr. Meehan on the day of his arrival in Dublin, lost certain papers that fell into the hands of the English Government, and which were the immediate cause of the seizure of the *Irish People* newspaper, and the arrest of its staff and other prominent Irishmen. This the Attorney General stated on the trial of the distinguished patriots who are now suffering penal servitude in Pentonville. The loss of these papers caused grave suspicion in the minds of the men in Ireland, and it required all the authority and influence of Mr. Stephens to save Meehan from being lynched. Added to the loss of the official papers were the facts that his own private checks were saved; that he was constantly in communication with Archbishop Cullen, and Sullivan Goula, the two bitterest enemies of Irish freedom in Ireland; and that he remained in the freedom six weeks after the papers he lost were in the hands of the Attorney General—the Government knowing all the time where he was, without arresting him, brought to the people the conviction that he was less on the side of Ireland than that of her English enemy."—*Irish People*, 26th ult.

To this very ugly attack Mr. Meehan of the *Irish American*, the organ of the Roberts-Sweeney section, responds by broadly insinuating treachery and pecuniary dishonesty against Mr. Stephens, accusing him of "arrogant mendacity," and of standing "godfather to the gigantic swindle which burst ere he could reach these shores to help it to a little longer existence," but which "he has adopted as his own, with all its corruption." Strong writing this, but stronger is yet to come.

Reverting to the charge brought against him—Mr. Meehan—in the Stephens' organ, of having sold the pass to the English Government, by purposely losing the official documents of which he was in charge, the Roberts and Sweeney organ retorts upon Mr. Stephens the suspicious and significant facts that, Nagle the informer was his — Stephen's — friend "envoy and special agent;" that in like manner, Power, another informer, was also another of Stephens' men; and in a fine burst of indignation, Mr Meehan thus concludes his defence:—

"We turn from this man—Mr. Stephens—in disgust. Ireland has had the misfortune to produce many worthless sons; but we doubt if ever she has been cursed with one who, upon close scrutiny, has proved of such base metal as this man, on whom, while he was yet unknown, such a wealth of good opinion on a kindly wishes has been wasted."—*Irish American*, May 26th.

We assume not the functions of the judge.—Both portraits—that of Mr. Meehan as drawn by the pencil of Mr. Stephens, and that of Mr. Stephens as drawn by the pencil of the Robert-Sweeneyites—may be, probably are, faithful and excellent likenesses, and we shall not presume to offer any criticisms upon either one or the other. Only would we respectfully suggest that little either of profit or of honor to Ireland can be returned from a movement of which the leaders are such men as Mr. Stephens and Mr. Meehan are asserted to be, by Mr. Meehan and by Mr. Stephens, respectively.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—April, 1866. Dawson Bros., Montreal.—As usual, the current number of this the leading Protestant Quarterly of the British Empire is full of interesting matter. It contains the following articles:—1. Railway Reform. 2. The Royal Hospital of Bethlehem. 3. The Situation in Austria. 4. French Opinions of the English. 5. The United States Constitution and the Secessionists. 6. Paul Louis Courier. 7. Commons Round London. 8. H. Taine, on Art and Italy. 9. Contemporary Literature.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER.—May, 1866. Dawson Bros., Montreal.—Besides a large quantity of entertaining reading matter, instructive and entertaining, this serial work is embellished with a large number of well executed illustrations, which will always make it a favorite with the public.

THE CHURCH OF OLD ENGLAND.—No. 2.—We have received the second number of this new serial, which in every respect is very similar to the first number. Its editor has, we suppose, "views"—all Anglicans have—but what these "views" are—high, low, or broad—we cannot tell.

The death of an old and upright citizen is, even in the ordinary course of events, and when most to be expected, always a matter of regret to the survivors; and in the case of the late respected Mr. John McDonald, whose death on the 25th ult., we to-day have the sorrow of announcing, this regret is enhanced by the recollection of his many endearing qualities. The deceased had been resident of this City for thirty-five years, and for many years was Grand Marshal to the St. Patrick's Society. In his younger days he served in the army, and went through the entire Peninsular War under Lord Wellington. He died at the ripe age of 80, full of years, and full of honors.—R.I.P.

SINGULAR EFFECT OF A WAR TAX.—Before the war, gold watches, many of them of great value, were quite commonly worn in the United States. Since then a tax of \$2 on every gold watch worth more than \$100, and of \$1 on every gold watch below this price has been imposed, and has brought to light the singular fact that there are only 7,896 gold watch left in all the United States, of which only 1,242 are worth \$100 or upwards. In many States there is not a single gold watch discoverable by the tax-gatherer.

The Abbe Brunet, Professor of Botany at Laval University, has been instructed by Government to make a collection of Canadian woods for the Paris Exhibition.

To the Editor of the True Witness, Cornwall, May 22nd 1866.

Dear Sir,—On Wednesday morning last, 16th instant, the Catholics of this mission had the happiness, though saddening yet consoling, of assisting at a solemn Requiem Mass, celebrated Pontifically by his Lordship the Right Reverend Dr. Horan the beloved Bishop of this Diocese, previous to the re-interment in the new Church here of the remains of the late lamented Revd. John Francis, Canon formerly pastor of this Mission. His Lordship was attended at the Altar and throughout the service by the Very Reverend J.H. McDonough, V.G., Perth, as Deacon, and by our own priest, Revd. J.S. O'Connor, as Sub-Deacon, Mr. Walter Barrett, Eccl. acting as master of the Ceremonies. There were also present of the clergy the Very Reverend Dean Eay of St. Andrews, an old friend of the Revd. deceased, who preached the funeral oration, and the Revd. Messrs. F.H. Marcoux of St. Regis, and J.R. Meade of Morrisburgh, besides a very large and respectable congregation, amongst whom I was glad to notice many of our separated brethren residents of Cornwall for the last quarter of a century, who knew Father Cannon intimately, and who thus came to pay this second tribute of respect to the memory of a good priest. Having resided in this locality for nearly ten years past, I have had ample opportunities for ascertaining the true sentiments of the Catholics of Cornwall mission towards their former friend and pastor Father Cannon, whose memory they still hold in fresh and affectionate remembrance. As one proof amongst many that I could adduce of the truth of this latter assertion, I may mention the fact vouched for by our present pastor, Father O'Connor, that he is almost as often addressed as "Father Cannon," as by his proper name. The funeral sermon, though not so lengthy or exhaustive as the friends of the deceased could have wished, was nevertheless happy and to the point, and gave evident satisfaction to all present. In a word, everything passed off admirably.

Believing that even the foregoing brief notice of this ceremony will afford some pleasure to the friends and relations of the late Father Cannon in Quebec and elsewhere, I have taken the liberty of sending it to you for publication in this week's issue, and am yours very respectfully, A PARISHIONER.

A resolution to the effect that any union of the British American Colonies, which would embrace Prince Edward Island, on the principles set forth in the Quebec Conference is not at present desirable, has passed the legislature of that colony by a vote of 21 to 7. Another resolution not to appoint any delegation on the subject of Confederation, or take any action which would commit the people to the principle before they had an opportunity of pronouncing upon it at the polls at the general election, which comes off this summer was, on the other hand, rejected by a vote of 16 to 12.

A north-east gale has been prevailing since Saturday night at and below Quebec. It was so severe at quarantine station that the medical officers could not board the vessels, a hundred of which were consequently detained at anchorage.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE VERY REV PATRIOT DOLLARD, VICAR GENERAL OF KINGSTON.

(From the British Whig 2nd ult.) Yesterday morning at the Roman Catholic Bishop's Palace the following address was presented to the Very Reverend Mr. Dollard, by the Roman Catholics of this city. The address was presented by James Harty, Esq., and a large deputation of Roman Catholic gentlemen. Accompanying the Address was a magnificent Gold Watch and costly Chain, together with a well filled purse. Mr. Dollard left by the steamer Watertown yesterday afternoon to revisit his native land, after a residence in this city of over thirty years. The Reverend gentlemen in held in high respect by all parties and shades of religion in this city, and it was just and proper that the people whom he served so long should in so handsome a manner have given an expression of their feelings towards him. There is yet the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in the hands of the treasurer, Patrick Browne Esq., which sum we are told will be considerably increased, as it is the wish of the Roman Catholic body that the Reverend gentleman should sit for his portrait before leaving for the Old Country. The Address is a warm and cordial expression of the people's feelings, and Mr. Dollard's reply is what was to be expected from so good and sincere a Christian.

ADDRESS. To the Very Reverend Patriotic Dollard, V. G. Very Reverend Father—The Catholics of Kingston having learned that you shortly intend revisiting your native land, cannot permit the occasion to pass without giving expression to their feelings of attachment towards you, and telling you how much they love you, and how strong is the chord that binds you to every Catholic heart in this city. In an address of this nature it would be impossible to recount the numerous benefits conferred on us by you during so long and so active a career. We cannot, however, omit to mention the great obligations we are under for your eminent services in the cause of education. For years before the establishment of Separate Schools, of which you were always a strenuous advocate, you watched over our interests and worked with untiring energy and success to secure to us our rights and privileges. Nor can we forget that for over thirty years you have proved yourself our true friend and spiritual guide. That during the year of the dreaded ship fever, when two thousand Catholic immigrants found a sepulchre in this city, you were to be found foremost in the ranks of the holy Priests of God, who faced death in all its horrible aspects, bearing consolation to the suffering and dying.

We cannot forget that when, in after years, pestilence swept over our land, and in its train brought sorrow and death to many a home, that you, Very Reverend Father, were foremost in the alleviation of sorrow, and closed in death the eyes of many an exile. We cannot forget that upon all occasions you were ever ready to administer to our wants. And how truly it may be said of you, that when duty called or danger approached, you were ever ready to be found at your post, and thereby earned for yourself, not only the name of an exemplary Priest, but also that of a true counsellor and friend. And when now leaving us, if only for a short time, we entreat of you to accept as a testimony of our regard, and as a token of our affection, the accompanying gifts.

Wishing you a safe and agreeable journey, and that you may be spared to return to us with renewed health and vigor, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves your devoted and faithful friends. On behalf of the Roman Catholics of Kingston in Public Meeting assembled, JAMES HARTY, Chairman, JAMES SWIFT, Secretary.

THE REPLY. My Dear Friends—His Lordship, the Bishop of Kingston, has kindly consented to my desire of crossing the Atlantic for the benefit of my health, and as my absence was only to be of short duration, I wished to leave you privately, a course which would be more pleasing to my own inclination; but you held a different opinion, and have given expression to your grateful acknowledgment of my services. You have presented an address, with a generous and substantial accompaniment, which I accept with the greatest pleasure, and sincerely thank you.

You have been pleased to allude to my long and useful career among you, in terms too flattering, for I think you have overrated my humble services. I fear when the day of reckoning comes my actions will be viewed in a different light. About thirty years ago when I came here as a Priest, the Catholics, who were then few in number, had no religious establishments, with the exception of old St. Joseph's Church. Now, thank God, they have a College, Convents, Brothers' School, Palace and Cathedral. Having some knowledge of the difficulties encountered in their erection, especially the Cathedral, I may safely assert that, considering your small numbers, you have contributed towards the support of your religion as much as any other congregation in North America. In fact, you have always acted generously, not only to your own, but to many others, who came to collect among you.

You have now done much more than my humble services merit. I assure you, My Dear Friends of Kingston, that whether spending a temporary sojourn near the confluence of the St. Lawrence and the Saguenay, or elsewhere, your generosity, kindness and affection shall not be forgotten. My thoughts and aspirations must naturally revert to the place where I have spent the greater portion of my life, and to those from whom I have received so many favors. And when looking at this costly time-piece you have been pleased to give me, I cannot avoid the desire of returning to you, and devoting the declining years of my life to the service of the good people of this city.

I again thank you sincerely for your over generous acts and kind wishes, and hope to find you at my return in the enjoyment of good health and happiness. And now I bid you all a temporary farewell.

I remain, My Dear and Respected Friends, Your humble servant, P. DOLLARD.

Kingston, 1st May, 1866. In the afternoon Mr. Dollard left for New York, and was accompanied by the steamer by a large crowd of persons, who bid him their adieu, and as the steamer left the dock, cheered him heartily. The Band of the Christian Brothers' School was on board the steamer, which, with several gentlemen, accompanied the Reverend Gentleman, to the Cape, and there remained until the Train started.

BIRTHS. At No. 81 Alexander street, on the 22nd ult., Mrs Dr. P. E. Brown, of a son.

At St. Catherine's, on the 28th ult., the wife of Mr. James Gorman, of a son.

DIED. In this city, on the 25th instant, at the residence of his son-in-law, B. McBreane, 1 Kent street, Colborne Avenue, in the 80th year of his age, John McDonald, a native of Belurbet county Oavan, Ireland.

NOTICE. IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to Parliament at its next sitting for an Act to incorporate the St. Patrick's Hall Joint Stock Company of Montreal.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 29, 1866. Flour—Pollards, \$4.30 to \$4.50; Middlings, \$5.25 to \$5.45; Pine, \$5.75 to \$5.80; Super., No. 2 \$6.10 to \$6.25; Superior \$6.50 to \$6.75; Family \$7.50 to \$7.70 Extra \$8.25 to \$8.75; Superior Extra \$9.00 to \$9.50; Bag Flour, \$3.50 to \$3.70 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 00c to 00c. Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c. Butter, per lb.—New worth 20c to 22c, according to quality. Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$24.50 to \$25.00; Prime Mess, \$20 to \$20.50; Prime, \$19.50 to \$20.00. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4.50 to \$4.85; Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.50. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5.57; to \$5.62; Seconds, \$5.40 to \$5.45; First Pearls, \$7.90 to \$8.00, Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$10.00 to \$10.50. Beef, live, per 100 lbs 8.00 to 10.00 Sheep, each, \$8.00 to \$12.00 Lamb, 2.50 to 4.00 Calves, each, \$3.00 to \$10.00

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

May 29, 1866. Flour, country, per quintal, 17 0 to 17 6 Oatmeal, do 11 0 to 11 6 Indian Meal, do 8 6 to 9 0 Wheat, per min., do 0 0 to 0 0 Barley, do, per 50 lbs 3 4 to 3 6 Peas, do, 4 0 to 4 6 Oats, do, 1 10 to 2 0 Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 6 to 1 9 Do, salt, do 1 1 to 1 2 Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0 Potatoes, per bag 3 3 to 3 6 Onions, per minot, 4 0 to 0 0 Beef, per lb 0 7 to 0 9 Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8 Mutton do 0 6 to 0 9 Lamb, per quarter 6 0 to 7 6 Lard, per lb 0 10 to 1 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 9 to 0 10



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDBERGER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING the 4th instant, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. By Order, P. O'MEARA, Rec. Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. PROCESSION SUNDAY.

THE Officers and Members of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will MEET on SUNDAY NEXT, at half-past EIGHT o'clock A.M., (sharp) in Front of St. PATRICK'S ASYLUM, to join in the Procession of the Fete-Dieu. The Members are particularly requested to attend and wear their Badges. By Order, P. O'MEARA, Rec. Secretary.

CHARLES CAPELLI, MANUFACTURER OF STATUARY, No. 61 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

THE advertiser having, by recent Dissolution of Co-partnership, become sole manager and proprietor of the business formerly carried on under the name and firm of CAPELLI & CO., begs most respectfully to inform the public in general that he is prepared to take orders for all kinds of Statuary, which will be made to order on the shortest possible notice. Having been favored with the distinguished patronage of his Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, and members of the Clergy throughout the province of Canada, he respectfully invites clergymen to call and inspect his Stock of Statues, suitable for Churches, Oratories and other places of devotion. All kinds of Statues, Busts, &c., for ornamenting gardens, Libraries, &c., constantly on hand. CHARLES CAPELLI, Montreal 1st June 1867.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF David McNierny, by Brother Nazarius, Notre Dame, Indiana, U. S.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON O.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Oriental Zeitung, Courier des Etats Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorest's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godley's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Wit; ness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, Le Perroquet, La Soie and Le Deficheur.—The Noveltie, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress's visit to Auxerre will be remembered as long as his New Year's day...

The Imperial party arrived at their destination at a quarter to 11, masses of the population having assembled at the railway stations...

The Emperor replied in the following terms:— I am happy to see that the reminiscences of the First Empire have not been effaced from your memory...

This answer was greeted with the loudest acclamations.

PARIS, May 8.—The words spoken by the Emperor on Sunday in his speech to the Mayor of Auxerre will have reached you by the telegraph before this...

The France of the 5th of May says:— 'We have received information from a thoroughly reliable source whereby we are enabled to announce that no official step has been taken either by Russia, England, or France with the view of convening an European Congress.'

The Memorial Diplomatique, which is known to have relations with the Vienna Cabinet, confirms the report that the French Minister in that capital had asked for explanations as to the character and extent of Austrian armaments...

The managers of the journals Avenir National, Constitutionnel, Temps, and Opinion Nationale are summoned to appear before the Police Court of Paris to answer the heinous charge against them of publishing a short report, 'anticipated,' of what passed in the Legislative Corps on Thursday last.

M. Bismark's name is likely to take its place in the slang French vocabulary. It appears that when a person is suspected of foul play at cards or billiards he is said to 'bismarquer,' as equivalent to 'trick,' and the insinuation is resented as an insult.

That an understanding exists between the French Government, M. Bismark, and Italy, no one now seems to have the slightest doubt, and the assertion that Italy has begun to arm only because she dreaded an attack from Austria is received with a derisive smile.

It is many years since such great political excitement prevailed in Paris among all classes of the population as at present. The question of peace or war is the subject of almost every conversation.

What the position of France may be while these events are passing is not very difficult to imagine. We agree with M. Thiers that none of these things could be done without France being, in some degree, consulted on the subject, and that she holds at this moment in her hand the power of checking the outbreak of an European war.

chances of peace in Europe hang at this moment upon a thread, and that thread we believe to be the chance whether, even at the last moment, the Emperor of the French will not think the risk too great for the success of his promises...

PARIS, May 9.—The Constitutionnel of this morning publishes an article, in which it denies that the speech of the Emperor at Auxerre is an encouragement to the ambition of Prussia.

The object of France is neither to serve the ambition of Prussia nor Italy, but to assure her own dignity and security. The programme of France is known and has just been repeated. It lies wholly in these words:— Reform of the treaties of 1815.

BRUSSELS, May 7.—It is stated that the Belgian Government shortly intends raising the effective of the Belgian army to 80,000 men, and that the orders for recalling the men on furlough are already signed.

PIEDMONT—Florence, May 7.—In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, a vote of two millions for the fortifications of Cremona was unanimously agreed to, after which Signor Scioloja, the Finance Minister, amid the most profound silence, made the following statement:—

The attitude of a neighboring Power, and the menacing character of its warlike preparations, have imposed on the King's Government the necessity of taking all measures that may be necessary for the defence of the State. The Chamber doubtless understands that this condition of affairs, instead of admitting of the reduction of the public expenses which we had hoped to effect, demands on the contrary extraordinary and very considerable additional expenditure.

The Bill was immediately considered in the Committee, and at eight o'clock in the evening it was unanimously adopted in the following terms, some modifications having been introduced during the discussions.

'Sole Article.—Until the end of July, 1866, the Chamber gives power to the Government of the King to order any expenditure necessary for the defence of the State, and to provide for the wants of the Treasury by extraordinary means, maintaining at the same time the arrangements of such taxes as have been voted or shall be voted by Parliament.'

FLORENCE, May 5.—In yesterday's evening sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Avitabile addressed the Minister of Finance upon the subject of the decrees ordering the forced banknote currency.

We find it impossible to believe that even in her present difficulty Italy would venture upon so terrible an expedition as a war with Austria unless she had an intimation, however informal, that she would receive powerful support.

If Italy goes to war, she must have money to carry it on with, and whence are the supplies to come? The wildest stories have been in circulation for the last day or two of the powerful pecuniary assistance volunteered by certain national banks; also of a large subsidy offered by Prussia!

The decree establishing a forced paper currency has appeared since the above was written. This important measure, in conjunction with Austria's declaration that she has not the least intention of attacking Italy, produces a considerable effect. It is asked whether there is another measure in reserve to make Austria attack, or must Italy assume the offensive?

GENOVA, May 7.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the departure of the Thousand of Marzala, a great demonstration took place in this town. Shouts were raised by the crowds of 'Long live the King, Garibaldi, and War!'

MESSINA, May 6.—Mazzini has again been elected to represent this town in the Chamber of Deputies, by 329 against 203 votes.

The Opinions of Florence, in its number of the 5th of May, commenting upon the statement of M. Rouher in the French Chamber, says:—

'So far from having urged Italy to war, and from having entered into engagements with her upon that understanding, France has never ceased to offer our Government counsels of prudence and moderation. The Emperor Napoleon held towards Chevalier Nigra the same language as towards Prince Metternich.'

There are not two policies nor two programmes; but a single policy and a single programme—the policy of neutrality as long as the interests of France will allow the programme of respecting the independence of other States. It is urgent, therefore, that Italy should look only to herself, and should understand that we have a more ample and complete liberty of action in the reconstruction of our nationality.

disarm, and while Austria, resorting to one of her usual artifices, requests from him a guarantee that Italy shall not attack her, the orator of the Imperial Government solemnly proclaims the right of Italy to pursue an independent policy upon her own responsibility.

The Patriota of Parma states that the probability of war is hailed with the greatest joy in that city. The army and the young men look forward to the last battles of the Italian war of independence.

Rome.—The latest from Rome report that His Holiness continues in the enjoyment of good health.

France has informed the Pope that she would be inclined to prolong the occupation of Rome were war to come. That she may be able to vindicate such a measure against the probable objections of Italy she wishes the Pope to ask for the continued presence of the French garrison.

The National Committee of Rome have issued a proclamation declaring themselves ready to assist young men who may be willing to leave that city in order to take part in the war of independence.

PARIS, May 7.—The Patrie of this evening states that Switzerland, in regard to the probability of war, has obtained a declaration from the Great Powers reaffirming her neutrality.

VIENNA, May 7.—Orders have been issued for placing the whole Austrian army on a war footing, and for concentrating the army of the north on the Bohemian and Silesian frontiers.

In regard to the danger of war, the Government intends to convoke all the Provincial Diets throughout the Empire.

It is stated to have been resolved to utilize the ecclesiastical property in providing for the expenses of war, and the Government is reported to be now negotiating in order to obtain advances on the security of this property.

It is confirmed that the Austrian reply to the last Note from Prussia positively rejects the demand of the latter Power that Austria, in spite of the Italian armaments, should disarm.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has expressed a wish to meet Napoleon III., and confer with him upon the state of Italy and the contingencies that may arise in the course of a war.

VIENNA, May 9.—The outbreak of war is considered to be imminent. Great uneasiness has been created here by the speech of the Emperor Napoleon to the Mayor of Auxerre.

All hopes of the preservation of peace are abandoned, and war is now believed to be unavoidable. The rumor is current that Count Mulinex, who arrived here recently from Paris, was the bearer of a reply from the Emperor Napoleon to an autograph letter said to have been addressed to him by the Emperor of Austria.

Mr. Motley, the American Minister at Vienna, has announced that he will leave the country if another body of volunteers is despatched to Mexico. As soon as the news of his departure arrives at Washington, M. de Wiedenbruck, the Austrian Minister there, will be furnished with his passports.

The Oesterreichische Zeitung says, that the Imperial Government is resolved not to act aggressively towards Italy. 'Austria,' says the paper in question, 'will quietly await in the Quadrilateral and behind the fortifications of Venice the attack of the enemy whom she beat at Solferino as well as at Novara (in 1849).'

The same journal speaks more hopefully of the prospects of peace:—

'A peaceful solution of the pending difficulties has not yet become impossible. The communications brought by Count Mulinex from Paris may, perhaps, offer such guarantees for the sincerity of the peaceful declarations of Italy that the Austrian army on the southern frontier would be replaced on a normal peace footing.'

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN VENETIA.—In a correspondence from Venice, dated April 29, published in La Patrie, are some details of the warlike preparations in Venetia. 'Austria,' it is said, 'is placing herself in a complete state of defence in the Quadrilateral. Troops are arriving from all parts, and while not neglecting Peschiera and Legnano, the military authorities are collecting munitions of war and provisions at Verona and Mantua especially.'

The works of Verona since 1859 have been notably enlarged, and they now mount 500 guns independently of the advantage arising from its communication through the Tyrol with the interior of the empire. Verona, with its present resources could sustain a 12 months' siege. Mantua is in one sense, even stronger than Verona. It can be reduced only in one way—by investment, which would require a considerable army and much patience, for its garrison, taken at 39,000 men, is supplied with provisions for more than a year.

Mantua is surrounded for two thirds of its extent by three lakes and the remainder of its circumference is protected by enormous ditches, which, in case of war, can be filled with water by means of canals communicating with the lakes. There are three zones of inundations, into two of which the water has already been admitted, and the third will, it is said, be filled shortly, which was not done in 1859.

Already notice has been given by the authorities to dwellers on the borders of these water defences. Lastly, upon all the principal points of the road leading from Mantua to Verona, the Austrians are constructing redoubts and intrenchments which will be heavily armed. The Quadrilateral forms a vast intrenched camp, where all the advantages are on the side of the defenders.'

BRESCIA, May 7.—The country surrounding Mantua has been inundated by the Austrian Engineers, and the fortifications of Peschiera and Legnano have been strengthened.

VIENNA, May 5.—Placards in favour of the unity of Italy have been posted up on the walls of Padua, and have caused much excitement and popular manifestations.

Works are being actively carried on for the formation of an intrenched camp in Lido (one of the islands of Venice).

It is announced that 30,000 troops are being concentrated in the Italian districts of the Tyrol.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 5.—Yesterday morning His Majesty signed an often-proposed and as often adjourned order. By virtue of this Royal fiat, five corps d'armee, distributed over the central and south-eastern provinces of Brandenburg, Saxony, Posen, and Silesia, are to be placed upon a war footing.

armee, after the carrying out of the order, will represent a body of 200,000 men; the four last ones of 150,000 men, the militia, as I said, amounting to 150,000 men. Deducing from this total of 365,000 men the troops required as garrisons in a number of fortresses, as well as those forming the depot battalions, leaves an army of 185,000, with an artillery of 800 guns, for operation in the field.

There are also 135,000 militia and reserve to be embodied in addition; to the 20,000 called out six weeks ago. Besides the human materiel, 60,000 horses will be bought, over and above the 9,000 already purchased. The arrangements will be completed in about three weeks, and if maintained for three months will involve an enormous outlay.

Should hostilities actually ensue, there would be a further increase of 50,000 men, being the infantry reserve of the four last-mentioned army corps; 100,000 Landwehr or militia veterans, considered the most effective part of the army; and 80,000 Landwehr reserve, comprising men between 35 and 38 years of age. By adding these 210,000 men to the 365,000 already preparing for action we find the Prussian army to reach in war the number of 575,000 men—an enormous proportion in a country with not quite 20,000,000 of inhabitants.

Prince Frederick Charles will take the chief command of the Prussian army.

HANOVER AND PRUSSIA.—Hanover, May 5.—A report is current, says the Zeitung fur Nord-Duetschland, that Hanover has concluded a treaty with Prussia, by which the territory and independence of this kingdom are guaranteed, and Hanover, on the other hand, agrees to furnish Prussia with 15,000 men, who would be sent on to Luxemburg and Cologne. Count Bismark, it is added, was averse to the arrangement and had intended annexation.

We are, of course, unable to say, adds the Zeitung whether the report is true or unfounded, or merely premature. It agrees, however, entirely with what we represented months ago in these columns as a necessity for Hanover—neutrality so long as Prussia would permit, alliance with Prussia so soon as she demands.

—Reuter's Express. An attempt upon the life of Count Bismark was made at 5 o'clock this evening, as the Count was returning on foot along the Unter den Linden, after having had an audience of the King. Upon reaching the Schadow-strasse he was fired at from behind by a man, who discharged at him two barrels of a revolver. Both shots, however, missed the Count, who immediately turned and seized the man. In the struggle which ensued between them the assassin fired three more shots from his revolver. Count Bismark remained unharmed, with the exception of a slight contusion. His clothes were also burnt by the nearness of the three last discharges. The perpetrator of the attempted assassination, who was immediately arrested by the police, is a man 22 years of age, a son of the Republican refugee Carl Blind.

It appears that he came from Hohenheim, in Wurtemberg, with the deliberate intention of assassinating Count Bismark.

BERLIN, May 8.—Blind, the assassin, while unobserved in prison, stabbed himself in the throat nine times with a pocket-knife, having several blades. The physicians declared the wounds not dangerous, as no important artery had been severed. He was put in a strait-waistcoat, but he died this morning.

The unfortunate Otz, says the Siecle, who was assassinated by Count d'Eulenburg, left four sisters advanced in age, whom he supported by his exertions. A pecuniary indemnity for the benefit of this family was applied for to the Prussian Government, but refused. A pamphlet on the subject has been since published by M. Henri Schirmer, which, having been translated into German, has just been seized at Berlin.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, May 8.—The Journal de St. Petersburg of today publishes an article strongly supporting the project of a Congress to settle the pending European difficulties. The article points out that neither Prussia, Austria, nor Italy will commence hostilities, and that a direct understanding is unattainable between these Powers. Under these circumstances a Congress would be both possible and desirable.

A week ago, on receiving the members of the Senate who came to offer their loyal congratulations on his happy escape from the assassin's hand the Emperor expressed his special regret that the atrocious deed should have been committed by a man of Russian birth. In reply, M. Mounie, the spokesman of the deputation, ventured to hope that the trial would prove the assassin to belong to some other nationality. Since then the fact of his being the son of a Russian nobleman of the semi-Tartar name of Karakosoff has so generally transpired as to render it impossible for the authorities to do otherwise than admit it. Thus, the fond hope that the criminal is a Pole, which had been unhesitatingly expressed by some leading organs of the press, and, worse still, transformed into a confident assertion by others, has come to naught.

He is not only the son of an orthodox nobleman, not only a student of Kasan and Moscow Universities, but a man who spent his entire youth in the very heart of Russia, and never came further west than Petersburg. Nor are these the whole of the unpleasant discoveries made in connexion with the crime. You are probably aware that Count Mouravieff, the 'bloody general' as he is called, who proved his right to the title by his achievements in Poland, has been made head of the special commission appointed to try Karakosoff. The Emperor wanted for this purpose a man of tried worth, both skilled in the art of detecting the secret machinations of conspiracy, and severe and cruel enough to punish the guilty without remorse, or timid regard for noble descent. The Emperor, it is credibly asserted, remembering that the inquiry into the arson conspiracy had fallen to the ground, and that some other investigations of as delicate a character had lately been allowed to drop without producing a palpable result, this time insisted upon placing the matter in the hands of a rigid and, as he well knew, merciless disciplinarian.

The very first proceedings against Karakosoff had been enough to denote that his deed was not the isolated act of a distraught maniac or hare-brained enthusiast, but the issue of a regular combination, which included in one rebellious fold different classes of conspirators. General Mouravieff had hardly entered upon the duties of his new office when he elicited further evidence supporting this fact. We have, indeed, his own assurance for it. On the 24th of the St. Petersburg nobility entertained M. Kommissaroff, the preserver of the Emperor's life, when a vast number of loyal speeches were delivered by the givers of the banquet. On this occasion General Mouravieff begged to address the Assembly, which he did in the following words:—

'I am happy, gentlemen, at the Emperor's condescension in placing me at the head of the commission appointed to examine into the circumstances of this terrible event. My powers are weak; I am old and feeble, but sooner would I relinquish my hold on life at once than that there should be a chance of this misdeed remaining unrequited. It is the act not of a single individual, but of many acting in concert. Gentlemen, I hope that you, being of noble birth, will lend me your valuable assistance in the performance of my duties. This is a matter which must be investigated and adjudicated in public. Everything must be made known, and that as soon as possible. I swear, by God Almighty, that I will do my duty and bring the guilty to justice if it be the will of Heaven.'

This speech was received with general applause. Its solemn import, however, and the revelation of dangerous intrigues it contains, have awakened a very unpleasant sensation in the capital. A rumour prevails that the conspiracy is more numerous and powerful than anything of the kind ever witnessed in the country. It is said that the same band of youthful enthusiasts who set the town on fire a short

time since are again up and doing, intending to make the assassination of the Czar the signal for the murder of the Ministers and dignitaries of the State. Is it not strange that the accomplishment of such a sweeping design should be held feasible, by public opinion, feasible in the joy, enthusiasm, and well-guarded capital of the Czars? Yet so it is! Both the public and the conspirators seem to be convinced that a wild and perplexing confusion once created there is a sufficient number of unruly beings among the lower classes to attempt the execution of the most insubstantial schemes.

Very numerous arrests have taken place in consequence of the attempt. At St. Petersburg some 20 students, 60 Poles, and four superior officials, one of them a Councillor in the Finance Ministry, have been lodged in prison. In Moscow the same lot has befallen some 30 students, while in Warsaw the number arrested, on more or less adequate grounds of suspicion, is double or treble, as a matter of course. In the latter place people have been promiscuously stopped in the streets and searched for papers or other similar proofs of conspiracy.

UNITED STATES.

General Sweeney says he believes that Stephens, the Head Centre of the Fenians, is an English spy.

BOSTON, Me., May 22.—Two boats, loaded, it is supposed, with Fenians, effected a landing on Indian Island last night and several rounds of shot were exchanged. The British war steamer Niger steamed from Campo Bello to the scene of action, when the Fenians retreated.

ON THE DESIRE OF PLEASING THE WORLD.

I. The world does not deserve all the trouble that is taken to please it. Even when we have to please only one man in the world through a desire of making or increasing our fortune, to how many painful fatigues, assiduous, and complaisances, must we not submit? Is not one obliged to study his tastes, his humors, his inclinations, in order to conform to them, and be regulated by his conduct, no matter how disorderly it may be? Is there, then, O my God! any one on the earth, who deserves such sacrifices? No, Lord! they are due but to Thee alone, because Thou art the only master who canst bestow on us a suitable reward.

II. The world is not in a condition to reward the trouble that is taken to please it.

'Fools that we are,' said those two courtiers of whom St. Augustine speaks in his Book of Confessions: 'we forget heaven to think only of the earth; we relinquish substantial goods to run after shadows; we endure a thousand pains and mortifications to obtain the frivolous rewards which the world makes us wait for so long, which it bestows with reluctance, and often suddenly takes away. Would not so many cares and labors be far better employed in meriting the rewards of heaven?'

PROFESSOR REPENTANCE.—'Can a man please the Lord, if he profess repentance whilst he continues in sin and cherishes injustice in his heart? If a sick man pretend to be well, his disorder will increase. Christ heals those in whom He sees a true and simple confession of sin, without malice, and without deceit. Judas failed to obtain pardon, although he cried: 'I have sinned, betraying the blood of an innocent man, for he bore in his bosom a strange fire, that urged him on to self destruction. He was unworthy to find a remedy for sin, because he did not mourn over it from his inmost soul, and do penance in good earnest; for so great is the mercy of the Lord Jesus, that he would have pardoned him, had he looked up to Him for forgiveness. —Frisch cannot take away a fault of this nature, or the sin of a man who presents himself deceitfully, and with a disposition to sin hereafter.'—St. Ambrose, Levi, Simple.

SPIRITUAL GIFTS.—St. Ambrose applies to spiritual gifts the facts concerning the wheat which the brothers of Joseph carried away with them from Egypt, and the silver goblet which was found in the sack of Benjamin. 'Divine mysteries shine forth. Christ finds in us the silver which He Himself bestows. We have the silver of nature; we have the silver of grace. Nature is the work of the Creator; grace is the gift of the Redeemer. Although we can not see the gifts of Christ, He gives and works secretly; and gives to all, but few preserve His gifts many lose them. He does not give the same gifts to all. Wheat is given to many; the goblet to one who is raised to the prophetic and sacerdotal office: for all do not say, but one only: 'I will take the cup of salvation; and I will call on the name of the Lord.'—De Joseph Patriarcha, c. 9.

JOYS AND SORROWS.—Intermingled joys and sorrows are the lot of man! Thus it has ever been, thus, no doubt, it will continue to be, until the present economy shall have reached its termination. 'Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?' is a sufficient reply to those who would find him have it otherwise. But, independently of this view of the subject, may we not, with the painter's eye, regard joy as the light, sorrow as the shade, in the picture of life? And who would have a painting all light or all shadow?

Fisher, the celebrated performer on the oboe, was invited by Lord Kelly to sup with him. In the course of the evening his lordship hinted that he hoped he had brought his oboe with him. 'My lord,' said Fisher, 'my oboe never eats supper.'

A sailor, who had lately returned from sea, was observed at one of the stations, looking at two young ladies on the platform very attentively, when he presently exclaimed, 'Have the women got so lazy that they must have bags to carry their hair in?'

Webster thus explains an easy word with hard ones: 'A boll,' he says, 'is a circumscribed subcutaneous inflammation characterized by a pointed pustular tumor, and suppurating with a central core—peruncus.'

Malherbe having dined with the Bishop of Rouen, who was a dull preacher, was asked by him to adjourn from the table to the church, where he was then going to preach. 'Pardon me,' said Malherbe, 'but I can sleep very well where I am.'

A lady having accidentally broken her smelling-bottle, her husband, who was very patient, said to her, 'I declare, my dear, everything that belongs to you is more or less broken.' 'True,' replied the lady, 'for even you are a little cracked!'

GENEROUS WOUNDS.—Gunshot wounds are not painful immediately, but become so by inflammation. Their treatment is first to avoid a collapse, and this is to be done by encouraging language, and, if necessary, a little stimulant, administered with care, as it may increase the inflammation. The next thing is to stop the bleeding by the application of pressure; the next, to find out if any bone is broken, and, if so, to steady it and place it in a comfortable position. After this a cold water dressing may be applied, although many surgeons are in favor of a warm water fomentation, but we think their practice untenable, for cold water removes inflammation by evaporation, and warm water may impart heat, instead of removing it. In the case of a slight injury, cold water dressings and rest of the muscles will complete the cure. For desperate wounds, the subsequent treatment requires the skill of a Larry or Abernethy.

Mamma, said Master Harry, 'how fat Amelia has grown!'

Cartouche, the French robber, was once requested by a young man to be admitted into his band.

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The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 P.M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and returning at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 7 p.m., calling, going and returning at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at 2 p.m., calling at Lanoraie on the Friday trips from Montreal, will proceed as far as Champlain.

The Steamer MOUQUE-A-FEU, Capt. E. Laforce, will run on the Rivers Fran- and Yamaska in connection with the Steamer Columbia at Sorel.

The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Charles Davaloy, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at 3 p.m., calling, going and returning, at Repentigny, Lavallée, St. Salpice, Lanoraie and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Monday and Thursday at 4 a.m.

The Steamer CHAMBLEY, Capt. F. Lamoureux, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at 3 p.m., calling, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Beloeil, St. Hilaire, St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at 2 p.m. and Wednesday at 12 a.m.

The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday at 3 p.m., calling, going and returning, at Boucherville, Yvernes, St. Paul Permette, and will leave L'Assomption every Monday at 7 a.m., Tuesday at 5 a.m., Thursday at 8 a.m., and Saturday at 6 a.m.

The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. P. E. Malhot, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne every Monday and Saturday at 4 p.m., and Tuesday and Friday at 3 p.m., calling, going and returning at Bout de L'Isle, Lachenaie, and will leave Terrebonne every Monday at 0 a.m., Tuesday at 5 a.m., Thursday at 8 a.m., and Saturday at 6 a.m.

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office, 203 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMERE, General Manager.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCES OF CANADA, In the Superior Court, District of Montreal.

ON Monday, the 25th of June next, the undersigned Benjamin Shafton Curry, as well individually as having been a member of the Firms of Curry McCandlish & Field, and Curry Brothers & Co. and the undersigned William A. Curry, as well individually as having been a member of the said Firms of Curry Brothers & Company—will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

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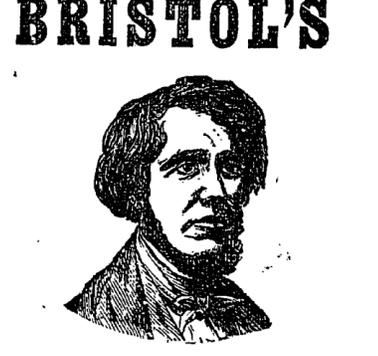
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