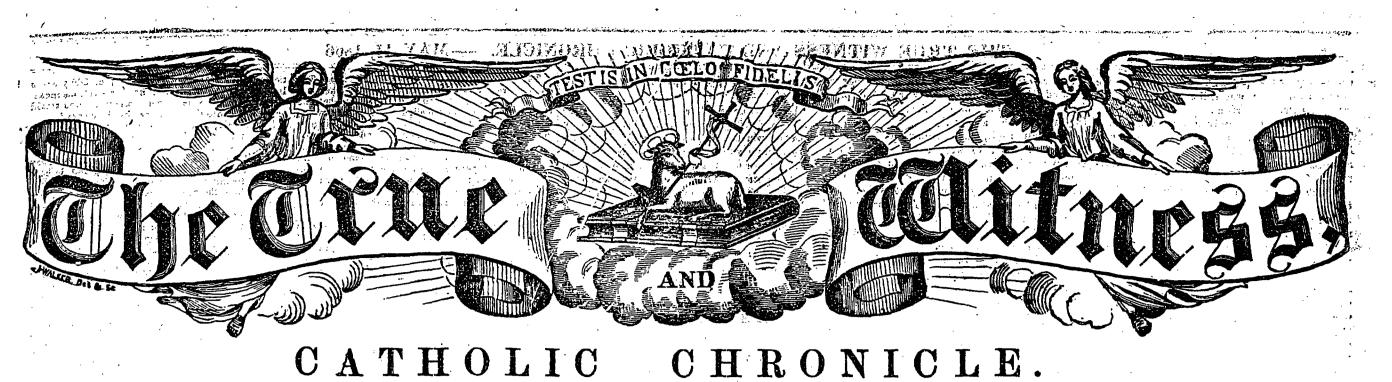
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## VOL. XVI.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 41, 1866.

## No. 40.

## LIFE IN THE CLOISTER; OR, FAITHFUL AND TRUE.

By the Author of "The World and the Cloister." 5c., Sc., Sc.

CHAPTER XII.-(Confinued.)

The visitor was a widow lade, a Mrs. Cecil. a good woman and a very zealous Catholic, who had been the friend of Catherine long before Lilian's marriage with her brother.

Her means were small; we may safely add that, had they corresponded with the wishes of her heart, the Leslies would not have been suffered to know distress.

Liliac's letter of the previous day had told her of the death of her child, and the good lady had come to pay her a visit of condolence.

The loss of her child, at the age when childhood is most engaging, had been a severe blow to Lehan; and the energy, the fortitude she had shown through all her severe trials, seemed on point of forsaking her at this troubled crises of her life.

Herbert heard the door of the adjoining room softly opened, and then the deep sobs of his wife. She melded sadly to ber grief. He felt cruelly apprehensive lest, if this should continue her own health would sink under her heavy grief.

At length she returned with her friend to the room in which she had left her husband ; and a spark of the haughty Lilian of former days still lurked-under the subdued demeanor into which she had been schooled by misfortune, by the look of your great trcuble rush upon you; to toss and of contempt she threw around the room, and the tone of voice, betokening wounded pride, in which she said, as her eye fell on the scantily-spread table,-

· Really, Mrs. Cecil, unless I knew you well, and esteemed you much, you would never have been welcomed into this humble domicile of ours. I tellaHerbert I can bear to see no one till some kttle gleam of better fortune shall attend-our efforts.

" My dear Lilian,' -said the visitor, 'pray do not be so cast down, the darkest hour often precedes the dawn; depend on it there will yet be a silver lining to the cloud, and that Herbert's genius, both as an artist and an author, will ultimately meet with its reward.'

overwhelming rate, whilst the whole land is studded with poorhouses.? "Herbert grows eloquent, Mrs. Cecil,' said Lilian, smiling. 'As to myself, I must tell you I look back with a bitter self-reproach on the pest. I remember old times, and the extrava- party on the following day, and it was only gance and luxury in which we lived; and when my ears are dinned with the discordant sounds for the night. by which they are consteally assailed in this

little square, and Herbert pauses, and protests fer to the railway station to meet Leonard Mohe can write no more till the place is quieter, then I remember, and wish that it were mine again to enjoy the quietude of the country which I once so dishked.'

'That, I am well sesured, will one day again be yours,' said Mrs. Cecil, rising and bidding adieu to Herbert, Lilian accompanying her to the street door. Then after good bye had been said, and there was no longer time for expostuletion, the kind friend, as she shook Lilian warmly by the hand, pressed therein a five-pound note,

whispering-'Take it; love, for the expenses of dear bab?'s funeral.'

The young author was indeed bitterly-smarting under the effects of the delusion attendant on the joint-profit system; and the dark cloud had gradually been growing darker and darker, just as you have watched it settle over your own fortunes, reader, if it ever has been your fate to be tried in the rough school of adversity, if

so, you well know what a sad thing it is to wake in the dead hour of night, and the moment you open your eyes, whilst you are still writhing under some unexpected blow, to have the thought turn upon your bed, leverish and restless, not knowing how to meet the coming morrow, or face the difficulties the dawn is sure to bring with it. Ab, it is a very terrible thing, this looking from day to day, and yet how many are thus doorned in this great metropolis, especially amongst the genteel noor, so to run out the measure of their days ! And is it not true that the trouble in the sleepless, wakefor hours of night is far more terrible than the same trouble in the day ? so both Lilian and Herbert felt it; and

change of circumstances in the family of Mr. Burke, Marion's services would not be required

"I doubt it very much,' replied Lilian, ' that access of trouble is to say, if he is to depend on the joint-profit Lilian, however, bore up bravely, like a truesystem, of which the constant result appears to be that there is nothing for the wretched author hearted woman, as she was; only, you know, to receive. Mrs. Cecil,' she added, her fine like all of us, there were moments when the eyes filling with tears, 'I cannot tell you how trouble seemed too heavy to bear, and then she much we have had to undergo, and that at the would give vent to a hearty flood of tears; perhans they would be tears in which impatience as very time my poor baby was dying, because, while we see the title placarded on the walls, well as grief bore some part; if so, she soon took herself to task, and resolved to renew her and are reading very favorable reviews, and behold it in the windows of the circulating libraries, confidence in that Providence which never tempt-Mr. Manton yet tells Herbert that his book has eth us beyond our strength. not paid its expenses. Ab, you know not what Trouble, especially pecuniary trouble, is very we suffered,' she continued, ' before we gave up hard to bear; we all shrink from its approach; our house; threatened with an execution for but I have often thought that it must surely be poor-rates, and then obliged to sacrifice part of more grievous when, as was the case with Lilian, our furniture in order to pay up our rent." it visits those who for several years have been 'But, my dear Lilian,' said Herbert, 'the the lavored children of fortune, and then are sudrates must be paid, you know, and the poor must denly plunged into severe distress.

bring his wedding gift to Kathleen that evening, and should not fail to arrive by the train at 7 p.m. Marion could on no account be spared ; she had been invited to be one of the wedding with some little difficulty that she could get away

She was to accompany Kethleen and her sisran, leaving Mrs. Burke very busy, and all smiles and good humor. And if some of these smiles, Mrs. Barke, are because it will be the

last night Eathleen will pass beneath ber father's roof, we can still almost forgive you. In high spirits, the two young ladies, accompanied by Marioe, tripped off to the station. They were, however, a little before the time; but they amused themselves in walking up and down the platform, talking very goily, kittle thinking of the dark cloud that was gathering around them.

At elast Kathleen noticed that the hour was past, and made inquiry of the guard. She was

would doubtless arrive shortly. 'How very tiresome!' she exclaimed. 'I feel so impatient till I see Leonard ; but let us step into the waiting-room,' she added, ' for see, there is a knot of people collecting at the other end of the platform, and it is so uppleasant to get iute a crowd.'

Thus speaking, she turned into the waitingroom, and another ten minutes passed away; but Marion was abstracted and uneasy, for her quick ear, as she left the platform, had caught the words, ' Railway accident.' A pasnful thought occurred to her as she looked at the blooming happy girl before her. What if there had been an accident, and harm had befallen Leonard Moran ?

At length Kathleen became anxious, and again returned to the platform. The knot of persons who had previously assembled had doubled, nay, trebled, their numbers, and a train was heard speedily advancing. This, then, was the train which contained Leonard ; and break-

mg from Marion's arm, which she hastily dashed then to complete it all, came the death of the aside, she pushed through the crowd, followed by child, and the news that, in consequence of a ber friend and her sister. Marion had beard the words, ' Telegraphic message.' There had been an accident, then; the message had been rebeyond the next quarter: so that their poor oeived whilst they were idling away the time in hearts were almost crushed under their sudden the waiting room. On, on through a now excited throng, Kathleen forced her way; the

of life, and had horribly mutilated others-for here and there beyond the line, lying in an adjacent field, they beheld the wrecks of carriages, their shattered debras showing how terrible the disaster had been,-a sickening feeling came over Marion, and she uarrowly escaped

lainting; but a glance at the pale, sorrowful face of the unhappy Kathleen told her that she should not be the one whose energies should fail at the very moment in which she might be of use.

Slowly the train wended its way into the station; and as soon as it came to a stand still, a crowd of anxious persons sprung from the carriages, eager to know whether their missing relatives were amongst the dead or wounded.

the collision, miss, are placed in a room at the not at once? station, in order to await the coroner's inquest, which will be held to morrow morning,' said a guard, in answer to the question put by Marion. bed on which he was stretched ; she leaned over 'Have the goodness to show the way,' she told that the train had been due at seven, but sald; 'we are auxious to see if a gentleman who unrelieved by a single tear, told him how much was to have returned by the last train is amongst she suffered. the'---

the steps of the guard. They entered the room now dimly lighted by

the setting sun; it shed a sickly, ghastly glare on the unturned and dead faces of the unfortunate sufferers from one of those disastrous collisions so frequently attendant on railway travelling.

"One, two, three, four,' counted Marion, as, with that almost inanimate form leaning on her arm for support, and dragging rather than walking beside the long tables on which the bodies of the dead had been placed, she glanced succes sively at the countenances of each; some, where

internal injuries had been the cause of immediate death, looking as placid as though they were asleep; others, and these were not a few, for they numbered eight in all, were shockingly mutilated, so that they could scarcely be recognized save by their clothes.

"He is not here, God be thanked !" were the first words spoken by Kathleen, as they paused beside the corpse of an aged man, whose white locks were crunsoned with his blood. 'Take dragging heavily on the now aching arm of Ma- thick and fast on the glittering baubles which rion, who herself, sick and faint at the ghasily the casket contained. In the parcel, disclosed sight before her, found that she must summon al

the morning wath the promise that he should to the spot which they knew to have been the given me that title,' said Kathleen, in so despairscene of the collision which had deprived some ing a tone that the eyes of the doctor were humid with tears.

' I scarcely like introducing you to him in the precarious state in which he lies,' he said .---Will you, however, promise me to control your feelings.'

'1 will,' she replied, shivering as though in an ague fit, and followed the doctor, as he led the way to the small, ill-furnished room in which Leonard lay.

No power on earth, however, would have made Dr. Gannon commit what he knew professionally was an unprudent action ; but then his patient had, he was aware, ordered a telegraphic message to be sent immediately to Rutland Square. The excitement attendant on meeting "The bodies of those who have been killed by his friends must come in a very short time-why

> Kathleen tottered, still leaning on Marion, into the darkened room. She stood beside the him; and her rigid countenance, pale as marble,

'l cannot live many hours, Kathleen,' he She could not finish the seatence; but, with feebly whispered. 'Is there any request you Kathleen leaning heavily on her arm, she followed wish to make, my own darling ?--- if so, speak whilst I have yet power to reply."

'Yes, my Leonard,' said Kathleen, as she sank on her knees beside the bed. 'To-morrow would have united us at the foot of the altar, she added, placing her hand in his; flet us now-"

"Be made one,' he feebly replied, catching the meaning of her words.

At that moment the door opened, and Kathleen's father enter the room, accompanied by his wife.

Leonard Moran gave them a look of recognition, and exclaimed, ' Let us be made one-it is Kathleen's wish.'

At the same moment he signed to Dr. Gannon: the latter placed in the hands of Kathleen a small parcel, telling her that the gentleman had directed him to give it to her in case of his death before she arrived. She knew well that its contents-a token of love for her-had been purchased at the cost of his own life, as but forthat tiny parcel Leonard would not have left me away; oh, take me to him !' she added, still Dublin on the day in question. Her tears fell to view, there lay the diamond bracelet, and words, so alarming in their import had reached her resolution, or that she should speedily lose folded in a heap of cotton and wool the tiny gold The change in the countenance of Leonard sufficiently announced to his afflicted friends that direct her to the inn to which the sufferers yet his time on earth, -- nay, his very hours were surviving had been removed. It was a simple numbered; but amidst the breathless silence of village inn, not three hundred yards from the rail- all, broken only by the deep sobs of Kathleen = he whisnered out the words,-' Dr. Gannon, do not deceive me; how long have I yet to live ?'

be cared for.

'Yes, by the cold charity of the union,' she replied. 'Oh for the days when England was Catholic, when the good religious succored the needy and starving poor, instead of persons, last farthing wrung from them in the form of poor-rates ! Look you, Mrs. Cecil,' she continued, 'in this very house there lives a poor young dressmaker; the father is out of employment, and the three children are all too young for work. A week since Elizabeth had an orgirl and her mother were hard at work, or else morning she received twenty-five shillings in payment; and she came to me, with her eyes red and inflamed from close application to the black work, to tell me that it must all go to pay the household; and the thought of the new imporquarter's poor-rate. Is it not shocking to think of the way in which the genteel poor are mulcted of the way in which the genteel poor are mulcted for the destitute who have to seek the refuge of chased, the day bad long been fixed upon, the the poor-house ?"

Church which taught them that poverty had a ed for the return of Leonard Moran from an exvery pariah of society. The convict within the London, to procure for his bride.

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CHAPTER XIII.-FROM SUNSET TILL SUNRISE ; OR, MAID, BRIDE, AND WIDOW.

Four months have passed since the pleasant evening on which our friend Marion held the struggling with poverty like ourselves, having the conversation with her pupils enent the Order of Notre Dame, and in that time many changes have taken place ; Minna has left home in order to begin her novitiate at Namur, thus proving the truth, that many a word said in jest turns out to be earnest in the end. One source of discord, dare. then, was removed from the nousehold ; but all der to make up some mourning ; it was required is not honey yet, ' making it apparent,' says Mrs. in a few days; and for three nights that poor Burke, ' that it was not my poor Minna who was open.' always in fault; very far from it, indeed, for the they could not have finished it in time. This two sisters are often at variance with each other, and not over well behaved to me.'

Kathleen, however, was shortly to quit the parental roof, to become a wife, and mistress of a tance she was about to acquire made her exceedmarriage was considered an eligible one, and all 'Ab, indeed ! and a sore refuge, too, it is.' re- things seemed as prosperous as could be desired. plied Herbert. . We may truly say that Eng- The evening of the day previous to the wedding house; they were the dearly-loved children of a whole day was at its height, as the time approach- herself the rash determination she had made. A

then, has England gained? except it be for those and the custody of anything so expensive to were clenched convulsively together, and then you of this beforehand.? -- 1 

her ear. Had Leonard escaped ? Was he the occupant of one of those carriages which slowly, ob. so slowly for her excited mind steamed their who clung so helplessly to her side. way into the station?

Once, only once, she turned.

'Ellen-Miss Craig,' she murmured, with a rigid face and ashen lips, 'they say there has been an accident to the train running from Kildare-watch every gentleman leaving those carriages. O God, support me, should he not be there !?

'Thirteen killed and wounded !' exclaimed a second-class passenger as he leaped on to the platform ; ' there has been a frightful scene, and the line blocked up for nearly an hour."

His words fell like ice on the heart of Kathleep. She had watched the last man descend; Leonard Moran was not amongst the passengers.

'Come home, dear Miss Burke,' said Marion ; doubtless your father will at once go and see himself the cause of Mr. Moran's absence."

'Home !' exclaimed Kathleen, in an accent expressive of astonishment; then she feebly tottered to a guard who stood a few paces distant, and inquired when the next train left for Kil-

'In ten minutes, miss,' replied the man ; 'you

'Miss Craig,' said Kathleen, turning to Marion, 'teil my father that I could not return home in this suspense-every hour is an age; till home with Ellen.'

'I shall not leave you, Kathleen,' said Marion. I will put Ellen into a cab, and accompany you, search. if you are resolved on going."

safely from the station, Marion gave her a mesfor she has sent her poor to the walls of a work- anxiety in which Kathleen had been during the would not suffer her to put into execution by sacredness in its character, because it gave them | pedition some twenty miles from Dublin, which | puffiing into the station. The friends took their | knew that Kathleen's fate was sealed. a closer resemblance to Him who bonored po- he had made that day, solely with the view of places in a first-class carriage, and Marion felt before had been radiant with joy and happiness. | lay." Kathleen spoke not a word during their jour-

6. .

the power of looking after herself, much less one ring, which she was to wear on her finger the so utterly dependent on others as the poor girl following day.

Turning to the guard, then, she begged hun to way station, to which they bent their steps. The place was thronged by persons of various descriptions; some lurking about from motives of

mere curiosity, others in torture, till they could ascertain the probable rate of those whom they had come to seek.

The man, however, speedily made room for the two ladies to pass, the unutterable anguish gaged in deep and earnest prayer. depicted on the deathly countenance of Kathleen telling him that hers was one of the cases which would not brook delay.

Marton immediately asked to speak to the mistress of the house, and found that there were at that moment three cases which required surgical aid, and that all were more or less danger-

She was yet conferring with the woman as to how they could best obtain admittance, so as to ascertain if either of these three sufferers should be the unfortunate Leonard, when a gentleman habited in a sober suit of black, and whom the can get your ticket at once, the booking-office is landlady addressed as Dr. Gannon, entered the plained the case. room. Marion instantly addressed him ---

'You can, perhaps, give us some information, sir. One of the sufferers in this house is probably the gentleman we seek. Papers may be on | for the morrow. I see how it has fared with Leonard, go you his person, for he had articles of value with him at the ume of the disaster. Leonard Moran is the name of the triend of whom we are in her head from the friendly bosom of poor Mira-

Dr. Ganuon cast a sympathising look on the Expostulation was useless, Kathleen had re- trembling form and pale face of Kathleen, and in one scarce colder than her own. And the solved already, and seeing the terrified Ellen then took his tablets from his pocket, reading solemn rite concluded, the priest prepared to adaloud-' Sufferer from concussion of the brain; minister that other holy sacrament-the mystery safely from the station, station gave us a mess anone to mystery, sage to her father, to say that, in the excited name and address unknown. Patrick Delany, of ineffable love, the Eucharist-to the dying .... land has lost by her Reformation, or deformation, had arrived, and the flutter of excitement and state in which Kathleen was at present, she both legs broken. Leonard Moran; severe in- man. Ab ! on the morrow the busband and histernal injury.'

'I have this moment left the gentleman,' said few moments more and the huge engine came the doctor, with so grave an aspect that Marion ther in that holy sacrament. And then intimat-

verty by bearing it in His own person, whilst procuring a wedding present which he had com- almost frightened as the gazed on the stony claiming, 'Show me the 'way to Mr Moran's he returned home. now it is treated as if it were a crime and the missioned a relation, who had just returned from countenance of the girl, which one short hour room; I must see him without a moment's de.

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'Not many hours,' was the reply ; ' mortification will speedily set in.? "

' Send for a priest,' he said, and covered hisface with his hands, he lay for some moments en-

Leonard Moran was a devout Catholic, and as the nuptials of the Morans were to have been in strict accordance with good old Catholic usages, both bride and bridegroom had prepared themselves by approaching the tribunal of penance.

In less than half an hour the priest arrived, a. venerable man; the parish priest of a simple country congregation. He had been told a gentleman was dying, one of the sufferers of the recent collision ; but he was not aware that he had to confer the sacrament of matrimony also, till Mr. Burke, having drawing him aside, briefly ex-

What a contrast did the wedding party, assembled in that small, mean scantily-furnished room, present to that which had been projected

Oh, death, indeed, to every worldly hope for the poor, pale, half-fainting bride, who, raising Burke, now stood beside the bed, repeating the words of the marriage-service, her hand clasped bride-the latter now to return to a widowed home-were to have sealed their compact togeing that before the night grew late he would call = Kathleen grasped the doctor by the arm, ex- again to administer the rife of extreme unction

Not for a moment did the heart broken Kathleen leave the pillow of the ill fated Liconard Is this young lady his wife ?' said the doctor. and a gush of bitter 'tears' burst' forth as he in walls of his prison is better fed and cared for It was a very valuable gift, being nothing less Kathleen spoke not a word during their jour-than the innocent and suffering poor. What, than a diamond bracelet; and, unwilling to haz-the lightest excitement will be fatal. I warn formed her that he had already named her in the will which he had drawn up some ume since struggling with misfortune themselves, an often strange hands, the young man had left home in placed on her heart. As they advanced nearer. SNo; but twelve short hours would have then banishing earthly matters from his mad, no.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--MAY...11,...1866

dring, on which she was still employed when the press re-entered the room.

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from the world one in whose veins the tide of Sife had flowed so freshly but a few hours since, scho had promised to himself such a mor-STLW.

Such a morrow ours was to have been !' he faintly gasped forth, still holding the hand of

Amen, replied the priest ; 'it will rise for busband on his way to Soho. you'm a never ending eternity.'

Leonard lingered through the night; that night of horror to all, who kept watch by his death-bed, for they could not avoid contrasting et with their anticipated happiness. Marion had yourself very often when you hope for some -seat a telegraphic message to her landlady, beg- | change in your fortunes, --- and she waved out in ging her to try and make her father understand where had happened, and endeavor to reconcile future, which she beheld in perspective. A shar to her absence for this one night. Just as "the first crow of the cock was heard, and the mist streak of light was visible in the east, there was a perceptible change in the sufferer; the wished, tho' we are fain to say that this wicked . Sreath came shorter, and shorter; and as the Lulian sighed very deeply at the thought, and golden rays of the rising sun broke into the even dropped a tear is grief at the reflection that outside who could not gain admission. The Ray. death-chamber, they served only to show more Marion would not be happy except in one par-Mr. outside who could not gain admission. The Ray. windly the gray shadow of death which was gassing over the pale, quiet face.

All nature seems springing into life and ight, thought Marion, 'whilst the being destind to immortality bursts the bonds which confines and go to the sister isle, and see what Marion is it to its mortal tabernacle.

Suddenly a deep sob burst from the lips of Kathleen; her ear, keen to every sound, as ber heart was more alive to every instinct of affection where Leonard was concerned, had caught a low sigh, heard by no ear save her own; her hand, clasped htherto with all the tenacity of Toye, feit the grasp relax; her watchful eye befrefd the shadow deepen, and knew that it was death; she could bear no more, nature must have its vent, and with a low, bitter, wailing cry, the widowed bride sank senseless into her father's acms.

## CHAPTER XIV .- BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

The sod upon the little grave in the cemetery at Norwood was already green with the verdure another spring; but Lulian's heart had not ceased to ache over the loss of her firstoorn, asted to which trial still pressed heavily on the whole family. There were moments when she felt acutely, too, the burden of her father being theown entirely on her younger sister through ther own marriage, though at the time it took place she had had reason to hope that a prosperous change would work such a revolution in Leslie's affairs, that they should be able to offer a nome themselves to the now infirm Mr. Craig. Thus Lilian lelt a species of amiable envy, if we may so speak, towards Marion, who she knew had, at the stern call of filial duty, remained in the world for an indefinite period, struggling on tell a change in their own circumstances, or the ultimate death of her father, should set her free ; whilst she had, by uniting berself to Herbert, fett her sister all the merit of her sacrifice; and she daily become more uneasy on Marion's account, having heard from her of the changes taking place in Mr. Burke's family, and her proposed return home-' to do what?' To take a cottage at Torquay, or some such place; let you?-if so, you can imagine the depth of the ruptions indulged in. Now and again those who apartments, and give private lessons. 'For,' and Marion in her note, ' the state of my health | Would she go mad under the calamity ?' asked

daily governess.' She was one day sitting musing thus, when she grief never passed away. saw Herbert cross the square in the company of a gentleman, a stranger to herself. She knew he had left home to work all day at his studio in one of the back streets in Soho-that in New-Anan Street had been long since given up-and opened the door, wondering what had brought this back. She then ascertained that he had met this gentleman, whom he introduced by the mame of Mr. Richmond, and whose portrait he had formerly taken, at a short distance from home, and having fallen into conversation, the Mrs. Burke had taken the poor motherless sufwe had returned together to Herbert's lodgngs.

polluted ; but no filling up another person's plot | tempt at a smile, saidfor me. I could not work if bound to follow the rule laid down by another.' 'Perfectly right, Leslie, follow your own,' said

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his visitor; only, to work at once, and with me from my own home during the ensuing sumenergy; and, mark my words, you will at last come off triumphant. As to the studio, you will see a friend of mine, to-morrow who will employ you on an historical painting. And now au re- face." trade; 'but the sun has gone down for me whilst voir, Mrs. Leshe,' he said, rising and shaking bards with bands with Lilian, and then accompanied her

Then Lilian sat down to paint, for she earned a little money sometime that way; but her brush would keep dropping from her hand, and she fell into a regular musing fit, -- such as you fall into her sunny imagination a bright prospect for the pleasant little home, with an aged white-haired man sitting by her fireside ; and then that dear expected to witness within the precincts of a bouse of Marion could go to Canley as soon as she ticular way, and that way involving an utter separation from all the world.

Let us leave her with this glimmer of better fortune,-for there is a break in the cloud,doing.

CHAPTER XV .--- THE SHADOW ON THE HEARTH.

The shadow is on the hearth still - a shadow never to be removed is on the sweet face of Kathleen, the widowed bride ; it follows her everywhere-when she visits the stately monument at Glasnevin-when she sits in her own old room at Rutland Square : in the busy streets by day-in the quiet, silent hours of the night-in the very sanctuary itself, this shadow of an unsubdued, never-to-be lorgotten sorrow pursues her still. 'For me, for me,' is ever her despairing cry,-' for me he met his death !'

Deep and strong is the passion of love in the heart of this impulsive Irish girl. I wonder will it ever awaken to any other tune. Those who knew Kathleen never imagined that her heart was capable of such a depth of affection; they bad thought of her, spoken of her, as of an amiable, but somewhat frivolous girl; all who knew her were surprised, none more so than her father, stepmother, and Marion.

Many persons prophesied that the sorrow was too deep to last, the shadow too dark to linger long; that Kathleen would brighten up; and that she who was, in one and almost the same hour, both wife and widow would, before the year was out, again exchange her name.

A nervous lever had laid her prostrate for several weeks following Leonard's death. With both; however, and a naturally fine constitution, pears that, after the Rev. Mr. Carrol had read the she rallied, and again moved about in familiar places, as of old.

Oh, have you ever felt your heart wither away, as it were, under some dire, crushing trouble ?- have you ever felt the sorrow upon and so continuous was this species of interruption you through the death, or impending death, of that it was impossible, except for those who were some dear one, whom you would have saved with near the pulpit, to hear a sentence of what the rev. sorrow which crushed her to the very earth.more and more unfits me for the hard life of a those who pitied and loved her; but no; reason was as unclouded as ever, but the shadow of her

Then they reproved her, spoke of rebellion to

"List mars epeat the psalms and the litany for the with which the literatures of the present day is her heart the young widow, who, with a poor at-

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"'I do not know, dear Miss Craig, that the knowledge that you are settled in the lovely. place to which you purpose going will not lure mer, so we will not say farewell, dear Marion, let it be au revoir; and may the shadow of grief like unto mine never sadden your fair . ... •

"Ah, but I too have my shadow, Kathleen," thought Marion, though she said nothing; ' and mine is the grim shadow caused by poverty and disappointed hope.'

To be Continued.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE

DIEGRACEFUL SCENE IN ST. BRIDE'S PROTESTANT Church .--- A scene which one could scarcely have prayer; and in a place dedicated to the worship of God, occurred on last Sunday in the parish church of St. Bride's, in this city. The church was crowded to the doors, and many were compelled to remain who ordinarily preaches and conducts the service in his church, is widely known and respected in this city; yet it was he who was on Sunday the object of as disgraceful an exhibition as any perhaps that has ever taken place within the walls of a Church. It is said that 'his offence' consists in his having introduced ! Puseyite practices' into the service conducted in his church. It is also objected that he commences the service with a hymn, and that he has the responses entoned instead of having them simply spoken, and other individuals further complain that the reverend gentleman respects 'the sign of the cross.' Those persons, it would seem have resolved to "admonish' the Rev. Mr. Carroll in their own peculiar and disreputable manner. The modus operandi of the rebuke, however does not possess the recommendation of even originality; for it was a fair copy in the main of the course that has been adopted by those who, a few years since in London, took upon themselves to show their ministers how the Protestant service should be conducted.

The preparations for Sunday's 'demonstration' would seem to have been long in process of incubation. On the walls of St. Werburgh's Church, and other places, large 'vehement' placards were posted, within the last few days, convoking all ' true Protestants' to attend at St. Bride's Church on Sunday, and to act on the suggestion made in one of our contemporaries, that they should combine in an ef-fort to put down 'the Popish practices' which were carried out in that church. Whether the 'true Protestants' read the mural incentives or not, we of course cannot say; but certain it is that a large number of respectably-dressed persons forced themselves into St. Bride's Church, and we have heard that many of that immense congregation were strangers within the precincts of that edifice. The condct too, of that well-dressed mob was such that we are sure all respectable Protestants must be heartily ashamed of them and the manner in which the wast majority deported themselves. We have been in formed that Protestants they were beyond all doubt. So far as we could ascertain the particulars it apprayers which usually precede the sermon, he ascended into the pulpit and proceeded to preach a sermon from the text of the Gospel of the day. He had scarcely commenced when a large proportion of those present were seized with violent coughs,

gentleman said. But coughs, frequent and violent wished to be very expressive of their disapproval of their pastor positively hissed, and hooted, and groaned, and made such a variety of discordant noises as produced an exhibition painful to witness, and sadly disgraceful to those who took part in it. The Rev. Mr. Oarroll having concluded his discourse, and

baving descended from the pulpit, proceeded to the communion table e was raised a Immedia

TUB OBANGE MARBOONS - Monaghan Inaction .- The tion of all Protestants for upwards of 300 years in painful proof lately given on the trial of the supposed, murderet of Shevin, to the effect, that no Oatholic in Ulster has the slightest chance of 'satisfaction when an Orangeman is the aggressor, is now causing an unusual sensation in Ireland. The enormities occasionally coming to light leave little doubt that universal corruption has overspread the province; and yet no steps are being taken to purify the corrupted fountains of justice-To learn the entire extent of the iniquity-to punish the guilty and restore public confidence in the public tribunals.

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It is rather hard that the properties and lives of the Catholics of a whole province should be left at the mercy of juries, manufactured, it may be, in the Orange lodges, to effect the ends, not of justice,, but of party. It surely cannot be the wish of rulers that the Oatholic people of whole counties should shun the courts as the partisan's snare, dread the laws as the Orangeman's scourge, and have recourse, when injured, to the wild justice of revenge.

Our Dublin cotemporary, very fairly, indeed, takes exception to the patience of the Monaghan clergy under the late shock given to morality and religion in that county. A Oatholic was murdered in open day. A party was accused and put on trial for the murder, and a jury was appointed to try the accused, from which jury Oatholics were excluded

What did the Catholic clergy of Monaghan do in consequence of this state of things? What did they do to prevent it ? What did they do to expose it ?-Nothing ! Good reader, simply nothing. Just fancy a Maroon shooting an emancipated darkey in Jamaica, and Govornor Eyre, with official complacency reading, the morning atter, a long trial on the subject, how a Maroon Sheriff had empannelled a Maroon jury, and how the Maroon jury gravely acquitted the accused Marcon; and fancy further how the Jamaica papers and the Jamaica preachers in the region of Dorrington would comment, appeal, petition, and agitate on a theme so atrocious.

Well, is there anything more revolting in the supposed case than in the real? We fancy not; and yet the Monaghan clergy, who did elect a thorough Whig at the last election, and who did rouse the people on that occasion to a pitch of enthusiasm worthy of a more glorious cause, were, are, and, doubiless, will remain, as silent as the grave .--Castlebar Telegraph.

SUPPOSED DEEADFUL MURDEE. - This afternoon a woman of the name of Foran, the wife of a butcher. residing in Mungret lane. Limerick, was found in a dying state on the Salmon Weir Bank, near the first stile at at Park-bridge. The unfortunate is said to have received mortal injuries by being brutally stabbed in the abdomen. The husband, it is asserted, who has been drinking for some time back, and who was arrested this evening in a public house, is in custody on suspicion of having perpetrated the terrible crime. The city is in a state of extreme excitement consequent on the deed of bleod. The deceased woman and husband were drinking during the day in Keane's public-house, at Corbally .-- Limerick Reporter.

THE THOMAS STREET SHOOTING CASE. -At a late hour on Sunday night some favorable symptoms evinced themselves in James Brophy's case. These were taken advantage of by Surgeon Tyner, who is in almost constant attendance on him, and he was induced to take some slight nourishment suitable to his condition. This was the first time that the wounded man, since his entrance into the hospital, had attempted to receive any sustenance, with the exception of a drink of water from time to time, and, though still in a very precarious condition, Brophy's case is not wholly hopeless. He has a fine constitution, and much may be expected from the skilful treatment he is receiving, notwithstanding the very grave nature of his wound. Since his entrance into Steevens's Hospital there has been a police-constable on duty day and night outside the door of No. 3 ward, in which he lies. On Sunday morning a highly respectable looking young man called at the hospital to make inquiries as to how Brophy was progressing, and while doing so, he was taken into custody by the policeman on duty, and conveyed to Kilmainham station-house. In the course of the day the prisoner was released, as there was no charge against him. At first he was suspected of bebeing a person for whom the police have been looking out for some time for supposed complicity in the Fenian movement; but it appeared that in this in stance there was a mistake as to the prisoner's identity. In addition to the policeman stationed at the door of the ward containing Brophy, on Sunday night another constable was placed on duty outside the hospital buildings. What may be the object of these precautions is, of course, best known to the police authorities. Brophy, notwithstanding the condition of prostration to which he is reduced by the effect of his injury, still retains his imperturbable reticence, and has not volunteered the slightest statement relative to the transaction from which he has been so great a sufferer .- Freeman. DUBLIN, April 14.- A revolt of the laity against the authorities of the Irish Church would be unfortunate at any time, but particularly so at the present moment, when the Establishment may be said to be on its trial before Parliament. No disinterested person considers it worth defending, except for the sake of its Protestantism. If its bishops and clergy get fascinated with Romanism and labor to introduce insidiously a paitry imitation instead of the genuine article-something which, at the very best can be regarded only as a sort of electro plated Popery-then the conviction will rapidly gain ground that the revenues of the Church had better be restored to the Roman Catholic priesthood. Whatever may be the faults of Irish Protestants, they will tolerate no dallying with the Ohurch of Rome, such vigorously. Notwithstanding this scene, and that as the authorities have long winked at, in the pa-'service' was over, few persons showed the least in- rishes of Grangegorman and St. Bride. The riotous proceedings in the latter church seemed to have brought matters to a crisis. It is said that the Archbishop has taken up the subject, and that the Rev. Mr. Carroll now sees it in an entirely now light and is willing to give up all practices offensive to the congregation, as he does not consider that there is any principle involved in the dispute. An address from his churchwardens, Messrs. Boileau and Yelford, appears in the papers to day, stating that they deeply regret the late occurrences in the parish church, and submitted their views to the incumbent, who, they feel satisfied, 'will cordially acquiesce in assisting them to prevent such disgraceful outrage and conduct.' They do not say how this is to be done, nor do they make the slightest allusion to the cause of the public excitement-which was a very silly mimicry of Roman Catholic ceremonies in the conduct of public worship; but the churchwardens have been good enough to convey to the public the following information and warning ;---'As it will take a few days to adjust all matters which are in course of proceeding, we earnestly entreat all persons who may attend the church and who protess Christianity not to forget where they are attending, and against Whom they so fearfully offend. The Revival movement, however, has excited the interest of some of the most influential laymen of the Ohurch in Dublin, and on Friday a meeting was held in the Pillar-room of the Rotunda to consider the subject. Sir Edward Grogan occupied the chair, and Mr. Brooke, one of the Masters in Chancery, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Joseph Kincaid, Mr. Espine Batty, Mr. Falkner, Mr. Gaussen, Mr. Andrews, Q.O., and others moved and seconded resolutions condemning the innovations in question, as well as, the disturbances caused by them :--'In the assertion of the just rights of the laity, they earnestly protested against any teachings or practices in the ministrations of the clergy inconsistent with the articles and general usage of the Oburch of Ireland, as laid down by lawful authority. These ministrations had now existed to the satisfac- | weekly, principally for Canada.

Ireland, and he hoped that no ministrations inconsistent with those in general use in Ireland would be admitted into their churches by the clergy.

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Mr. Falkner, a barrister, said be had great respect for the Archbishop, but he thought that, knowing the movement in England, he ought to understand the vast danger to the Church in Ireland. They had the result of this movement in England, in having Dr. Manning, the Roman Oatholic Archbishop, reared within the walls of Oxford, and on the other hand a Dr. Colenso. The Irish Ohurch had been unanimous up to the present-a unanimity which was her greatest security in repelling those assaults which were being made upon her from all s des. Among the resolutions unanimously adopted was

Church both lay and clerical, is of vital importance at this crisis, and we therefore desire to express our determination and readiness to co-operate with our clerical brethren in opposing such innovations as may disturb the peace of the Ohurch, mar its unity,

or impede its efficiency." Mr. Andrews, Q C., in seconding the resolution, observed that, although that was a lay meeting, he was happy to say that in this country they need have no apprehensions on the part of the clergy generally, and they might readily expect their co-operation to carry out the principles enunciated there that day.

A special meeting of the Municipal Council, convened by Alderman M'Swiney, Joynt, M'Cann, and Town Conncillors Devitt, M'Grath, and Denneby, was held in the City Hall yesterday, presided over by the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament in favor of the land question. Alderman M'Swiney moved the adoption of a petition. Mr. Dennehy seconded the resolution. Mr. Sollivan moved, as an addition to the petition, that they express an opinion, from the cause pursued by the present Administration in reference to important questions, it had forfeited the confidence of the Irish people. Alderman M'Swiney declined to accept Mr. Sullivan's motion as part of his petition, and, put as an amendment, it was negatived. Alderman Atkinson next moved, as an amendment, that the introduction of political questions into the Council was inexpedient, and calculated to interfere with the harmonious action of its members. On a division, the amendment was lost; after which Alderman M'Swiney's resolution was adopted. - Times Cor.

The Skibbereen Eagle says :- We are aware that a number of our mines in the West,' owing to the unsettled state of the country, have been prevented from being worked-that capital to the amount of £200,000 was ready to be employed to their development-that Irish noblemen and gentry had come forward to join the capitalists of England in carrying out this great and important undertaking; but, for the present, to use the words of Mr. Monsell, they refuse to proceed with the work.

On Thursday last the good people of Galway were somewhat surprised to see about twenty artillery. men, who had arrived from Athlone by traic, accompanied by an equal number of the 59th Infantry, stationed in Galway, enter Eyre Square and commence to remove the two mounted cannon which for many years have ornamented the grounds, and which, from the reminiscences of the pieces of ordnance, our people were justly proud of. A crowd soon collected, but it was at once perceived that remonstrance would be of no avail-the military had orders to remove the cannon, and they would do so. Neither the High Sheriff, the Town Commissioners, nor no other local official had the least notice of the action of the military authorities-a fact which occasioned a good deal of grumbling. The cannon were so firmly fixed and mounted on the plateau of the square that, notwithstanding all the appliances of machinery, it took the men from eleven to four o'clock to remove them to the Castle Barracks.

MYSTEBIOGS OCCURBENCE-A MAN SHOT .- On Monday night, about half-past eleven o'clock, a number of men drove up on a car to Steeven's Hospital, and two of their number brought into the hospital a third, who was suffering from a recent gunshot wound. The medical gentleman on examining him found that he had been pierced by a bullet, which entered at the lower part of the sternum, and passed out on the left side, about the ninth rib. The wound was of a very serious character. The wounded man said that he was from Manchester, but neither he nor the two men who brought him into the hospital were inclined to give satisfactory particulars of the occurrence. The wounded man, however, made a statement, to the effect that, after being in a public house in Thomasstreet, he went out into the street, and in a lane met two men who had a revolver. They began to ex-amine it while close to him, as if for the purpose of judging of its merits, when it went off, and he received the ball. He was promptly attended by Surgeon Hamilton, of Stephen's-green and Surgeon, Tyner, the resident of the hospital, and in consequence of the dangerous character of the wound was visited by a priest. Shortly afterwards Inspector Skelly, of the Kilmainham police district, while on bis rounds, heard of the occurrence. and proceeded to the hospital. In reply to his inquiries, the wounded man stated that his name was Wm. Dunne, that he was twenty-three years of age, and a painter by trade; but he would not give any further information about himself or any one else. Inspector Skelly felt it his duty to place the two men who accompanied him under arrest. Their names are Joseph Grabam, painter, working at inchicore; and William Webber, printer, of 7, Basin-lane. They were charged at Newmarket station. RELEASE OF MR. JOHN RYAN, OF THURLES. - A memorial had been recently sent to the Lord Lientenant on behalf of Mr. John Ryan, a respectable shopkeeper, of Thurles, who had been confined in our gaol under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, praying to have him allowed out on bail. A reply was received from his Excellency on Wednesday by Mr. Miuchin, governor of the jail, informing him that on the prisoner entering into the proper recognizances before Mr. Fleming, R.M., he might be discharged. On Thursday the securities were completed when Mr. Ryan was liberated. The amount of sccurity was himself in £500, to be of good behaviour for three years, and Mr. John Bergin, shopkeeper, Thurles, and Mr. Michael Ryan, of Drombane, £250 each. The petition, which was drawn up by Mr. John Ryan, of Nenagh, solicitor, was only for-warded on last Monday. His Excellency's response was prompt.- Tipperary Advocate. We understand that Col. (Brevet-General) Gleeson and Captain Joseph G.eeson, of the American Irish Brigade, will be released on condition of leaving the United Kingdom forthwith, as soon as Mrs. Colonel Gleeson shall be sufficiently recovered from her recent confinement. The General and his brother would have left long ago, but he was ambitious to bave his child born in galiant Tipperary ; but the Habeas Corpus Suspension destroyed this beautiful home vision; still it is some consolution to the imprisoned father, as he has fixed his heart on such a circumstance, that his eldest son has been boin on Irish soil. - Tipperary Advocate.

The simple mourning worn by Lilian could not disguise her extreme beauty, whilst her conversation betrayed that she was also an intellectual and accomplished woman.

Will there be a silver lining to the cloud ?' she thought as the stranger exhibited a lively interest in their affairs, prefacing his remarks with,-

· You should be living in a superior place to this, Leslie, had you your deserts. Let me have your papers on the fine arts. If Blackwood has rejected them some one else may like them ; try all the trade round, rather than be repulsed and downcast at one rejection. I am myself somewhat of a literary man, you know, and perhaps may be able to give you a little help, as well as recommend persons to come to your studio.---However, take for your motto these two words, Nil desperandum, and rest assured that in the end you will come oft triumphant.

"I assure you Herbert 13 very much discouraged,' said Lilian. 'I do not know which he has found the worst, literature or painting: we are not in the clique, Mr. Richmond, either amongst artists or authors, and may go on starving, I fear, till doomsday, unless he can push himself forward."

·Quite right, my dear madam; your husband ss not one of a clique, as you rightly say; he is what is facetiously termed by the literary fra-Ceraity au out-sider ; but we must see if he canmot push himself forward as others have done .---You have never 'written to order,' I presume ?' the said, turning to Herbert.

" Written to order !' replied the latter ; 'I do not even know what is meant by the term.'

· Admirable simplicity !' said Mr. Richmond, with a laugh. 'Why, 'writing to order' means having a plot given to you, and then filling it up. yourself; writing a tale, in fact, to a certain given plot.'

L could not write in fetters, Mr Richmond,' rejained Leslie; 'my imagination must be left to pounds ! wander as it will, fancy free. I could write a fac better imaginative work, and I am sure I may say so without concert, than nine-tenths of those [friends; more sad than ever, when she pressed to | church without having to use force. - Freeman.

the will of God, ot duty owing to others, of the strict necessity there was for shaking off this well nigh despairing sorrow ; but all in vain.

'l am not rebellious,' she would meekly say, for all her native impetuosity was gone; ' but let me bear in silence my great grief.<sup>3</sup>

There was one, however, to whom she was now drawn by ties of a most tender love. Poor ferer, who had so often opposed an icy chilliness to the overtures she had been promoted to make. to her own warm heart, and had at length found an opening to that of Kathleen. What was the talisman which gave her admittance to the sealed. up heart at which she had been knocking, knocking two long years without avail?

That talisman was named Adversity ! It had come to Kathleen in the shape of death. But

call it sorrow, grief, trouble, what you will, there it was; it comes to us all sooner or later-to some more is given, to others less. I know not of those who have less can safely be termed the happier of the two. Well for us, if we bear it quietly. The worst of it all is that we grow so very restive; young, and middle aged, and old, After some time, however, the sexton appeared and we are all alike, ever, ever striving to shift from our shoulders this cross of ours. Could we but have any other, how much better we could bear its weight ; and yet, as it is given us to bear, it needs must be the very best for us. But, you the service. Doubtless the presence of these men,

rough exterior, and so we are going on trying, trying all our life long to get rid of our shadow. Well, I was saying that Mrs. Burke had at last the happiness of finding that she was loved -ay, and very dearly too; for the poor, forlorn girl, who is a few short hours had been at once maid, wife, and widow, felt as if she could never make up sufficiently for former little slights and coldness.

About this time Ellen took it into her head to tread in Minna's footsteps; yet not exactly so, for she would leave Rutland Square for a certain house of good Sisters of Charity, not very far from her own old home; and thus it was that Ellen's commencement of the novitiate was the reason for Marion's return to Eogland.

The good Mr. and Mrs Burke, however, would not part with her without a testimonial of their affection and esteem; so the lady made her a present of a valuable brooch, and Mr. Burke, who knew what her intentions were, presented her with a bank note for for one hundred disreputable manner in which they spent from half

which she was to bid farewell to her good, kind were present and persuaded the people to leave the

periect howl of such cries as 'No Popery,' ' Tarn your face to the people,' ' Down with the confession box,' and a number of similar exclamations. Every effort seemed to have been made to suggest something which would produce confusion or merriment derision or uproar, and only those who have been in a theatre on a 'boxing night' can imagine the conduct of those who disturbed the service of St Bride's on Sunday. In fact it was a repetition of the upper gallery on St. Stephen's night. After the Rev. Mr. Oarroll had remained some time praying at the left of the communion table, and when it was thought he was about to administer communion, he turned to. wards the excited and tumnituous audience, and, after, a moment's pause he took his seat at some disacnee to the left of the communion table, and took an his hand a large silver plate. and appeared ibout to 'give the sacrement.' He did not, however, ado so, but walked out by the shortest way to the door. Immediately the disturbers raised an exultting laugh, and were evidently graufed that they had succeeded in driving the minister from his church, and they at once signalised or celebrated their 'victory' by a loud and well-sustained round of the 'Kentish fire.' This was given heartily and tention to leave the church, as it was anticipated that the Rev. Mr. Carroll would return and complete the service when the disturners were gone .-announced that the service was over, and begged that the people would leave the church. His ap. peal was wholly unattended to and as little attention was paid to some ten or twelve police who had been on duty in the church from the beginning of see, we do not see the gem concealed within its few as they were, contributed to restrain the conduct of the demonstrationists. Mr. Superintendent Campbell and Mr. Inspector Armstrong several times requested that the people would leave the church, but it was in vain until Mr. Campbell stated that he would be reluctantly obliged to send for a party of police and have the church cleared. After this intimation the police succeeded in gradually driving them out, and by half past ore o'clock they had the church cleared, but not until after they had to interfere in separating some men who struck at one another bitterly within a few yards of the 'communion table.'

At seven o'clock in the evening, when the Rev. Mr. Carroll was about conducting the evening service, he had before him a church as crowded as it was in the morning, and, as there was overy probability that the scene which took place in the morning would be repeated, he stated that if the congregation were disposed to permit the service to go on he would officiate, but that if he were to be interrupted by a mob he would leave the church. The disturbers then clamorously insisted that he should withdraw the word 'mob,' and after some time the Rev. Mr. Carroll did so, but he was not, however, permitted to proceed with the service, as the 'true Protestants' conducted themse'ves in much the same

past eleven to half-past one o'clock in the earlier Marion was very sad when the day arrived on part of the day. Hr. Superintendent Campbell Mr. inspector Armstrong, and a large number of police

Mr. Herbert, M.P. for Kerry, has instituted a subscription among the gentry of that country to help the fund which its tenent-farmers are collecting with the view of purchasing back the estates of the O'Donoghue, M.P., and presenting them to their old owner-

A Belfast correspondent says that Irish emigration is going on in an augmented ratio. From Drogheda the departures on Wednesday were unprecedentedly large, fourteen or fifteen carts being employed in conveying the baggage of one detachment from the country districts to the quays. On Monday over 200 young people of both sexes left the same port for Liver ool, en route to the United States. By way of Londonderry, large numbers of emigrants continue to leave the north of Ireland

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--MAY 11, 1806.

MURDER UPON MURDER | On the 29th of last month a quiet, perseable young man named M'Ardle, went to the funeral of a Mrs Martin, at Ballyrooney Meeting house, county Down. From the name mentioned we presume the person buried was a Protestant, and the attendance on his part, a mark of respect, such as frequently occurs. On return, he adjourned with two Protestants, to a publichouse, where they had some drink and -a quarrel on the way home afterwards.

M'Ardle was roughly used, and would have been worse treated but for one circumstance, which shows at once the good neighbourbood that usually prevails in Uister, and the difference between Protestants and Orangemen. Two Protestants interfered and shielded him, preventing Guinn and Foster, his companions, from hurting him. After separating, M'Ardle, it is said, went over to Guinn's house in the evening, for the purpose of ' making it up,' that they might dwell in peace. But they quarrelled again. M'Ardle, was removed, and Guinn was again prevented from wishing on him-the door was closed-alas! the window was open, and Guinn snatching up a huge pair of tailors's shears rushed after him, vowing his ceath, He did overtake, and he did stab him. A man named Morgan, another Protestant we hope, prevented a second blow-but, one was fatal. The man died. blow-but, one was fatal. second Ten of the coroner's jury were for a verdict of ' Wilful Murder'-two against it-on what principle, we cannot guess.

The friendship shown by several Protestants amply proves that M'Ardle was not a bigot, or disliked by his neighbours. He was well liked and deservedly respected, but the demon of Orangeism revels in blood, and will until it be duly and thoroughly exercised

Twenty five years ago, in the same locality, another, M'Arcle was inhumanly butchered by a hideous, hords of Orangemen.

The more they are allowed to go on unchecked, the fiercer they get, as should be expected. - Dublin: Irickinan.

We (Sligo Champion) are glad to learn that some of the persons imprisoned in the gaol of Sligo, under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, have been liberated by the Irish Excutive is compliance with memorials presented on their behalf. We have often had reason to boast of the tranquility of Sligo, never was it more so than at present; we would, therefore submit to the Viceroy that it would be a gracious recognition of the characteristic peace and good order of this borough, to release the remaining prisoners, and thus permit them to return to their families, who are depending on them for support. In the case of one or two of the prisoners, who happen to be American citizens, Mr. P. MacDonogb, solici-tor, has used commendable exertions towards their liberation, in furtherance of which he communicated with the American Consul in Eublin, from whom he has received the following reply: --

'U. S. Consulate, Bublin, April 3, 1866. 'Patrick MacDonogh, Esq. Solcitor, Sligo. 'Sir-In reply to yours of the 30th ult, I can inform you that this Government will not recognise alienism or American citizenship in any one horu in this country, therefore in such a state of international law, if such be its correct interpretation, no application for their discharge on the grounds of their being American citizens would be successful on any terms. I have, however, brought this guestion of allegiance, in which the views of both countries differ so widely, under the consideration of Mr. Adams, U.S. Minister at London, and also of my government at Washington which I trust will result favorrably to our numerous adopted citizens now in the prisons of Ireland. In the meantime, any of these prisoners so imprisoned. are at liberty to present memorials to the Irish Executive for their liberation from prison, on any conditions they may think proper to agree to ; but I have no authority, as Consul, and their representative in this country, to compromise their rights of citizenship -I have the honour to remain, yours obediently,

WILLIAM B. WEST, 'U.S. Consul,'

THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE. - (Co. Operative Compunies) .- This is the great problem of present history in Ireland-how those who make the soil profitable may make it profitable to themselves. They feel they have had sung to them ' Sic vos non vobië' quite long enough.

How it may be done-such is the thought which hes shot through millions of minds hero and elsewhere impelling numbers to try measures of peaceable persuasion, and others, who saw them fail, to measures of desperate daring. There were no great difficulty in it if the law making power were impar tial between landlorde and tenants-but, unfortuna-

STRANGE , DOINGS IN , BALBRIGGAN .- Recently the any pledge with regard to important Irish questions. peace and harmony which for years have charactersed this town have been sadly disturbed and Balbriggan has now become almost uninhabitable. Porsonal liberty is not considered to exist within its narrow limits, while business has been frightened from the establishments of its inhabitants. The complaints we have received are numerous and strong; and while they variously describe 'the situa-tion,' they are unanimous in attributing all the pre-

sent pressing grievances to irresponsible officious. ness, which is cetther scrupulous nor discriminating in the exercise of the authority with which it has been invested. Some of the cases reported to us are inexplicable, and we have no doubt if they were communicated to the Executive that the culpable would not long enjoy the opportunity of gratifying their small antipathies or personal caprices. most effective remedy for most of what is complained of would be the immediate appointment of a stipendiary magistrate to administer justice in that locality. When we consider the great and despotic power which is placed within the exercise of the magistracy during the present unfortunate suspension of the constitution, no one will deny that the laws, especially those affecting personal liber:y, should be administered by a responsible magistracy, entirely iree from local predilections, and beyond the taint of doubt and suspicion. We are sure that if the attention of the Government were directed to the subject there would be an end speedily put to the causes of the complaints to which we have alluded. and to which we trust it will be unnecessary to make further reference. - Freeman.

Members of Parliament will, no doubt, like to know how the matter of mixed education actually stands at present in the Irish National Schools. The Archbishop of Dublin, in his primary charge, stated that 'mixed education exists already much more in name than to reality, however little this may be recognized in England.

It was the hope and expectation of bringing about such a blonuing together and fusing of all our peaple which animated the original founders of this system. Despite of limited and partial successes here and there, this grand hope of theirs has been defeated, and every day it is becoming more impossible to conceal the fact of a defeat.'

This statement, proceeding ex cathedra from so high an authority, would seem to be decisive. But Dean Atkins has analyzed the returns of the National Board for the last quarter in the past year, and has gives the results in an appendix to his sermon on The Irish Education Question' The figures, of the accuracy of which there can be no question, are very remarkable, and will probably lead many persons to modify their views on the subject. The schools are divided into three classes. In the first the master is a Protestant, in the second he is a Roman Oatholic, and in the third there are two masters, one Protestant and the other Catholic. In 'Olass A,' under Protestant masters, there are 1,023 schools with 70,-511 Protestant pupils, and 20,163 Roman Catholie pupils. That is, between a third and a fourth of the children in those schools are Roman Catholics, and a case of proselytism has never been beerd of. In Class B," under Roman Uatholic masters, there are 2,152 schools with 205 934 Roman Catholic pupils, 7,248 Protestant pupils. In 'Class C,' where there s a teacher of each creed, the number of schools is 209, and of pupils 13,793 Roman Catholics, with 10.824 Protestants. Thus there are 3,384 schools in which united education is going on. In these schools the Roman Catholics are 239,890 and the Protestants 103,593 - total, under the influence of united education, 343 483, which shows an iocrease an increase of over 48,990 in mixed schools since 1859. It is true that nine-tenths of the mixed schools are in Ulster ; but it must be remembered that in the other provinces more than nine-tenths of the population are Roman Catholics, and there cannot be Protestant children where there are not Protestant parents Dean Atkins makes the following reflection on the returns :-

'It does seem strange to hear this result described as 'partial and limited.' 239 820 Roman Catholics mixing every day with 103,693 Protestant children, or, in other words, 343,483 Irish children, Laving in a greater or less degree, their religious animosities softened, and learning that they are to live in peace and harmony, and to respect mutually their religious opinions. This seems a great and wonderful result to have been produced even by the National Board, with all the opposition it has encountered from contending parties.'- Times Dublin Cor.

The two cannon were brought to Galway in .1857, when Sarsfield Comyn, Esc., D.L., was High Sheriff... That gentleman made ap. lication to Lord Panmure. then Secretary of War, for some of the trophies of Crimean war, and was granted two pieces of ord nance that had been taken by the Russians from the Guards, and recaptured by the 88th Occasught Rangers from the Russians. Therefore it was that the people of this Province held those cannon in such appreciation. The War Department charged Mr. Sarsfield Comyn £35 15s. for the carriages upon. which the cannon were mounted. That, together with the cost of conveyance from Woolwich to Galway, which Mr. Sarefield Comyn paid out of his own pocket, amounted in all to £79. Probably, when the present commotion passes away, the cannor may be left back sgain; but we only express the universal public opinion to the town and county of Galway when we say that there was not the slightest occasion for the removal of those ornements from our. square. In this locality we have not the slightest apprehensions of any outbreak on the part of the Venians, so that if the removal of the cannon had onv connection with that foolish conspiracy, the military authorities have merely imparted an importance to it which it by no means deserved, so far as Galmey is concerned .- Gaiway Vindicator.

They considered this the right and constitutional course, rather than to seek for terms, or make bargains for their support.' This is progress; for fourteen years ago it was thought sufficient for Irish members to get into Parliament by swearing to Independent Opposition, and then to ask for places and support the Ministry. But this is now found insufficient, and nothing less will serve their purpose than a gratuitous condemnation of the very principle of Independent Opposition as unconstitutional and wrong. Bat besides the moral and constientious objection felt by these high minded men to seeking for terms or making bargains for their support (terms and bargains, be it remembered, about important questions affecting more intimately Irish interests', they had a further reason for supporting the English Reform Bill, and the confident hope that the English and Scotch Liberals would support those great and pressing measures affecting the interests of the lrish people, which it was unne-cessary to allude to, more particularly when they came to be considered as the Irish members doubted not they were thus fairly securing and acquiring new claims, &c., &c., &c, as may be seen in Mr. Cogan's letter.

A metropolitan coroner, of vast experience, gave it as his opinion that an average of one out of every twenty women in London had been guilty of the crime of infanticide. Now, this is a crime which is necessarily the result of widespread social immorality. The wretched woman who murders her helpless offspring at its birth does so because it is the offspring of her sin and shame. She has been loose, corrupt, immoral, and she has fallen. Repentance fer her sins is not her feeling, but solely fear o shame; she is ready to sin again, if she could only escape the consequences. Of all the discovered cases of infanticide the perpetrators are, for the most part, servant maids, with a per centage of semptresses and persons of that class. Now, it would be a dreadful mistake to suppose that 'the wiles of wicked and designing men ' were the origin of these crimes. No idea is more delusive. These unhappy females are reared under bad inffuences from childhood. Empty churches show what the religion of masses of the English population consists in .-Dublin Irishmen.

The steady decline of the Cattle Plague continues to justify the legislation of February. The progress of the disease, which up to that time had been constantly maintained, was immediately arrested by the measures adopted, and the return which we published on Saturday last shows only one-sixth of the number of cases reported seven weeks b fore. In the week ending with the 17th of February upwards of 18,000 cases were found to have occurred. In the week ending with the 7th April the numbers return. ed were but 3,361, and though some addition must be made for cases not reported in time for publication, the corrected figures are only 4,008 Unon the whole, therefore, we may fairly suppose that a total of 3 500 or 3 700 cases, in place of 18 300, now represents the proportions to which the Piague has been reduced by soven weeks of decisive action .-Five sixths of the mischief have disappeared .-Times.

The Volunteer Review on Baster Monday is simoly a parade of certain divisions of our Volunteer Force, and what that Force is and what it means we mbrace this opportunity of explaining. In a few words, then, a certain corps, called the Volunteer Staff Corps, could now in the space of thirty hours place on any given spot in the kingdom 150,000 troops, 60,000 horses, and 100 guns. On the speculation, too, that field works would be required in the operation, the same corps could collect together in 24 hours 80,000 ' navvies' to throw up fortifications for defence or support That is the announcement which, in as many words, was made the other day by Lord Elcho in the House of Commozs. That is the state of perfection to which, after eighteen years of alarms or experiments, our national defences have at length been brought. The absolute security which it represents is due, first, to the spirit with which the Volunteer Force has been maintained.; and, next, to the successful organization of resources which railway enterprise and experience are now found to suggest. This, indeed, is the true charac leristic of our own age. Englishmen were brave and patriotic in all ages, and we could count our Volunteers by hundreds of thousands half a century ago. . But nobedy half a century ago could have so much as conceived the miracle which Lord Elcho described. What could any caemies of England ever hope to accomplish against an army of 150,000 cavalry and artiflery, and presentable at any point of the coast, with a force of 80,030 military artificers to throw up field works at need ?- Times. It is cutte needless to inquire what would become of Ireland it left to itself, for it never will be left to itself What we have to deal with is the actual state of thicgs, and the actual state of things is that Wagland govorns Ireland with an ovorpoweringly strong band and a bad conscience. Being really not an unconscientious Power, or at least suffering a good many internal struggles and conflicting scruples, she ands her arm, strong as it is, and her sense of duty, strong as it is also, continually paralyzed by intrusive misgivings that she is not doing well by Ire-lend, and certainly has not done well in cays gone by, though she may not see her way out of it just now. There is a very old saying that men are dis-posed to injure those they have already injured ; but this can only apply to very bad men, and such, we will hope, is not our case. What we know for cartair is that Ireland has not prospered as we have; that Ireland is the yaunger brother who somebow bescome to continual grief, and we cannot be sure we had not a hand in it. He is suffering loss of dignity, loss of privilego, loss of social state, loss of common equality - some loss in everything, and, perhaps, it is our fault. The stronger has always more to answer for then the weaker. Though younger in mere race, Angland is an older, and stronger, and more experienced member of civiliza. tion. She cannot say she is not Ireland's keeper .--It is this irrepressible micgiving and self-reproach that really unnerces England, and makes her cowardly, wavering, irresolute, and unsystematic in her Inish policy. She pities, she relents, she even truckles, and, try as she will, she loses the affection and even the respect of both parties there. She could not even venture to lift a hand against the late atrocious conspiracy till more than half the men in Iceland had become members of it. Even now, with the stigma of tyranny and persecution on her brow, she is forced to pursue a policy of etter im-becility to the Irish Oscholics. Maynoth is an absurdity which can only be defended, like the Protestant Establishment, by the fact that it exists and could not with safety be deprived of its grant. Probably there is no State, and never was, and never will be, so inconsistent as to fill a country with priests and leave them to find their own living .---But this is only one in a series of imbecilities which only bring us contempt. The Queer's Colleges and the National System bring us neither love nor honor from any sect or side. For reasons that approve themselves to our own consciance they are the hest or the only things that can be done ; but their great excuse, and prime necessity, is the weakness of vergineut; and that is the natural result of a national conscience ill at ease, as it must be in the present state of things in Ireland. - Times.

FENIAN Row -According to a report in the New York World, there has been what Mr. Punch would call a 'bust' among the Fenians at the grand quarters in Union Square, New York; and President O'Mahony has come to grief. The World report states the real intention of the Eastport expedition was to hinder Confederation in New Brunswick, and make, if possibe, difficulty between Britain and the United States. It proceeds ;-

For this Killian and O'Mahony have labored assiduously, and all the money which has been sub-scribed to free Ireland from the shackles of British tyranoy has been devoted merely to pay broken. down politiciaus and one-horse spouters high salaries to plunder the honest men of the organization who have sought to protect their countrymen from being robbed and plundered in the name of patriotism.-During the last few days men left their families and their homes, as they supposed to take shipping for Ireland, Killian having informed the men that Gen. Sweeny was already in the field, and that the movement to Eastport was but a part of the plan of that officer, who was to support them by a diversion on Canada. The men were induced to believe these villainous falsehoods, and left for the frontier in perfect good faith to take shipping at once. But when they arrived at Eastport they found neither transports nor iron-clads; and, as a last resort, the leaders Doring, Sinnott, Kilian, and company, wanted their deluded followers to attack Campobello with nothing but their pistols. Ool. Walsh, Captain Geynor, and others, who did not wish to see the men slaughtered by the shells from the British fleet lying off the island, refused to accede to this mad-brained attempt of Killian and his confreres, and the entire scheme fell to the ground. The men had to beg their way back to New York as well as they could, and they are here now to call John O'Mahony to his last account.

Then the dupes who went to Eastport made a demand on the O'Mahony for their expenses, and the following scene ensued :-

Gn Saturday last the Eastport contingent of the grand army of invasion called on John V'Mahoney and demanded that they should receive remuneration for the loss of time and employment that they had suffered in the wild goose chase. O'Mahony refused at first, and denonnced Killian as a traitor, who had sold the ' cause' to the enemy, Killian having already asserted the same thing of O'Mahony in the streets of Eastport, stating that the reason why his invasion scheme had come to grief was because 'the administration had refused to support him in the field ! -(Meaning John O'Mahony.) This did not satisfy the men, however, and Oolonel Walsh and Gaynor, it is understood, presented pistols at the head of the O'Mahony, having previously locked the doors of the mansion to prevent his escape. O Mahony, after a slight delay to gather his scattered faculties, paid the demands of the men, and they left on their way rejoicing, with \$30 per cupita in their pockets.

But further trouble awaited the O'Mahony. A Convention was summoned at the 'Hall of the Department, 814 Broadway' to try bim. He at first, it is said, declined to appear, but finally found himself constrained to du so, and the following account of the scene is given :-

When O'Mahony appeared before the Convention the greatest excitement prevailed, and it was almost impossible for the once powerful chieftain who had defied the entire hierarchy of the United States to make himself heard. Cries of 'Imbecile!' 'Spiritualist 1 'Killian's dupe !' 'Where is the invasion of Ireland now?' and other discordant sounds, were heard from all parts of the hall. The partisans of O'Mahony made strong offorts to obtain silence for their chief, and succeeded. O'Mahony was then placed upon the stand, and was subjected for nearly two hours to the most rigid and scrutinizing crossexamination by the delegates, individually and collectively. He was questioned and cross questioned repeatedly as to how the money of the Brotherhood had been expended, and several members denounced him in the most violent terms. At one time when questioned as to how he came to send Killian on the wild goose chuse to Eastport, and not being able to answer the question, he looked around in a supplicating manuer and asked of the convention ; 'Am to be destroyed for this, the one great mistake of my life?' But he was met with answers from several delegates who: jumped on their feet : 'It is not your first mistake.' 'You are the servant of the Fenian Brotherhood, not the master any longer.' And, ' We have made you, and we will unmake you ;' and several other equally determined answers Captain McMahon, a brave soldier who unmasked a battery during the war in the Second corps, denounced troops, all trained to the use of the rifle, strong in O'Manony in unmeasured terms as an 'imbecile.' It was proposed to depose him at once by several delegates, when O'Mahony, finding bimself driven to the last ditch, produced a letter purporting to be from James Stephens, is which that gentleman stated that he would leave Havre for the United States on the 28th of April, and expected to arrive here on the 10th of May. A compromise was then effected, and committee was appointed to take charge of the Union Square headquarters, and the books, papers, and rooms therein, until James Stephens arrived, for the purpose of making a proper investigation. The Committee is now in charge of the mansion and the valuables, if any remain to be taken care of, which is doubtful. The utmost indignation is felt against Killian, and should the great 'mobilizer' return to New York, it is probable that he will meet with rough treatment at the hands of the outraged and swindled Fenians. O'Mahony, it is said, is already nearly crazed, and the entire corps of salaried officials at Union ; quare, who have been swallowing up twelve thousand dollars a month of the funds of the brotherhood, have been discharged by order of the committee appointed. Crowds of the disaffected yesterday visited the headquarters of President Roberts, and tendered their services, which were accepted with the proviso that they mean; fight. And thus is ended the great swindle in Union Square, with its magnificent furniture, its live ied servants. its sumptuous Congress, its salaried officials, and all

Perhaps it might be better for all mankind if the heterogeneous legion were to raily round the flag of Father Matthew, and forswear the use of all driaks based upon alcohol. But, as the age of absolute virtue has not yet arrived, (see the police reports), it may be as well for those who will indulge in stimm-lating beverages to investigate their liquor, and comsider calmly the ingredients which they are likely to imbibe with it.

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To such an extent has the 'doctoring' of liquors. been carried of late years, that it would not be toe-much to say that all the spirits dispersed over the bars of the public houses are of a deleterious quality, more or less. And the same may be said of the wines. In the city of New York, there are numer on E. establishments in which the manufacture of spurions brandy is openly carried on, and that to an incredible extent. In a case which lately came before orm of the United States District Courts, some curious revolations were made with regard to this. One douler admitted that be sold immense quantities of a stuff passed off for French brandy. Several cashs coataining this stuff were seized, and, on examination, it was found that they were of home manufactore, put together after the fashion of French cashs, nmd marked with the foreign brands. It was proved that the contents of these poison-kegs did not comprehend a single drop of brandy. The basis of the stuff was-something like what distillers call 'high wines;' the brandy flavor was imparted to it with a deleterings drug called oil of Cognac, and the addition of a sufficient quantity of burnt sugar toned it to the required tint The peculiar, smoky flavor of Second whiskey may be given to any kind of neutral spirit. with oil of tar-which might not be a very popular element of the frequent beverage, if people only knew something about its properties. There are manufacturers of 'elegant extracts' whose business it is to supply the trade with the means for imitating all the popular liquors, and there can be no better evidence. of the extent to which adulteration has gone, that the fact that these manufacturers have all made a good thing of it.

There can be little doubt that the increase of atrociocious crime keeps pace with the adulteration of liquor. The delirium produced by 'doctored' opirits is known to be of a more savage and dangerous kind than the excitement which follows the use of last fiery stimulants. Illustration of this may be taken , from the northern nations of Europe, among whorethere is a large consumption of alcoholic drinks, noaccompanied, however, by the exhibition of murderous passion; and if nobody ever hears of a Scotting. Highnder getting drunk on his famous 'mountaindew,' and sticking a knife into his compotator while under the influence of it, it might be worth while to icquire whether the quality of the liquor drunk by him has not something to do with the fact .- N. Y. Weekly Register.

DIVORCE MADE EASY. -- It is commonly claimed by-Protestants that to the liberality of their ideas the world is greatly indebted. Human progress - moral, intellectual and physical-is said to flourish wonder fully under the enlivening influence of the manifold sects which make up their substitute for a church. Among their various liberal notions, that upon the subject of marriage is pre-emicent; and their teactings have been received by such apt scholars, that the sacred tie between husband and wife is now looked upon by many as a more thread, to be enapped asunder at convenience. The only draw-having to a divorce have heretofore been public expusare and expense; and, that the first of these may be avoided, and the second not neodlessly incurred, we learn from the following advertisement, which we find in a New York daily paper :-

'Divorces obtained without publicity, and actually without tee till a legal divorce is obtained. Consultations free.'

The Catholic doctrine of the sacredness and in violability of the marriage vows is evidently behind the age. The modern ideas of Protestantism run far abend, and slow Christianity cannot keep up with them. Catholic Standard.

It is a singular fact that what were vast incriess prairies in Illinois, twelve years ago are now covered. with a dense growth of thrifty young forest trees, comprising various species of oak, bickory, contenwood, ash, &c. So rapid has been the change in many localities, that where some of the earlier settlers located twenty-five years ago they can now cut and hew good building timber a foot square .---Prairie land, when kept from the annual burning formerly practised by the Indians, rapidly produces a growth of trees. Some of the old citizens, who greedily located the timber land when they came to this country, and were careless about acquiring

tely whilst the landlords represent themselves the tenant is represented generally by others-lawyers and such like, who, too frequently remembering the sacred cause of self accept a fee from the opposite party. A place for themselves they benignly lock upon as something identical with a good measure of tenant-right.

There is, however, a mode of action different from either of those alluded to. Its sim is to use the mercantile means already in our hands, and to turn to good what has so often been availed of for evil.

We have this developed in the Joint stock Companies recently started, with the object of purchas ing land, whenever possible, and selling it sgain in small lots to suit the small farmers. What would' not such a Company have done for Ireland, during. the last twenty years, had it been in existence ! The idea was there, and Charles (Gavan Dufy tried with others to reduce it to practical working. Alas, there were some specimens of the lawyer-representative in the camp, and Sadlier's rescality wrought more wrong to Ireland than a refusal of Emancipation had done,

From all parts of the country accounts reach us of the continued and increasing emigration. So great has become the rush that the passenger vessels bave raised their charges, but even this does not abate it. Should this fleeing of our people continue much longer Irelaud will have yet another wantthe want of population. - Dublin Arishman,

The long prevailing unfavourable weather has put the farmers to their wits end to know what to do. Barley, potatoes, and oats are still unsown and fully a fortnight's fine weather will be necessary to prepare the land for the seed ; and in many cases the manure put upon the land has been rendered almostworthless by the flooding rains. Fortunately, no shipping casualties have occurred on the coast during the week, though the weather was very stormy. The wind was so strong against the 'Montagu' steamer on Friday, that the assistance of the 'Ruby' steam tug was necessary to tow her over the bar.--A French lugger has been lying here during the past three weeks, waiting for a cargo of oysters but so rough has been the weather, that scarcely any oysters have been dredged .- Wexford People.

SUPPOSED 'FENIAN' PROCLAMATION .- Copies of the following document, written in a bold hand, on slips of paper about the size of an ordinary foolscap page, were found pested, on Monday morning, at the entrance to several of the churches of the city :-

Irishmon-You are earnestly requested not to go to the races, or go to Maying. It is too soon to Forget Those that Sacrificed their Liberty for you, in their endeavor to Right the Wrong. It is those fat-gutted fellows that's getting up the Races for your Oppression. Remember the Banished - John Lynch, Bryan Dillon, O'Donovan Rossa, &c.

God Save the Green I

[A sketch of four croppy pikes crossed.] The police removed the placards immediately on their attention being attracted by them. - Cork Ex. aminer.

FENIAN, PRISONERS IN OMAGH GAOL .- There are at present thirteen Fenian prisoners in our gaol, and, notwithstanding, no additional assistance for their safe keeping has been thought necessary by Mr. M'Oleiland, the governor. - Tyrone Constitution.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The government measure on the Royal Commissionsrs report on capital punishment, laid on the table of the House of Lords by the Lord Changellor, has just been issued. It proposes to make murder of 'two degrees' For murder of the 'first degree' death is to be inflicted, and of the 'second degree penal servitude. The bill is to give protection to new-born children ; wounding a new-born child penel servitude. It will not be necessary to prove that the child was ' completely born alive.' In a trial for murder the jury not to find concealment of birth In future executions for murder are to be enforced within the walls ' of a prison, under certain regulations.

A contemporary, a few weeks since, directed very marked attention to the practice of a foreign Westend bookseller in twisting adverse criticisms into favorable ones for advertising purposes-thus deceiving the public, and, as the journal in question s tated, ' condemnation into entirely unmerited eulogy.' Another instance has just been pointed out. In a denunciatory review of a work by a new post, the writer remarked - And this extraordinary production Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ modestly conceives to be equal to Goethe l' which unsatisfactory opinion was thus served up to the public in next week's advertisement-' Extraordinary production. •

equal to Goethe.'-Guardian.

THE LATE MEETING AT EARL RUSSELL'S. - The Tablet says :- The statement made at this meeting by Mr. Oogan has been reported by himself in a letter to the Times. Mr. Cogan has been reported by a large number of members to say that they had determined to support the second reading of the Ministerial Bill. The names of these members have not been published, as far as we know, but we have seen it stated in some newspapers that they were about twenty in number, and had met to consult together at the Reform Club Mr. Cogan said that these frish members, 'as Re'ormers, supported the which it is boxed up, each box being sold at eighty English Re'orm Bill constitutionally, without asking oents and labelled ' Pure Essence of Coffee.

## UNITED STATES.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that pure 'Essence of Coffee' is now made in that city out of the ' cheapest, dirtiest molasses,' which is boiled until it ropes, cooled in pans, and when hard, broken up and pulverized. Ground rye is then mixed with it. after

its other regal appurtenances. The practical part of this is the stopping of the Union Square establishment. It is certainly a miserable end to the pretensions of the O Mahony; and t is not likely that he will swindle any more poor dupes out of their hard earnings under the pretence of obtaining funds to invade Ireland, but really for the purpose of enabling bim to live in swell style in Union Square. - Montreal Gazette.

The Rochester Union says : ' There are millions of bushels of rotten wheat now lying in the storehouses at Obicago to be shipped when navigation opens .--This grain, in all stages of decomposition, will be put into vessels, sent to Buffeo, put into elevators, thence taken in caual boats to all points where these craft go, chiefly to New York, and thence it will be sent to New Ergland. This wheat is wholly unfit to be eaten, and will breed cholers wherever it is allowed to go.'

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES .- American papers give a return showing the arrival of emmigrants from Europe at the port of New York in the first puarter of the present year; the numbers are 31,673. In the first quarter of 1864 there were only 13,956.

The Washington Chronicle gives the following as a list of vetoes since the formation of the G vernment: By George Washington, 2; James Madison, 6: James Monroe, 1; Andrew Jackson 9; John Tyler, 4: James K. Polk, 3; James Buchanan, 1; Andrew Johnson, 2.

On April 19 a torpedo, which had been sunk for three years and one month in Obarlesson harbo, exploded off the beach of Sullivan's Island, ne ir battery 'B,' in about sight fathoms of water. It is supposed to have been exploded by the dragging of s vessel's cable. It lifted an immense volume of water, and presented quite a grand appearance.

prairie, now find the latter of more value than the former, their timber having grown faster than they used it.

A CALIFORNIA MYSTERY .- The Santa Cruz (Cal.y Sentinet reports that there was recently discovered in the forest which lies some seven miles north of the town a large board box, six feet long and form feet wide, lined with tin. On opening the box its was found to be closely packed with fine cloths. ares, picks, pans, kettles, &c. The shirts bag gold buttons with brass settings so corrupted that the gold rims came off at the slightest touch, and the clothes turned to dust, after a few hours' exposure to the sir, so long had been the time they had been deposited There were also Spanish spurs. golo-plated, which were so rusted as to destroy mach of the plating.

General Mullen, for a long time connected with the War Department of O'Mahony's paper. Republic. has resigned his position, and is now lecturing on Fenianism, denouncing the whole institution as a humbug.

A clergyman writes to the Independent complaining that there are over seventy vacant pulpits in Connecticut alone, the reason being that there is an great a decline of religious interest that congregation tious cannot e induced to contribute enough for the support of pastors.

YANKER ARISTOGRACY. - It is not many months since a colored gentleman came to this city from abroad. A New York merchant had been in boniness connection with him for several years, and from that business connection had realized a fortone, and felt that he must treat him kindly. When Sanday came he invited him to go to church with him. He went, and the merchant took him into his own new near the pulpit, in a fashionable church. There was a prominent member of the church near the merebant who saw this with great amazement. He could not be mistaken — it was a genuine 'nigger,' and me counterfeit. Midway in his sermon the minister dir covered him, too, and was so confused and astonished by it that he lost his place and almost broken down.

After service the man who sat near the merchant. went to him, and in great indignation asked-What does this mean ?' What does what mean ?' That you should bring a nigger into church." 'lt is my pew.' Your pew, is it? And because it is your per-you must insult the whole congregation !! 'He is intelligent, and well educated,' anawared the merchant. 'What do I care for that, he is a nigger.' 'But he is a friend of mine ' What of that? Must you therefore inseld aber whole congregation ?' But he is a christian and belongs to the came and nomination.' What do I care for that? Let him worehip with. his nigger christians ? 'But he is worth five millions of dollars,' same the merchant. Worth what ? Worth five million dollars.' "For God's sake introduce me to him," was the me ply .- New York Paper. . . .

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## PHE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE! MAY 17111 1866.

## Cornwall on a charge of Fenianism, have been property of the Church is stolen and pillaged as

CATHOLIC CHRONICLA TRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FLIDAY 21 No 696, Craig Street, by

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## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 11.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MAY-1866. Friday, 11-St. Antonin, B. C. Saturday, 12-SS. Nereus and Acbill, M. M. Sunday, 13-Sunday within the Octave. Monday, 14-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 15-Ot the Octave. Wednesday, 16-St. Ubnlds, B. O. Thursday, 17 - Octave of the Ascension.

REMOVAL.

"The IRUE WITNESS OFFICE has been REMOVED to No. 69b CRAIG STREET, opposite HERMINE STREET

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The latest European journals speak more hopefully of the peace prospects of Europe : and until Austria and Prussia shall have actually come to blows, there are always so many resources left open to diplomacy for evading the evils of war, that we trust that the storm may blow over without injury to any one.

The chief topic of interest in British political circles is still the Ministerial Reform Bill: the debates on the second reading of which in the House of Commons have extended over several days, and are expected to be followed by a division that shall give Ministry a majority of about thirty. From Ireland there is nothing new to report, and the Fenian excitement has in a great measure subsided.

On the Continent it has terminated for the present in a terrible row betwixt the O'Mahony and the Roberts wings; in which the former seems to have been worsted. O'Mabony has been deposed, and put upon his trial : and it is said by some telegrams that Mr. Stephens who is daily expected to arrive at New York, and who is O'Mahony's supporter, will be treated in a similar manner. We do not profess to understand the nature of the row or its merits. The contending parties call one another very bad -names-swindlers, thieves, traitors, &c., &c.,and as they speak no doubt with the best of knowledge, we are quite telling to give credit to deeply to grean at the aspect of the deplorable them both in this respect. It is no business of our to adjudicate betwixt, or even to meddle shaken even to its foundations. with the two contending parties. 'The fragment of a Congress, now sitting at Washington, has brought forward a farcical proposal for reconstruction. The chief feature of this measure is this: that whilst professing to give to the conquered Southern States representation in Congress, it excludes from the exercise of the elective franchise, until the 4th of July 1870, all persons who took part in the late war against the Northern States-that is to say every respectable citizen of the South. Even were the body calling itself the Congress, a full Congress or Federal representation of all the States in the Union, it would have no legal or constitutional right to pass such a measure : for the States themselves alone have the right to determine how, and by whom, within their several borders, the elective franchise shall be exercised. parts of the world. But it is idle to talk of "rights" now-a days.-There are no "rights" in the U. States, whose government is a pure absolutism ; as much so as " is that of Russia, or as was that of Louis XIV., untempered however by the epigrams in which, under the old regime, the spirit of freedom found occasional vent. Even this safety valve is wanting to the despotism now obtaining amongst 3 our neighbors, who seem determined to run the machine till it "busts" or is blown up. They are reckless of danger as the captain of a Western right to interfere or trouble itself therewith. steamboat. After upwards of a year's imprisonment without any attempt to bring him to trial, without any offence having been legally proved against him, the ex-President of the Confederate States is now it is said to be brought to trial. As a proof of the returning clemency of the Government which mas thus consigned him to so long and rigorous an 4. imprisonment without form of trial, it is stated n some of the U. States journals that he has actually been permitted to have an interview with his wife-an act of clemency such cried out against by a few of the more rabid of the organs of Yankee Jacobinism.

committed to stand their trial. What evidence belonging to the State. Alas ! the ruins of giving way to useless fears, let us generously un - us hope that this Mother of Mercy will hear the there is against them we know not : and though churches and of monasteries, which here and dertake so excellent a work, so as to stave off we are not disposed harshly to criticise the acts there strike the astonished eyes of the traveller, from ourselves and families, the pestilence, war souls, of the good poor, and innocent children of the Executive, we do think that a mistake has been committed in the case of these prisoners; the more so, as it would appear as if the magistrates before whom they were examined had tried | be effaced. to strain the law to their disadvantage. Guilty, or innocent, the strict letter of the law should be adhered to : and even it guilty, it is we think an ples, together with many others censured in his our consciences in order, and to labor after imerror to give them the dignity of traitors. The fictitious importance that they will thence acquire will be as good as a fortune to them, for the rest of their days. When liberated they will need no longer either to toil or to spin. Like the

lilies, they will be clothed in gorgeous attire without cost : and on the strength of their cheap martyrdom, they will be enabled to revel in the unto. luxury of free drinks at all corner groceries in Toronto for the term of their natural lives.

The China brings us dates to the 29th ult-The Ministerial Reform Bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 5 only,-the numbers being as 318 and 313. With such a paltry majority it is not probable that the Ministry will proceed with the measure. They will not resign, but important alterations in the personnel of the Cabinet may be looked for.

The German difficulty is far from being settled. though an amicable arrangement is still hoped for. Meantime the war cloud is gathering over the Northern frontier of Italy-and Victor Emmanuel is putting his army on a war footing. This will tell heavily upon the already almost bankrunt kingdom, and hasten, let us hope, the day of vengeance that is hanging over the heads of its sacrilegious founders. The New York Correspondent of the London Times asserts on high authority that the Washington Government will enforce the laws as against the Febiaus, should the latter give cause for its interference. In the case of the Eastport demonstrations it must be owned that national engagements to neutrality have been enforced in good faith by General Meade.

The telegrams report the destruction by incendiarism of a Catholic Asylum at New York .--The inmates consisted of 172 children who were fortunately all saved. We have here but another instance of the diabolical hatred with which Catholicity and all the institutions of the Church are regarded by a certain class in the Northern States. One or two deaths from Cholera are reported as having occurred in New York.

PASTORAL OF HIS LORDSHIP THE MSHOP OF MONTREAL, Inviting his Diocesans to aid in a Charitable work

in thanksgiving for the Graces received during the last Jubilee, and to obtain the protection of heaven against these scourges with which the vengrance of God th eaton us. (Concluded.)

If on the one hand it has been our lot, Dearly Beloved Brsthren, to bless divine providence for its parental care for the holy City, which by its

tell him that the dread scourge of the Revolu- and famine, which rage elsewhere. To almsgiv- will address towards her throne in these days of tion has passed over those places, and has left ing let us add prayer, fasting and sacrifice, so as sorrow and suffering. deep furrows which unfortunately will not speedily to stay the arm of the destroying Angel, raised 7. All who have leisure, and opportunity are

We were at Rome when the Supreme Chief of the Church condemned those hateful princi. accompanying Sullabus. We hastened to convey to him, in the name of all the Diocess of Montreal, Our humble submission to his Decrees, and Our firm determination to do battle with those monstrous errors, in the full assurance that you, with all your hearts, would adhere there-

Without loss of time We set to work to transmit to you the Apostolical Rescript that has caused such an echo in the world. We need orders for our greatest good all that happens not be astonished thereat, for it is like the storm | here below ; and that not a hair of our heads can that drives away the fogs before the stunning fall without the permission of our Heavenly Fanoise of its thunders. We hastened also to publish the Jubilee granted by the Holy Father, in order to incite the prayers of the whole Church for the destruction of these damnable errors.

Scarce had the Apostolic trumpet sounded to announce to the Catholic universe this great solemnity, when the Holy City entered on its Jubilee. Blessing the Father of mercies, her happy citizens ran to the churches to hear the main of Religion. Of these will We sneak to Word of God ; to present themselves before the tribunal of penitence, there to lay down the burden of their sins; to approach the Holy Table there to receive the Bread of Life; cast plenteous alms into the laps of the poor, to win grace and mercy for themselves; and visited the churches indicated as slations to be visited in order to the gaining of the Indulgence of the Jubilee. It was in the midst of these perfumes that embalmed the Holy City, that We had, Dearly Beloved Brethren, the happiness of per. forming at Rome the exercises of the Jubilee .-

It was also for the second time that we found ourselves at the tomb of the Holy Apostles, to participate in the abundant graces of that season of remission and pardon. Thus We had full confidence in the infinite mercy of God when, imploring Him to be well pleased to grant to us all indulgence, pardon, and the absolution of our sins.

These prayers have been granted; for nothing can equal the happy enthusiasm with which the Jubilee was celebrated in the Cities and rural districts of this Diocess. We arrived in time to witness these happy fruits of benediction, and We tailed not to write ourselves to you to ren. der thanks for them to God. With the same sentiments of gratitude we assisted at the Mass of Thanksgiving, that was sung in all the churches of this Province, to thank Divine Providence for having granted to this country, the fatness of the earth, together with the dews of heaven, that is to say an abundant barvest, with abundance of heavenly gifts. As during these days of Jubilee we-were all of us, Dearly Beloved Brethren, the objects of the ineffable mercies of God, we can the better comprehend the obligation that there is upon us for being merciful towards the most wretched of our brethren. It is this that makes Us believe that we will all rejoice in making, with one accord, a work of Charity, which shall stand, as it were, a Monument of the Jubilee, to tell future generations that we were not ungrateful towards the Lord Who has dealt with us so bountifully ; and Who, in all parts of our happy country, has made to flow the treasures of the gifts hidden in the bosom of His admirable Providence. This good work, as from the writing hereunto attached you will nerceive, consistom an Asylum or Hospice, which it is proposed to open for the reception of the most wretched, and the most in danger of eternal death-to wit-poor old men, destitute of all resources; and, above all, chil dred and young persons who are the most exposed to the perils of demoralisation, and to the risk of becoming some day the pest and the scourge of our society. Without entering in this place into details, We will point out to you that this work of Mercy is supremely agreeable to Our Lord. Who tells us that He came down from heaven not for the righteous, but for sinners. That it is supremely profitable to our neighbor, since its object is to procure for him the greatest of gifts, to wit, on earth a holy life, and in heaven joy everlasting That to ourselves it is supremely meritorious. since in saving others, we save ourselves. That it will be supremely useful to society, since in making good citizens of so many wretched creatures who are the outcasts of the world, we ward off from our dear native land the evils which have laid waste so many other countries. For alas ! they are a prey to pauperism which overthrows the most solidly established of societies. Another pressing reason should promot us to undertake this excellent work. That of averting the scourges with which we, in common with many others, are menaced. For Almsgiving delivereth from death, satisfies to the divine justice for all sins, and maketh to find mercy

Instead then, Dearly Beloved Brethren, of joice in this day that the Lord has made. Let to strike us.

No doubt we should fear this formidable seourge. But our fear should prompt us to set Encyclical of the Sth December, 1864, and the provement. Such a fear is reasonable ; for in other pious exercises so consoling in the hour of the language of the Holy Spirit, it is the beginning of wisdom.

> But far from us be that disorderly terror which only-troubles and disturbs us, without working a change of conduct, and without exciting us to the better discharge of the duties of our state of ufe. To drive out such a fear which may have the most fatal consequences, let us be impressed with the truth that it is a divine Providence that ther.

At the same time, let us take all reasonable precautions to ward off the scourge that we have cause to dread. Of these, some concern the body, and these we leave to the wisdom of the Government, and the Municipalities, and to the experience of our physicians; the others concern the soul, and for that reason fall within the doyou. But of this, Dearly Beloved Brethren, take heed above all: that already we have been visited by Cholera; and that after having displayed the best sentiments of religion during the danger, we have but too speedily forgotten our promises. We will pray then ardently that it may not be so again with us on this occasion.

For These Causes, the Holy Name of God invoked. We ordain as follows, in order to implore divine mercy to be pitiful towards us, and to grant us the grace to make a holy use of the punishments inflicted on us; to cause us to with. draw within ourselves, and to make us work, even to the hour of death, in the great affair of our salvation

1. The prayers actually recited after every Mass in the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff shall, at the same time be offered to God for the urning away of the scourges of war and Cholere, and all those other calamities, public as well as private, which we may have to fear .---Every one therefore should units in these prayers coming every day as far as practicable to hear holy Mass.

2. Every Priest, at the close of his Mass. shall, conforming hunself to the Rubrics, recite the Collect Pro salute vivorum, in which the Church, who is so loving a Mother, asks for all her children living in this vale of tears, the help of heaven; so that being established in the Faith, they may enjoy a perfect health in virtue of the divine Sacrifice offered for them. This Collect shall supply the place of the prayer Contra Per-

sighs and the groaning which so many fervent

invited to assist daily at the Holy Mass, to confess and to communicate once a month, to make as often as possible, visits to the Blessed Sacrament, to perform the Way of the Cross, and death.

S. It would be well were all the members of a family to assemble every evening, to recite in common the Christian prayer, the Chapelet, and to listen to the reading of some pious book.

9. To all these exercises of piety shall be added works of charity, both spiritual and corporal : the care of the sick, visits' to prisoners. the work of the Propagation of the Faith and of St. Peter's Pence. The poor, the sick, orphans, and all the suffering members of Jesus Christ shall be induced to pray.

10. All persons consecrated to God shall at all hours, day and night, raise suppliant hands to Heaven, beseeching the Lord to pardon His people.

11. Every one must set his affairs in order aif he were about to die, shall make his will, shall pay his debts, make good all injuries done to his neighbor, forgive his enemies, and in short must seglect nothing with which he might reproach bimself at the hour of death.

12. But, that so many prayers may have their effect, it is needful that the taverns be well regulated; that excesses of intemperance, that all mjustice, fraud, usury, luxury of dress, and of pleasures, that all false oaths, blasphemies, imprecations and those other disorders which cry to Heaven for vengeance, should cease from amongst. us. May they soon disappear, so that the infinite

mercies of God may flow in torrents upon us ! . This is what We expect from thy powerful patronage Holy St. Joseph ; thou art all powerful with the heart of Jesus, Whose nursing father thou wast, and on that of Mary of whom thou wast the faithful guardian. Take then under thy special protection all this Diocese, which as well as the rest of this country is consecrated to thee. Preserve us from all those evil principles which are more to be dreaded than the Pest. or the Cholera. Make us lead an innocent life so that under thy protection it may pass on without danger. Fac nos innocuam, Joseph decurrere vitam; suque tuo semper tuta patrocinio. With the same goodness thou wilt protect the Hospital of Charity which in all confidence We dedicate to thy glorious patronage whose Feast We this day celebrate. It will prosper if thou art pleased to accept favorably this offering: for thou art the faithful servant whom the Lord has chosen as master of His family. Thus too wilt thou be greatly praised in this new Institution, that opens under thy auspices, and which by thy paternal care, will

peculiar position attracts the gaze of the whole universe, - on the other hand, We have had state of European society which, is everywhere

Alas ! the task of demoralising Christian nations is carried on with incredible activity; and one is really aghast and frightened at the hitherto unheard of efforts, made with a most deplorable success, to bring about forgetfulness of God, and of His divine religion.

This hellish work is done by secret societies which have succeeded in creeping in amongst all ranks of society, and have attained even the throne, with the idea of unseating God, were that possible, and of preventing the people from acknowledging Him as King of Kings. To attain this hateful enc, Freemasonry scatters with lavish hands its gold and silver; at its command are numerous journals, and poisonous books, which end it a powerful hand, and furnish it with potent means for spreading and maintaining itself in all

For it lays down as a principle, that the civil law should acknowledge neither God, nor His divine religion; or at all events that there should be no legal discrimination betwixt true religion and those improus sects which are but of human invention, and which can but lead men astray from the way of salvation. It pretends that the duties of Christianity may be violated with im. punity ; and that, no matter what may be spoken or written against religion, the State has no

Moreover it has the temerity to teach that the divine law should yield to public opinion; that human reason is as sure a guide as is the divine reason; and that where they differ, the latter should submit and give place to the former; that parents bave no rights over the education of their children ; that the worst of crimes are not matter of condemnation, when perpetrated for the good of the State; that man was created and placed in this world to enjoy here below, its pleasures, its riches, and the honors of the earth.

In those countries that have been laid waste by the impiety of the age, the Religious Orders are suppressed as dangerous, Festivals are abol-Murphy and Sheedy, the men arrested at ished as injurious to manual labor, the sacred and life everlasting."- Tobias, xii. secutores. Ecclesia.

3. The prayers and the Procession of St. Mark's Day, and the Rogation Days-baving from the beginning been instituted to stop the scourges of God's wrath, we will offer them with this especial intention ; and We invite all the Faithfur to assist thereat in large numbers, and with all the sentments of piety and religion.

4. In all churches in which the public offices are celebrated, and on the day judged most convenient, shall be suog the Votive Mass Pro vitancia mortalitate. In virtue of an Apostolic Indult, under date Hebruary 3rd, 1863, obtained to replace the Pontifical Benediction which sirkness prevented us from giving upon the occasion of Our return from the ceremony of the Canonisation of the Japanese martyrs, and St. Michael des Saiots, the faithful of either sex, who, having with contrition confessed their sins, and visited on the same day some parochial church, or church belonging to some Religious Community. shall therein for some time pray in the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff, shall gain a Plenary In dulgence, applicable to the holy souls in Purga-

tory.

5. There shall be held, on the day deemed most convenient, in every Parish, and in every Religious Community, a solemn procession in honor of the Bleised Virgin Mary, to beseech this glorious Mother of God to deign to approve herself the Help of Christians in these days of alarm. And to render her propitious, and favorable, the pious exercises of the Month of Mary, of the Archiconfrerie of Her Very Holy and immaculate Heart, and of the other Confraterni. ties established in Her honor shall be celebrated with redoubled fervor. The occasion is favorable for reviving the Rosary, the Scapulary, the Golden Crown, the Congregations, and other Associations which the Church has consecrated are not trapped, so that the stench from them for honoring the Immaculate Virgin.

tions of Piety, and at the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, as well as in the schools of the Christian Brothers, shall be said with the same intentiors a Pater and an Ave with the mutual solutation, Hail to Mary conceived without sin.

spread like the grain of mustard seed till it become a mighty tree.

The present Pastoral Letter shall be read in all churches in which the Public Office is celebrated, and in the Chapter of all Religious Communities, the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at Montreal under Our hand and seal and the countersign of Our Secretary, the Third Sunday after Easter, Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, this twenty-second of April, Eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

† IG. Bishóp of Montreal. By order of His Lordship, J. O. PARE, Canon Sec.

. We have been favored with, and requested to translate and publish a Pastoral Letter from His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, with regard to the subdivision of the Parish of Montreal, into two or more Parishes. It shall appear in our next.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH .- Drs. Girdwood and Rottot have presented their Report on the Sanitary condition of Montreal to the Board of Health, by whom it has been received, and its recommendations approved of. Whether the latter will be carried out is of course very doubtful.

The Medical officers msist upon the necessity of cleasiness, and recommend various improvements in the way of scavengering and removing filth from the streets. They insist also upon thorough drainage: but here alas, they can only point out the evil, and can suggest no remedy applicable in time.

The truth is that the whole system of drainage is radically defective, and until it be thoroughly reformed, Montreal can never be any thing but a most foul smelling and unhealthy city. The drains are in great part, composed of wood : they passes up and infects our streets and houses : and 6. At every assembly of the several Associa- most beastly of all, instead of being so constructed as to carry off the fith far below the City, they have been ingeniously contrived so as to deposit it in the river abreast of the Custom House, so that our noble river itself is poisoned, and rendered a source of pollution and pestilence. The the honor of our people. Let us greatly re- | Report before us insists upon this also: but alas!

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#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MAY 11, 1866.

## at is an evil for which this season there be can be no remedy.

The Report recommends also that a stop be put to the sale of second hand clothes in the markets ; that the stalls in the latter be purified ; that the abominable practice of selling for tood for human beings, the flesh of calves only a day old be put a stop to; that public slaughter houses be established; that the Police Stations be cleaned and ventilated; that all manufactures injurious to bealth be prohibited, or rendered innocuous in crowded localities. These, and many other wise recommendations do our Health Officers make; but there is one thing which they have not touched upon, though it is one of the most abominable nuisances in town-we mean the piggeries, with

the stench of which some districts are infested and rendered almost uninhabitable. It is true that the unclean beast fulfils to a certain extent the functions of the scavenger ; that it devours greedily the carrion, the ordure, the garbage, generally, with which many of the thoroughfares are choked; and so in one sense it renders the same services to the public that do rats, that do the turkey buzzards, and Adjutant birds in other parts of the world. But then these vermin and obscene fowls are not pleasant companions; and even their services as scavengers would be dearly paid, were we compelled to put up with their presence near our dwellings, and to inhale their fetid odors. If uncleanness be favorable to the propagation of Cholera, of Typhus, and of Leprosy, indeed of all other loathsome diseases, then most assuredly should we as much as possible avoid that animal which is the unclean beast par excellence ; which is, as it were, the incarnation of all uncleanness, and the immediate cause of much disease in the physical order, as it is the appropriate type or lively image of all mortal sin, or disease in the spiritual order.

We are at issue also with our Medical authorities-though it may seem most presumptuous on our part-on the question of the advantages of the use of alcoholic beverages during seasons of i epidemic. Given by order of, and under the eye of an experienced physician, they may in certain cases be necessary : but certainly as a general rule, he who abstains from them altogether wil have the best chance both of retaining his health and of recovering it if attacked. There are many who are only too glad of an excuse, or the semblance of an excuse to fall, or relapse into drinking habits : and though certainly we are not so fanatical as to condemn the use of wine and brandy by those who do not abuse them, we think that the best advice to give to those who, either from taste or principle, abstain in ordinary seasons therefrom, is to continue their abstinence during the Cholera season. Cleanliness, temperance, chastity, and above all a conscience void of offence towards God and man, are the best of prophylactics ; and far before Old Rije, Bourbon. or others of these vile poisons which, should Cholera visit us, will be foisted upon a credulous and easily tempted multitude, as a preservative against disease. Most sad would it be from every This is a striking fact no doubt ; but the Reviewer progress of St. Ann's Academy ; and he had no point of view, should an outbreak of Cholera, be accompanied by a revival of the drinking habits to which the exhortations of our Clergy, and the exercises of the late Jubilee, have given an almost in the form of demonology he assumes to be increfatal blow. For the rest, the dietary recommendations of our Health Officers recommend themselves to the reason of every man. Bad food, bad whether in respect of quality or quantity, is a most powerful ally of Cholera. All excess should be avoided : unripe or decaying fruits and vegetables should be eschewed: though in warm weather, perhaps there is no food so healthy as fruit and vegetables when they are perfectly ripe and fresh. Hot bread, or bread fresh from the baker's oven is much deprecated in the Report before us, which recommends also that the bakers be not allowed to sell any bread that has not been baked for 12 hours. "We urge" says Drs. Gudwood and Rottot "upon the Corporation the necessity of taking some step in this matter." These gentlemen also call attention to the foolish, or rather mischievous practice of poisoning dogs in the summer time. The animals he in the streets, and rot, and stink ; breeding swarms of carrion flies, which feeding on the rotten flesh become themselves means for the propagation of disease, and have in more than one instance caused a horrid death to those upon whom they have alighted, and stung. This poisoning of animals by the Police should, as the Report points out, be put a stop to, as a most dangerous practice : and dogs straying about without an owner should be shut up, and if not claimed within a reasonable time, destroyed in such a manner as not to generate a nuisance. Many other most excellent recemmendations are made by our efficient Health Officers, who we trust will be heartily supported not only by the members of the Corporation, but by the citizens generally.

Since the Second of this month, all cattle and ive stock exported from Canada to the United States have, by the Government of the latter, been subjected to a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem. There are rumors of another Reciprocity Treaty; in the meantime, Canadian producers must do their utmost to develop trade with the Lower Provinces, and Great Britain. For the dairy farmer the prospects are most encouraging, for butter and cheese are certain to command a high price in the market for a long time.

Mr. Pope, member of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island, is at present in Montreal.

Our Upper Canada exchanges do not speak in very flattering terms of the prospects of the coming harvest. In many parts of the West, much of the Fall-sown wheat has been winter killed, and serious apprehensions are entertained. It may however turn out that the farmers are crying out before they are burt.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-April 1866-Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We have, to commence with, the continuation of Sir Brooke Fossbrooke-part X1; a notice of Shrewsbury School; Memoirs of the Confederate War for Iudependence-part VIII; Miss Marjoribank's-part XIV; Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men, Women and Things in General-Part XXIII; A Comparison; Demonology at Home and Abroad; The Condition of the Government. Blackwood's political articles are often dreary, nor is the political article in the current number an exception. Cornelius Dowd is witty, as usual, but might be quite as much so were he less offensive to Catholics ; in whose ranks

-should the evil day of Revolution ever dawn, which God forbid, for England, England's aristocracy, and England's Queen-would be found, as in France in '92, the staunchest friends of order, legitimacy, liberty, authority and right. It is foolish then for Conservatives, amongst Protestants, wantonly to insult those who by principle must be the best Conservatives : whilst at the same time pandering to a low and vulgar spirit of Protestantism which is essentially destructive, and from which will come the blow, should that blow ever come, which will again overthrow both Church and Throne, as it has overthrown them once before. The article on Demonology treats a very interesting subject very drily. It points out the striking fact of the perfect identity be. twixt European and Asiatic, betwixt Christian Jewish and Pagan, betwixt modern and ancient, tenets with respect to the existence of evil spirits which do hold intercourse with mea, and which do interfere in mundane affairs. Always, every where; and by all has this belief been held ; its traditions are constant; the same to-day in North Wales, in the Highlands of Scotland, or the State of New York, as they were thousands of years ago in

the Revd. M. O'Farrell, and the Rev. F. Leclaire, the spiritual directors of the district, and accompanied by a large number of the clergy, and preceded by the St. Ann's Band, arrayed in their elegant green habiliments, proceeded to visit the St. Ann's lemale schools. Here' his Lordship and reverend guests were met by the Lady Superior, Madame Annunciation, and other Sis. ters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and conducted to a spacious hall, where the young ladies, whom he had just enrolled, and the rest of

the Society, awaited his coming. The appear ance of the distinguished visitant was greeted by the solemn strains of the Magnificat, chanted by the whole Society; after which the President, Miss M. J. Wilson, spoke a short address in

verse, thanking His Lordship for the high honor he had confered on them, condesending personally to enroll those young ladies ; and concluding by a request that his Lordship would insure the speedy growth of the Lily of Virtue which he had that day planted in their bosoms by watering its tender roots with the graces of his blessing. His Lordship then gave his benediction to the kneeling multitude, and made a few remarks expressive of his satisfaction at the glorious things he had seen and heard that day, and of the happiness that it afforded hum to know that the people of St. Ann's Congregation were not behind hand with their Catholic neighbors of the other sections of the City in piety or learning.

His Lordship then visited the St. Ann's Academy where he was received by the young ladies of that institution, singing the words of an appropriate and excellent song, styled "Welcome, Welcome." At the conclusion a duo was well executed on the piano by Miss M. J. Wilson and Miss E. Germain, followed by a very fine solo on the same instrument by Mise B. Farmer. This young lady afterwards delivered a brief poetical address, expressing the deep gratitude which she, in common with her other young lady friends of the academy, felt at the favour which his Lordship did them in gracing their humble Alma Mater with his august presence, showing thereby that the "little ones" were as much an object of his paternal love and solicitude as the big and great. The address ended by craving his Lordship's blessing, which he gave, observing at the same time, that he took a ively interest in the welfare of this Academy especially, since he might justly claim the honor of being the first with whom the idea of establishing such an institution in this locality primarily originated; for they might still remember his having expressed such a wish two years before, on occasion of a former visit to the St. Ann's female schools. He was glad to see that their zealous pastor, the Rev. M. O'Farrell, had so promptly and energetically acted upon his suggestion, and that he had erected an establish. ment which furnished the means of giving young ladies as finished an education, in every respect, as any of the Convents in Montreal. Yes, he

The Netley and the Minstrel, improved screw unarmoured gunboats of 60 horse power nominal, are ordered, the London Times of the 18th says, to be completed at Portsmouth as speedily as possible for service in North American waters. Two other gunboats of the same class as the Netley and -Minstrel are expected to be also commissioned, and form with them the nucleus of a strong squadron of small craft, the command of which rumour gives to Capt. H. Bargoyne, V. O., now commanding the turret sloop Vivera, - Gazette

In consequence of the light fall of snow and severe frosts during the winter, there were fears entertained that the grass crop of Lower Canada would be injured, but we are happy to learn from persons who ave been over a large portion of the Eastern Townships that such is not the case, in that portion of the country, at the least, a d the absence of snow was as remarkable there, as in any oter part of the province. There appears to be, in fact, a singular freedom from injury of meadows from the action of frost, and if the weather during May prove favourable there is promise of a large yield of bay. This is important for Lower Canada, as grazing is one of its shief agricultural interests .- Gazelle.

FELLING TREES BY FIRE.-The idea of burning down a tree six or eight reet in diameter, and solid and green, would have seemed to me as simply absurd and ridiculous. But the thing is done in Oregon. every day at a vast saving of time and labour. The operation is done in this wise : - A hole is hored into the tree horizontally, the nearer the centre the better. Then, directly under this hole another is bored, as an angle of elevation such that the holes meet to gether near the centre of the tree. A coal of fire, vith a little kindling, is introduced into the orifice, a draft, and the upper one performs the functions of a chimney. The heart of the tree is dry and contains a considerable quantity of pitch. and, when manipulated as i have already described, burns briskly. It is generally necessary to feed this fire with some fresh fuel from time to time. But one man can keep a large number of trees thus burning, and will get twenty or a bundred down thus much quicker and much easier than he could otherwise do. In a similiar manner, when the tree is down, it is cut into pieces by being burned in two. A hole is bored into the log from the top, and another from its side till they meet, as before described, when the perpendicular one acts as a flue, and the horizontal one acts as a draught. It often hannens that in burning a large tree into lengths for saw-logs, there is not more timber wasted than would result from chopping of the log with an axe.

PETROLEUM AT GASPE. - For some time past a Company have been at work at Gaspe Basin, boring for oil, with various prospects of success. Over year ago, oil of excellent quality was found, and the deeper they got the indications improved. The fol lowing extract from a letter dated Gaspe Basin, April 10th, 1866, shows that there is a good prospect of a flowing well :- 'Coal oil, we believe, has at last been struck by Connant, and both Campbell and himself believe a flowing well. The tools which were lost in the hole in December, were only got out after dark on Saturday night. Oil indications had been im proving lately, wherever they stained tools, and when they came out, a stream of gas, water and oil, came up, which still continues. They are now at work cleaning out the bottom of the hole, in which mud and some small pieces of the tools remain, and purpose, after boring a few hours longer, to get well into the stratum of the rock they are now just commencing on, to put down the tubes, and both seem fully of impression that they have a flowing well. It will take ten or twelve days to get the work done, when fully expect to advise oil to go into the tank.'--Beileville Intelligencer.

NOVA SCOTIA MINES .- The Chief Commissioner of Mines has presented his report for the financial year ending the 30th of September, 1865. Royalty was paid in the year upon 24,867 oz. of gold, an increase of 6,123oz. over the previous year. About 700 miners were at work throughout the year upon an average, and calculating the gold at only \$18,50c. per ounce, which is below its market value, the average yield per man was about \$2 10c. per working day, The result of the coal mining of the year was also very satisfactory. The total quantity of round and slack coal sold from the mines amounted to 652,854 tons, Egypt and Palestine, as they are to-day in China. would always feel interested in the success and 59,56? tons were exported to neighbouring colonies, an increase of 30 per cent. over the previous year. and 540 757 tons to other countries, principally the seems to be unable to perceive what it points to, reason to doubt but that it would continue to in Nova Scotia. The iron mines are comparatively **Juited States** were shipped to England.

EXTRAORDINARY LAND-SLIDE FROM THE HEIGHTE OF Sr. AUGUSTIS .- The road leading to the ruine of the old courch on the beach of St. Augustin, Portneuf, was blocked up, on Monday night week the length of about two acres, reaching from the bottom to within a quarter of an acre of the top of a hill.--This road between two hedges, bounded to the southwest by a high cape, being hollow, caused the slide to go with sinuosity of its course-the loose earth, large boulders and about twenty large trees filing up the space, causing the road to be perfectly impracticable. The trees slid down on their bed without being in any way deranged, and are now standing as perpendicular as if planted. The road, which was very steep, will have to change its direction, and run through the old burying ground.

## REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Waterville, E Swift, S2 ; Banger, Me. U. S. J Foley, \$1; Smith Falls, A W Wall, \$2; Ohester, Thomas Booth, \$2; Maxwell, P Seymour, \$4; Grenville, J Low, \$2; St Andrews, Rev J J Graham, \$2; Osha-wa, Mechanic's Institute, \$2; Kemptville, Rev. W Harty \$2; London, D McMillan, \$2; Mocrisburg, T McGinais, \$1; Wesport, D Foley, \$2; Pakenham, J Gorman, \$2; Danville, Rev L S A Masson, 2; Papiceauville, E Joubart, S1; Alexandria H McDonald, \$2; St Andrews, D McDonald (Hughey), S1; Park Hill, M. Morris, \$2; St Felix de Valois, E Asselin, \$2; Valleyfield, Uwen O'Rielly, \$2; River Beaudette, L McLaughlin, \$3; L'Acadie, E Dunne, \$4; St Athanase, T Dunne, \$4; St Barnabe, Rev J O A Desnoyers, \$2; St Ocsaire, J Desnoyers, \$1; Sandwich, Rev F Marseille, S2; Barrie, Rev G R Northgraves, \$4; Roxborough, A R McDonald, \$2; Athelstan. J Durnin, \$2; Merigomish Island, NSJ Ma Gregor, \$2; Alexandria, Major & McDonald, \$2; 5t Sylvester, flev G V Drolet, S10; Sheen, W Darcy, \$2; River Desert, M Moore, \$2; St Raphaels, Angus McDonell \$2; Aylmer, J Obristian, \$2; Bat hurst, Rev M Molloy, Se; Egunville Rov M Syrns \$2; D McGrath, 2; Birmingham, E McLaughlin, \$2; Glennevis, Neil B McDonald, \$2; St Johas T Ma guire, \$2.

Per J Killorne, Seaforth,-Self S2 ; W Flannery, \$1; D Gasey, S2

Per J McGuiro, Cobourg -T Gillies, \$2; H Oabilly, Per Rev T J Dowling, Paris-D Skelly, \$6.

Per P Lynch, Allumette Island-A Whelan, \$3 ; M

Donellon, \$2; J T Ooghlan, \$1. Per E McCormick, Peterboro-J Quinlan, S1 ; J

Doras, Otonabee, S1; J W Fanning, Sslwyn, S1.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 7, 1866.

Flour-Pollards, \$4,50 to \$4,75 ; Middlings, \$5,25 \$5,50; Fine, \$5,60 to \$5,25; Super., No. 2 \$6,35 to Superfine \$6.00 to \$6.80; Fancy \$7.25 to \$6.50: Extra, \$8,25 to \$8,50 ; Superior Extra \$9,00 to \$7.75 \$9,50; Bag Flour, \$3,65 to \$3,80 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 12c to 13c.

Tailow per lb, 00c to 00c.

Butter, per 1b. - Medium Dairy, 193 to 20c; choice do. 23c to 28c.

Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$25,00 to \$00,00; Prime Mess, \$00 to \$00,00; Prime, \$19,00 to \$00,00 Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,50 to \$4,85:

Wheat-U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.37. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at 55.874

| marca her roo inst titer tot        | a'ar 200'a 11 10 20'00   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Seconds, \$5,55 to \$6,50 ; First 1 | Pearla, \$7,25 to \$7,50 |
| Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.          | \$10,00 to \$11,00       |
| Beef, live, per 100 lbs             | 7,00 to 9,00             |
| Sheep, each,                        |                          |
| Lamb,                               | 3,00 to 4,00             |
| Oalves, each,                       | \$6.00 to \$8.00         |

| MONTREAL RETAIL              | MARK    |   |
|------------------------------|---------|---|
| -                            |         | May 2, 1866                             |
| ·                            |         | 8, d. 8. d.                             |
| Flour, country, per quintal, |         | 17 0 to 17 6                            |
| Oatmeal, do                  |         | 11 0 to 11 6                            |
| Indian Meal, do              |         | 8 6 to 9 Q                              |
| Wheat, per min.,             |         | 0 0 to 0 0                              |
| Barley, do , per 59 lbs      |         | 34 to 36                                |
| Peas, do.                    |         | 4 0 to 4 6                              |
| Osts, do.                    |         | 1 10 to 2 0                             |
| Butter, fresh, por 1b.       |         | 1 6 to 1 9                              |
| Do, salt do                  |         | 1 1 10 1 2                              |
| Beans, small white, per min  |         | 0 0 to 0 or                             |
| Potatoes, per bag            |         | 3 3 to 3 6                              |
| Onions, per minot,           |         | 4 0 to 0 0                              |
| Beef, per 1b                 |         | 0 71to 0 9                              |
| Pork, do                     |         | 0 7 to 0 8                              |
| Mutton do                    |         | 0 6 to 0 9                              |
| Lamb, per quarter            |         |   |
| Lard, per lu                 | ••••    |   |
| Eggs, fresh, per dozen       |         |   |
| Apples, per bri              | * * * * | ~ |
| Hav, per 100 bundles,        | ••••    | \$2,00 to \$4,00                        |
| Straw                        | ••••    | \$5,00 to \$6,50                        |
|                              |         | \$2,00 to \$3,35                        |
| Flax Seed                    |         | 8 6 to 9 0                              |
| Timothy Secd,                | • • • • | 10 0 to 12 0                            |
| Turkeys, per couple          |         | 8 9 to 15 0                             |
|                              |         |   |

The many friends of the Rev. Mr. Chisholm lately attached to the St. Patrick's Church of this City, will be well pleased to learn that their friend and esteemed pastor has arrived in safety and in good health at Halifax.

Another fatal case of Cholera has been reported as having occurred at New York.

So be it - but what better grounds are there for Notre Dame. belief in the supernatural?

ST. ANN'S CHURCH .- A most interesting ceremony took place in this Crurch last Sunday, on the occasion of the enrollment of some young ladies in the Society of the Children of Mary. His Lordship Mgr. Bourget Bishop of Montreal, assisted by two deacons, officiated. The choir, under the direction of their new and talented organist J.R. Beerage, sung a pretty musical mass, and the St. Ann's Band played some very effective pieces during the Service. The high Altar, and its surroundings, presented a most picturesque coup d'ocil from a distance with its variegated Roman lights and waxen candles, twinkling and gleaming in the midst of beautiful flowers, interspersed here and there in rich but tasteful profusion ; the general effect being heightened by the many youthful lady aspirants, who filled the foreground of the picture, looking, as they knelt in rows before the rails of the sanctuary, like so many beings of a supernatural sphere,-so pleasing and nymph-like did they annear in their white dresses, gay dangling wreaths and delicate figures, indistinctly seen through the light gauze veils which descended from their garlanded brows and hung in graceful folds around their persons.

The Bishop, dressed out in full canonicals, proceeded to the interesting ceremony, for which he had specialy assisted—the solemn and format reception of the uncommonly large number of sixty-five new members into the society of the Children.of.Mary. We may as well state in passing that that society, organized a short time ago, at the instance of the Revd. M. O'Farrell, charged from the Beauharnois Jail for orimping, was by the amiable and pious Sisters of Notre Dame, Montreal Gazette. attached to the St. Ann's female schools, has continued to make wonderful progress up to this date-thanks to the endeavors of these noble ladies-counting, as it does, nigh on 300 menbers, at the present period.

After Grand Mass, his Lordship, attended by tended for the lakes.

or what this quod semper, quod ubique, quod flourish, as it had done heretofore, under the able unimportant as yet, but about 1,500 tons of bar iron omnibus, really establishes. The preternatural) management and superintendence of its Lady Superior, Madame Annunciation, and the learned dible, impossible, and all belief in it a superstition. and enlightened Sisters of the Congregation of distinguishing himself. On Friday last he met one

His Lordship was then conducted to his carriage, and drove off amidst the soul-stirring stratus of St. Ann's Band, which was in readiness out side to receive him. And thus ended a day long to be remembered in the hearts and minds of a loving people.-Com.

## ST. PATRION'S BENEVOLENT SODIETY.

At a meeting of the above Society, held on Thurs. day Evening last, 3rd inst., the following Officehearers were elected for the ensuing six months President-Myles Murphy re-elected. 1st Vice President-William Salmon. 2nd Vice President-Louis Hughes, re-elected. Secretary-Daniel Harvey, re-elected. Assistant Secretary-Patrick Newall. Tressurer - Thomas Jones, re-elected. Collecting Sec. - Samuel Cross, do. Assistant. Col Sec. - James Murphy, do. Grand Marshall-John Lawlor. Assistant Marshlals-Michael Clune, and Samuel Gorman.

COMMITTER OF ENGUIRY.

- St. Ann's Word Arthur Jones, John Rogers, John Ryan, and John Rourke. St. Antoine Ward-James Tolland, James Moore.
- and Ross McCaba. St. Lawrence Ward-Daniel Carroll, and Thomas Norton.
- St. Louis Ward-Francis Fitzgerald, and Andrew Parcell.
- St. Mary's Ward-John Tysdale.
- West Ward-John Norris. Centre Ward-Thomas Bowes.

By the Report of the Treasurer submitted at this meeting it appears that the sum of \$708.35 has been paid during the last six months for the support of widows Orphans and sick members belonging to the

We learn, by special telegram from Ottaws, that he Canadian Parliament will be summoned for despatch of business at Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 8th of

COMMITTED. - On Saturday Joseph Paschal Faulkner, ex M.P.P. for Hochelaga and recently discommitted for examination on a charge of of forgery.

The British fleet on the North American station is ab at to be relaforced by the Jason, 17 gaus, 1,711 tons and 277 men; and the Barracouta, 6 guns and. recently fitting out at Devonport and seem to be in most devoted affection. May his soul rest in peace tended for the lakes.

THE BE MAYOR OF LONDON AGAIN IN TROUBLE.-Mr. Cornish, ex-Mayor of London, has again been Mr. Boniface in a seloon, and accused him of applying certain uncomplimentary epithets to him in connection with the last Municipal election. Mr. Boniface pleaded guilty, whereupon Mr. Cornish promptly blackened both his eyes. Both were soon rooling on the floor, Boniface being uppermost,and he described as 'heavy man.' The report says that Cornish then tried to get the portly man's head in his mouth, but had not accomplished that pleasant little feat when friends interfered. A warrant, signed by Alderman McBride, was then taken out by Mr. Boniface against Mr. Cornish, whereat the ire of the latter was incited in regard to the Alderman, whom he called upon and 'punished,' Flually the bellicose ex-Mayor was secured, after a severe struggle and placed in the lock-up. Whilst in the station he smashed everything within his reach, destroying nearly every pane of glass in the building.

At Ottawa, Mr. Hedge, an employee in the Re. ceiver General's Department, has been missing for the past few days, under circumstances leading to the belief that he has met his death by drowning. The old man went out fishing towards the close of the last week, and though the boat which he bired for the purpose has been recovered, he has neither been seen nor heard of.

## Died.

In this City on Tuesday the 2nd inst, Margaret eldest daughter of Patrick Prior, aged eight years and ten months. May her soul rest in peaco.

In this city, on the 6th inst., Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Joseph McCaffrey, aged 18 months.

In Prescott, on the 21st ult, Timothy Buckly, Esq., Merchant, at the advanced age of 84 years.

Deceased was born in Liscarrol, County of Cork Ireland, in 1782, and emigrated to Canada in 1825. For over 40 years he was a resident of Prescott where he conducted a successful mercantile business and reared a large and respectable family. He is much regretted by his fellow citizens, who testified their respect by their suspension of business during the funeral, which they attended in large numbers, notwithstauding the extreme inclemency of the weather. He was a devoted member of the R. Catholic Church, was honest and upright, and bore an irreproachable character. His term of life extended far beyond the usual period allotted to man. He was an affectionate husband, a fond father, and a true. friend. Many who have cause to cherish his memory with heart felt gratitude, can bear testimony to his kindness of heart. His great experience and naturally sound judgment caused bis advice to be much sought after by old and young; and it was always cheerfully given.

As a business man his loss will be felt in the community, whilst in his home of which he was the pride and honor, his death will, not only be mourned but 175 men. The Britomart and another gunboat were bis memory will be cherished with the fondest and

## FOUND,

ON Alexander Street, last Sunday, Cih instant, a BROOCH. The owner can have it by calling at this office, and paying for this advertisement

## COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

#### KINGSTON, C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Re E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mist 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 wi 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 hal yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$3.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep mber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st 1861.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Orsig and St. Lawrence Streets .- W. Dalton respectfully inorms 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 Month ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nar, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Oriminal Zeitung, Oonrrier des Etats Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story; Comic and Illubtrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorest's Faskion Book, Leslie's Magnzine, Godey's Lady's Boo, and Harper's Magazine. - Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True, Wit ness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation ale, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le Defricheur -The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Mpsic Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptionsseceived for Newspapers and Magaziner

Society. June next.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE MAY 1', 1866.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE. 263

Section.

6

The Constitutionnel publishes an article signed by M. Paulia Limayrac, in which the position of the Anatro Prussian dispute is examined. The writer is of opinion that the alarm which prevails is unnecessarily exaggerated, and reminds the public that the Government of the Emperor has proclaimed and has adhered to strict neutrality in the matter, giving no encouragement to warlike ideas on the part of either disputant. Nothing that has been said or done by the Emperor's Government warrants a belief that it would witness the commencement of hostilities with other sentiments than those which it invariably professed at the Conference of London and elsewhere. After pointing out the various efforts that are being made to prevent war, the articles concludes thus :---

"The situation, therefore, is not desperate. At all events it is not for France especially of a nature to justify the slarms which have been propagated. It is not worthy of a great country to assume such a position of fright, and thus to jeopardise all interests by ories of ' Sauve qui peut.' More confidence and greater calmass would be more becoming in France where should not be forgotten the wisdom and the moderation which in all European crises have been manifested by the Sovereign who for 18 years has presided over her destinies.'

In spite of the article in the Constitutionuel, penple will. I fear, persist in thinking that the solution of the conflict between the two German Powers is to be sought for in Paris rather than in Berlin or Vienna; that the peace of Europe dapends on the part the French Government is disposed to take; and that the uncertainty of the Continental Powers on that point is the great, if not the only chance in favor of M. Bismark. They will, I suspect, persist in still thinking that one word from the Emperor, promptly and unequivocally spoken, would disconcert M. Bismark, and put an end once for all to his intrigues. If the Emperor be sincere in his desire for peace, he should declare that, far from seeking to profit by the embarrassments of Germany, he will give her his disinterested support in her opposition to the aggressions of Prussis, and that he will not countenance any ally or friend of his who may think proper to embark in adventures of the kind. Such a declaration would, indeed, discipate alarm, and restore the confidence which has been so seriously disturbed.

A few days ago the Emperor of the French told a member of the diplomatic body that he does not believe there will be a war qetween Austria and Prussia, 'because the stakes (ieu) are so very large? The French Government is strongly opposed to the policy of Count Bismark in Germany, it being of opinion that the balance of power in Europe will be seriously disturbed should Prussia succeed in carrying out her plan for subordinating, or rather subjugating, the North German States. From an excellent source I learn that the Emperor Napoleon has plainly told the King of Italy that if he should thick fit to join the King of Prussia in an attack on Austria it will be at his hwn risk and peril.

A financier of much renown made a laudable attempt to get at something from the Emperor an evening or two ago in a short conversation they had together in a seloon of the Tuileries. The Emperor gave him the opportunity he long desired by asking him what was the news of the day. The man of capital said that the news was, indeed, discouraging -the prospect was gloomy -speculation of every Bort suffering and likely to suffer more-public se-curities of all sorts ruiuously low, and likely to be worse-and all was owing to the madness of the two great German Powers. The Emperor expressed his regret that matters should be so ; but hoped that panic was only temporary, and that affairs would get round agaia; ' but you may be sure, Monsieur, that in any case I will not move the tip of my finger in this German quarrel; they must fight it out themselves; France, you know, is neutral.' 'Ab ! Sire, all that is very good, but one word from your Majesty would prevent war; neither Prussia nor Austria would persist if you spoke, and France would be relieved from her auxiety. One word, Sire-' The Emperor looked fixedly for a moment at his interlocutor, smiled, stroked his moustache, said Que voulez rous?" and turned to talk with some one standing near. Those three words may signify nothing at all . or they may be as full of meaning terer of them will do nothing to mean that the prevent a conflict between Prussia and Austria; that, whichever party gains, he will not be a loser; that M. Bismarck knows well how far he may go without interference from France, and that the price of that interference is already settled. It is announced that Marshal Niel, who commands one of the great military divisions of France, has been in Paris for some time, incognito, and has had several interviews with the Emperor. The inference drawn from this is, that if war break out between Prussis and Austria a corps of observation would be formed on the Rhine, and that Marshal Niel would have the command of it. You may not have forgotten that it was Marshall Niel who was sent to Turin some months before the commencement of the Italian war to demand the hand of the Princess Clotilde for Prince Napoleon, the other object of his mission being to prepare with the Piedmontese Government for the great events that were then ex pectd.

with what result. We should be by no means astonished were this campaign a failure. We must not judge of England by our own political standard. That which is uppermost in our thoughts is equality the rights of man, general principles, abstract justice. But what the English ask, above all, is whether the State is happy and prosperous, and whether the in novations proposed to be carried out are not likely to endanger that prosperity. Be that as it may, the Ministry appear to be menaced, and, what is more, their fall would not simplify the question. Whatever be the party called to power, it will find before it the same formidable, we were about to say the same impossible task-namely, the framing such a Bill of Reform as shall satisfy at once the Radical tendencies of the minority and the Conservative mistrust of the majority-shall make concessions to the American principle without seeming to impair British institutions

The Paris correspondent of the Times says :- A writer who declares that he spent some hours in Stephens's company a few evenings ago ' at the house of an illustrious Academician, who desired to surprise his guests by the presence of one who at this moment causes such disquiet to the English Government,' thus relates his impressions. He says :--

'The evening I saw him he was elegantly dressed, observing throughout a modest demeanour ; waiting to be addressed before speaking thany one, and answering all questions put to him in a simple and pathral manner. When asked for details as to his arrest, his imprisonment, and his plans, he said : - ' My arrest took place because I wished it. For many hours I knew that the police were on my traces, and it was my pleasure to be arrested in order to prove that I could escape with the greatest ease. While in prison I was treated with the utmost regard I wanted for nothing, and in this respect I cannot too highly praise the Euglish Government. But it was absolutely necessary to depart. I had expressed my desire to do so to a person of whom I was sure, with whom an unexpected circumstance put me in communication, and the prison doors, so to speak, stood open before me. I don't know whether any one meant to stop me, but around me I saw only accomplices.' 'But once out of prison,' observed a listener, how did you manage to leave Ireland ?' 'Once out of prison I fied to the country. Money and a revolver were given me. I then heard that a reward of £40,000 was offered for me, and that any ons who discovered me was to bring me to Dublin, dead or alive. I remained up to the time of my getting on board ship in the country, living during the day in a hut, and going out at night to reach another. In every place where I took refnge I was well known. Indeed I was expected there. Notwithstanding the large sum offered by the Irish Government for my apprehension, nobody ventured to inform against me; and this single fact proves that Ireland was at my disposal.' 'And now what are your plans ?' 'I am going to America for an army of 250,000 men who are expecting me, and I will return with them to deliver Ireiand, my country, from the British yoke."

At the Annual meeting of the Societe de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Francais, the object of which is the publication of original documents relating to the rise and progress of Protestantism in France, M. Guizot, as honorary president made a spee h, in which he deplored the recent dissensions which had broken out in the Reformed Church of Paris. He declared his attachment to religious liberty, on con-dition that that liberty was not turned against between the parties calling themselves Orthodox and Liberals. He contented that the belief in the supernatural, and in the interposition of Divine Providence in the affairs of this world, was the very foundation and root of the Protestant religion. Political and liberal convictions, however sincere they may be, could never, he said, offer an example of devotedness and perseverance such as religious faith has given to the world. It is to the belief in supernatural dogmas that must be attributed the invincible and lasting power of the Ohurch. While exhorting the faithful to largeness of mind and gentleness of heart, he maintained the principle that where faults were committed it was very wrong to slur them over and forget them; they should be pointed out in order to prevent their relaguion is I believe, yet come to by the but it is understood that if it be not ratified the Consistory will resign.

here in two or three days; but there seems no doubt arm should also be the first to restore her military that Admiral Vacca's squadron is gone to Toranic, which at this moment can hardly be taken for suything but a demonstration. That a treaty of alliance has as yet been cuncluded between Prussis and Italy may be safely denied, but that it soon would be made, were war to break out in Germany, is scarcely doubtful. It is puerile to attempt to make light of General Govone's visit to Berlin at a time like this. It was, on the contrary, a most significant demonstration. The papers to day annutnce Govone's retarn to Turin, but the shortness of his stay in the Prussian capital would not do away with its importance. Perhaps, the Italian Government perceives that its demonstrations have been rather too hasty, and have served only lower its credit. - Times Cor.

Rous.-An address, signed by 400 Frenchmen, has been presented to the Pope by the Duke de Roban.

His Holiness, in reply, expressed his gratitudo for the assistance so constantly rendered by France to the Holy See, and referred in eulogistic terms to the speeches recently delivered by the Emperor Napoleon at the opening of the French Chambers, and on receiving their replies to the Speech from the Throne.

It appears that for some time past, recruits have been coming in at the rate of about 50 a day, and that the whole of the new levies, including the Antibes legion, by this time amount to 6,000 men. Of the old Papal troops about the same number is said to remain, so that the total force is not much short of 12,000 men. Among the new levies are a considerable number of yoang men of good families, from France, Belgiam, &c., who are content to serve in the ranks as private soldiers for the sake of their religion and of the temporal power of the Pontiff.

EASTER AT ROME .-- Rome, April 3 .-- Raster Sunday passed, and the ecclesiastical ceremonies, which have drawn together unusual multidues, are now matters of history. No novelty marked them : but the interest which was felt in them was intense, as well by the curious as by those whose hopes or apprehensions overleap probabilities, and imagine that 1867 will not see the same gorgeous pageantry. As early as 6 o'clock carriages full of ladies. with black veils over their beads, were driving down to St. Peter's, and the stream flowed incessantly all the morning. For myself, who have parted and struggled like all others in my time, I started about 11 o'clock, anxious only to hear the silver trumpets and see the imparting of the benediction. The whole line of route was impeded by French chasseurs, artillery, and infantry, themselves marching down to share the blessing and guard the city. Every here and there as we passed along bodies of infantry filed off and filled up the equares, so that no weak point was left behind. Un St. Angelo floated the French and Pontifical flags in amiable duality, and a fresh accession of the protectors there swelled the ranks of the advancing army, so that on arriving in the Piazza of St. Peter all the disposable French force was on the ground, which they occupied conjointly with the Pontifical troops. An immense crowd fringed the military, windows were already filled, the tops of the corridors which open and stretch out on either side of the church had their occupants as well, and no easy matter was it to penetrate into the body of the building, where was assembled the largest concourse of persons I have witnessed on a similar occasion for faith. He went over some of the points in dispute | 20 years. Great numbers, like myself, clustered round one of the entrances, to be ready for the rush, when the silver trumpets had sounded. Then the illusion was destroyed by the rude struggle to get out. On tiptoe hundreds stood ready for the start, and almost before those sweet notes had died away, there was a run and a rush to secure good places for seeing the benediction. Full an hour passed away, however, before this grand spectacle was exhibited during which interval the crowd continually increased As soon as High Mass was finished, thousands thron. ged out of the church, and then the Papal procession each individual clothed in the gay and splendid ha-biliments of Easter, emerged and ascended the 'Scala Regia,' pausing every now and then, however, - can nons and bishops and cardinals-to turn round and gaze downward and through the long corridor on currence. At the meeting, which was numerously the mass of human beings which extended far as the attended, were present the Pastors MM Coquerel and eye could see to the Ponte St. Angelo. Meanwaile Martin Paschoud, who were the immediate cause of the great bell of St. Peter's announced the approach as Lord Barleigh's shake of the head. They may the dissensions to which M. Guizot alluded. No of the Vicar of Christ; there was the most profound silence, and then a few the buzz of Public Worship as to the dismission of M. Paschoud, multitude of voices, the shouts of officers to their troops, and the sound of the trumpets told that Pins IX. had taken his place in the balcony from which he and his predecessors had so often blessed the City and the World. A scene of marvellous grandeur it was, and yet one marked by contradictions. Full 80.000 faces gazed upwards on one venerable old man who, though physically weak, controls the minds of millions, and hold empires in continual agitation. Below were swords and bayonets and canuons - above were the Crosier and the Cross ; below were brilliant uniforms and men of war on foot and on horseback -above were priests of Christ and the representative of the Prince of Peace himself. Raised aloft in his chair of state the Pope recited a prayer, and in so clear a voice that not a tone was lost; then, stretching forth his arms as if to embrace the multitude, he gradually withdrew them, clasped them in the attitude of silent prayer, and finally bestowed his benediction on the City and the World. The cannon of St. Angelo announced the fact; cannon from other points repeated it; one after another they thundered away, while all the bells in Rome chimed in and swelled the general chorus. The day terminated with that magic spectacle the brilliancy and fairy beauty of which no political or religious feeling can mar. Standing on Monte Pincio, for instance, there is soon after Ave Maria a sudden burst of light, and by some in risible architect a temple rises in the heavens, the cupola of such exquisite proportions that the mere beauty of its form attracts and fixes the eye ; but then also it is radiant with and formed of light. Once, twice it changes, and then at the sound of the great bell the silver is changed for the gold. It is imost too beautiful; as an italian would say, and often as I have seen it I joined in the involuntary ex clamations of wonder which burst from the crowds about me. And so terminated the Easter of 1866 in Rome .- Times Cor.

political life. Moreover, M. Bright has opened a may or may not be truth in the statement that a that Prussis should desist from military preparations; shower for the same purpose, The moisture coming campaign of popular agitation, and we shall see council of the principal Italian Generals is to be held It points out that Austria having been the first to up on the dry earth produces a moderate heat white establishment to a peace footing.

The Vienna papers assert that Queen Victoria has addreased's letter to Count Mensdorff, in which Her Majesty expresses her high approval of the attitude maintained by the Austrian Government in its dispute with Prassie.

A telegram raceived here from Silesia states that the Prussian military preparations in that province continue.

PARts, 21st.-A telegram received here from Vienna con rms the news that Austria, in replying to the Prussian note of, the 15th, has submitted propositions for mutual disarmament. The proposals are as follows : Austria and Prussia shall each restore their military establishments to the status quo which existed prior to the late defensive measures ; that the 22th of April be the date for the mutual disarmament, Austria consents to disarm on that day and is even willing that Prussia should disarm only on the 26th. The Austrian proposition is said to have been communicated to London, where it has been cordially approved.

## RUBSIA.

Sr. PETERSBURG, April 16. - An abortive attempt has been made against the life of the Emperor of Russia. At four colock this evening, as the Ozar was entering his carriage after a promenade in the Summer Garden, a pistol shot was fired at bim by a stranger, but without taking effect. His Mejeety is univjured. The perpetrator of this outrage has been arrested and brought before the Tribunal of Police.

IN SHARON OF A RETAIL STORE. - A green appearing genius, on his first visit to Boston, observed a sign over a store thus, 'Wholesale and Retail Store' He worked his way through the crowd of ladies until he faced one of the clerks, who was exhibiting some articles to a young lady, when he broke out with-

- ' Say, Mister, who's boss here ?'
- 'The proprietor has just stepped out, sir.'
- Well, is this a retail shop? 'Yes, sir, a wholesale and retail store.'
- 'Guess you understand your trade.'
- O yes,' replied the clerk wrapping up a bundle for his lady customer, ' what can I do for you ?'
- "Well, as the cold weather is coming on I thought I might as well come and give you a job.'
- 'I don't understand you, sir,' replied the clerk ; who began to think that the fellow was in the wrong box.
  - 'Zactly so; well I'll tell you,'

'Explain what you mean my friend,' said the clerk, as he saw him produce a bundle from under his coat.

- Well as I said before the cold weather's coming on, I thought I might as well be fixen' for it. Come mighty near freezin' tother winter, tell ye I did : but
- 'I hope you will tell me what you want, so that I may serve you.'

'Certainly, squire, certainly ; I always do business in a hurry, and just as quick as the old master will let you, I want you to retail these old shirts; Let em come down about the knees, kase I don't wear drawers.

The effect may be imagined, but as novelists say, can't be described. The loud burst of laughter which followed served to convince the poor fellow he had committed himself, and his long legs were put in mo ion for the door.

ANIODOTHS OF JUDGES.-Lord Mansfield, the prince of coultsey, was in the habit of reading news papers and answaring letters in court. Lord Eldon did so too; add Lord Abinger would do it ostentatiously and offensively to mark his contempt for the advocate. Lord Clare, who had a life long feud with Ourran, beginning with a duel, once brought a New-foundland dog into court, and gave it his exclusive attention whilst Ourran was speaking. The counsel paused. 'Proceed, Mr. Curran-pray proceed, said the Lord Chancellor, looking up, with his hand on the head of his cauine companion. 'I will proceed, my Lord, when your lordships have concluded your consultation. Anecdotes abound of Chief Justice Willis's gallan-

up on the dry earth produces a moderate heat, which soon causes the mushroom to appear in every part of the bed in such abundance as even to provent each. other's growth This mould being kept warm by the glasses and properly watered, the mushrooms will continue to spring till frosts of winten-prevent their. further growth.

1.4 1.5

19.10

THE BONNS OF THE BOURBONS .- 'No man,' says the Koran, 'knows the spot on earth where his grays shall be made.' The Bourbons thought they hney, but, like meaner folks, they were out of their reckoning; so far, at least, as related to their final place of sepalture. In vain they built themselves a mighty mausoloum. For eleven hundred years the abbey church consecrated to St. Denis held the bones of Capets, Carlovingians, and the descendants of the good king Dagobert, but the revolutionary storms of 1792 swept away all before it and scattered these and all the other relics till then held sacred. There are faw events of that terrible time more completely demonstrating the subversion of the royalty which had endured so long, than the decrees of the convention of the 6th of August, 1792, six months after the erecution of Louis XVI., which sent the rabid populatin of Paris trooping to St. Denis to obliterate the recollection of the kings of France, by destroyieg their very tombs and burying their remains in the common fosse. In the tombs of hollowed stones of the earlier monarchs very little worth notice was found. In that of King Pepin there was a small quantity of gold wire, nothing more, but each coffin bore the simple inscription of the name of its inmate on a leaden plate, and the greater part of these plates were much oxydized, and in a very bad condition. so that the names were, in many cases, nearly illegible. The plates however, were not wanted for preservation, but, together with the leaden coffins of Philippe le Hardi and Isabella of Arragon and the leaden r of of the abbey church, were taken to the hotel de Ville of Paris, and there melted down and cast into musket balls. The most remarkable object discovered was a silver seal, of agive form, belonging to Constance of Oastile, the second wife of Louis the Seventh, who died in 1100. It weighed three ounces and a half, and, silver money being out of fashion, was not converted into either cash or bullet, but found its way to the municipal stronghold, and way thence transferred to the cabinet of antiquities of the National (not the Imperial) Library. Though only three days' labor were actually bestowed, the work of demolition was from various causes, suspended from August till October, but on the 12th of that month it was resumed, and with renewed vigor the destroyers forced their way into the vaults of the Bourbons.

The first coffin they met with was one which might have demanded forbearance, had there been any forbearing spirit in the midst of so much unballowed ruffianism; it was that of Henry Quatre ? His body was in a good state of preservation, and his fratures were perfectly recognizable; the winding sheet by which he was enveloped was also in good condition. For two days his remains were exposed to public view, and then they were remorselessly cast into the yawning trench which awaited them. The same fate awaited the bones of Louis the Thirteenth and his descendants. The first named monarch was recognized by his moustuches, and Louis the Fourteenth by his prominent features, but his face-that face which had received so much adoration in his lifetime, was now black as ink. To this complexion had it come at lust ! The bodies of his immadiate jamily, and especially that of the Grand Dauphinob, grandieur ! - were in a state of liquid purefaction. The hearts of some of the princes were found under the coffins, encased in lead, with enamelled inscriptions; the lead was carefully taken away; the withered hearts were tossed with howls and execrations into the common fosse. On the fifth day, after having taken all the bodies which were regularly interred in the royal vauit, the depredators came, at the further end, to another coffin placed on a stone bench about two feet from the ground, in a recess formed in the thickness of the wall. The situation of the coffin showed that it was that of the last king who had died, which always occupied the recess in question till his successor came to replace him. In this instance, the successor never same. As if open day were necessary for fully satisfying the vengeance of the revolutionary mob, eager to wreck their brutal fury on the Bourbons in the person of one called . Le try, not to say profligacy, which we cannot venture bien aime,' the coffin of Louis the Fifteenth was to produce : and Boswell reports a conversation with dragged from the crypt to the trench and there opened. The body taken out of its leaden case, and swathed like a mummy, appeared to be good in preservation ; but the instant the bandages were removed the royal corpse took its revenge on the surrounding multitude. It was, as might have been erpected, considering the disease of which the profligate king died, in a state of the direat putrefaction, and from the loathsome carcase came so permicious an odor that all present fled from it in dismay. At length in order that the Jacobin body snatchers might complete their purpose, recourse was had to the firing of muskets and burning of gunpowder to purify the air, and when the fumigation had lasted long enough, the blackened fragments of royalty were buried into the pit on a bed of quicklime-somewhat different from that of the sumptuous couch of Vermilles !-and quickly concealed from the human senses - All the Vear Round

The Opinion Nationale has been visited with a second uvertissement for an article on the Strasbourg election, where M. Laboulays is the opposition candidate against M de Bussierre, who has the benefit of official patronage. The article contains the following sentance :--

· France has for 15 years given credit to the Government; she now claims payment of the debt, that is, liberty; for the contradiction which exists between the Constitution, which proclaims all liberties, and the laws, which suppress it for the sake of the public safety, should be made to disappear."

The Minister of the Interior declares that such allegations are a violent attack on the Constitution established by the free suffrages of the people ; that they musrepresent and caluminate the political institutions of France and the laws of the State ; and imputations so lying,' at the moment when the ballot is about to open, are an attack on the liberty and good faith of the electors. For these reasons the Opinion Nationale is warned a second time, and the Parfect of Police charged with seeing to the execution of the order. This, together with the tone of the Government press, seems to show that the Go verament begins to be seriously apprehensive of the defeat of its candidate.

The following is the concluding passage of an article in the Temps on the Reform sgitation in England :---

It is certain that the Ministry have not exhibited much ability in this matter. Their position was difficult; their own belief in the necessity of Reform besitating; and, instead of a great measure, instead of a bold and comprehensive Bill which should embrace the whole question, conciliate all parties, and satisfy for a long time democratic aspirations, they have presented one framed so as to offend the small-est number of persons possible. The Ministry have been wanting in authority. Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone have not shown the qualities of statesmen in this conjucture, and this is precisely what deliberative assemblies scarcely ever pardon. Hence the chaky condition of the Ministry. It must not be thought, however, that all the fault is to be imputed to the Ministry, for their task was not an easy one. The House of Commons is, as we have before said, hostile to any measure of reform. The electoral body are of the same way of thinking as the House, body are of the same way of thinking to show that non electors are preparations might have to be made in view of the Foreign Affairs. The Note, which displays no accretity tely, as too much wet would destroy the spawn; seemed, in the dense mist and darkness; to be a par-nuimated by any very ardent desire to take part in conscription for 1866, now about to take place. There of tone, declines to accede to the Austrian demand advantage should also be taken of every gentle senger or fellow-labourer sitting in the stern. Some-

THE PROTESTANT CEURCE IN FRANCE. - According to La Presse, M. Guizot has had a private audience with the Emperor in order to explain the reasons which have induced the Consistory of the Reformed Ohurch to pronounce the dismissal of the pastor Martin Paschoud, In the grounds of Obristian dogma and of religious discipline, the rigorous measure which he had supported in the Consistory by his personal influence. The Emperor paid great attention to the remarks of M Guizot, without pronouncing upon this delicate question any decisive opinion

## ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - FLORENCE, April 4. - However great may be the satisfaction felt by a large portion of the Itslian nation at the prospect of a war with Austria, ou may rest assured that the Italian Government is in the highest degree embarrassed by the present state of affairs. The German quarrel, which seems likely to siford them a favourable chance of striking a blow for Venetia, has come too soon and at the wrong moment. To suit them it should have occurred three or four years ago, before the finances had got into their present depressed condition, or two or three years hence, when there are hopes they will have improved. For Italy this is the worst time at which the Prusso-Austrian quarrel could have happened-just as the nation, convinced of the necessity of sacrifices to maintain its credit, is disposed to support to the utmost the Ministry and the Obamber in seeking a means of escape from the slough of deficit and the danger of bankruptcy. Just as the Consoraio Nationale has furnished and indication of the healthy spirit abroad, and when a meeting of the great capitalists of the country has resolved to supply the Government with a 5 per cent, loan of ten millions sterling at par, Italy finds her funds thrown down, and all the calculations of her financiers thrown out, by the sudden probability of a great conflict. As the termination of such a struggle, sanguine spirits, very numerous here, may see nothing possible but the rescue of Venetia and the completion of that unity which they deem an indispensable condition of Italian prosperity, but lookers on will reckon the evil chances as well as the good ones. It is not surprising if this Government be uneasy, and if instructions be given to prefects of provinces, and if influence has been exerted. upon the press, to present the state of affairs in a pacific light and to put the drag upon the headlong gallop of the public imagination. The leisure of the Parliamentary vacation has favoured the propagation of exaggerated tales, and that part of the press of which the Ministers are supposed more or less to dispose is now dsing its utmost to counteract them. With the Italian Fives at fiftyeight, and every Italian security depressed to an unpredecented extent, it is time something should

rumours lately calculated have little foundation, especially those of extensive movements of troops, the concentration of an army between Bologna and Ferrara, and of a large force at Piacenza. Also, there is probably exaggeration in the quantity of

be done. It is, doubtless, true that some of the

### PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 16.-A crowded meeting was held here yesterday, at which the following resolutions were unanimously voted :-

1. A war between Prussia and Austria would be a national misfortune.

2. A Liberal Prussian Ministry would alone command the general confidence required for Federal

reform. 3. The inhabitants of Schleswig Holstein have an absolute right to dispose of their own future; such a popular right forming the only moral and legal basis of any constitutional government.

Several German States having expressed a wish to provide their troops with the needle guns, Prussis obligingly furnished them with the arms required and took their old muskets in exchange. As, however, the new rifles can only be used with ammunition furnished by the Prossian Government, Prussia may, by withholding it, prevent a shot from being fired by those States without her consect. Coburg has made a military convention with Prussia and resigned to that Power the nomination of the officera in the contingents of Coburg and Gotha.

## AUSTRIA.

VIERNA, April 1.- The Prussian reply to the Austrian Note of the 7th inst. was delivered to-day by military equipments said to be preparing. Some such Baron von Werther to the Austrian Minister for

Johnson, in 1773, which appears to have been suggested oy some judicial irregularity. On the same evening he would not allow that the private life of a judge in Eugland was required to be so strictly docorus as I supposed. 'Wby, then, sir,' said I, sccording to your account, an English judge must live like a gentleman. 'Johnston: 'Yes, sir, if he can.

When Lord Northington (Henley) was master of the Rolls, her requested leave of the king to discontique the evening sitting of his court, and on being called on for a reason, replied, ' Because, please your majesty. I am always drunk after dinner.

Within the memory of the senior members of the profession, the Court of Excherquer was stated to be compesed of oue judge, who was a gentleman and no lawer ; a second, who was a lawyer and no gentleman; a third who was neither; and a fourth who was both. This description, in which strict occuracy may have been sacrificed to untithesis, recalls Obarles Lambs jocular remark on his four friends of the Lake school that one would tell a lie but would not pick a pocket ; another would pick a pocket but would not tell a lie; a third would do neither; and a fourth would do both- electing of course, the professed moralist for the climax.

The gentleman judge, not a lawyer, was Baron Graham; and some curious stories are told of his uniform politeness on the beach. In his day it was usual to suspend judgement in the criminal cases till the conclusion of the assizes, and deliver all the sentences in a lump. A name had been accidentally omitted in the list of capital punishments of which be was reminded on coming to the end of the list. 'Oh, yes, I see, John Johnson, I,

beg your pardon; you are also to be hanged by the neck till you are dead and may the Lord have mercy on your miserable soul too.'

Johnson records that, at the trial of Savage for murder, Page concluded an inflammatory, address to the jury in this fashion.

'Gentlemen of the Jury, you are to consider that Mr. Savage is a very great man, a greater man than you or I gentlemen of the jury, that he wears very fice clothes, much finer than you or I, gentlemen of the jury; that he has abundance of money in his pocket, much more than you or I, gentlemen of the jury, is it not a very hard case, gentlemen of the jury, that Mr. Savage should kill you or me, gentlemen of the jury.

MUSHROOM SPAWN. - Mushrooms may be raised in abundence on melon beds, under glass, by placing the spawn, in lumps of the size of a walaut, three inches d ep on the surface of the beds. This must be done when the bed is earthed up for the last time. The strong loamy soil used for melons is much more congenial to the mushroom than the light soil used for cucumbers, and if it is made still more firm by treading it will be of very great advantage. Nothing. more is required, than to manage the bed, as if no spawn had been used The warmth of the bed will soon cause the spawn to run and extend itself through the surface of the ground. In September man who, half thief, half body snatcher, turns his or October following, when the melon plant is de attention and devotes his nights to looking up and caying, the bed must be perfectly cleaned, the glass down the river for corpass. A short time back ops put on and kept close, and when the mould becomes of the best known of these fellows was seen about dry it must be frequently watered but not immedia-

DEAD BODIES FOUND .- Readers of Mr. Dickens's latest fiction will remember the powerful description of the 'bird of prey' with which it opens, and will readily recal the night scene on the river, when the boat is towing a recently found corpse in its wake, and the boatman peers esgerly in the darkness, in the hope of spying out and recovering others. Gaffer Hexbam is true to life, and every night throughout the year boats start on the same unboly mission as is ascribed to him.' Men live by fishing for corpass.-The ghastly trade is at least as prefitable as regular labor, and as it unites somewhat of the excitoment of gambling with not a little of the savour of larce ny,it is perhaps not wonderful that to a certain class of mind its attractions should be irresistib.e. First, there is the chance of a reward-tometimes as much as £100 having been offered for the body by the friends or legal representatives of the deceased; secondly, there is the chance of valuables and money being in the dead person's pockets; and in the event of both these contingencies failing, there is still the six shillings paid by the coroner, and this as was pertinently remarked to us, ' is a good day's work for the like of them.' When watch or purse is found on a body, for which a reward has not been offered, they are, as a rule, quietly pocketed, and their late owner owner put back into the river that he may be picked up either by the police or some brother professional. That the men following this loatbsome calling are callons, hardened, and bratal, is a matter of cours; that they should long for a crop of well-dressed, richly-appointed suicides as eagerly as the sportsman hopes for a good bag is not wonderful; and that they are persevering in their efforts to capture them may be taken as inevitable. The strange and repugnant calling once known and realised, the obaracter of its professors may be easily conceived.

Of course, the Thames police take prompt charge of all the bodies they see, but as was shown in a recent article, the range of their duties is wide, the number of boats and men told off to a perscribed number of miles of river comparatively small and the result is a not unprofitable opening for, the, lighterattention and devotes his nights to looking up and two .p.m. pulling stealthily in shore, with what

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -

thing in the ancouth swinging to and fro of the latter raing in the suspicions of the police-boat on duty, excited the suspicions of the police-boat on duty, and fearing that a helpless drunkard had fallen into evil hands, and would be robbed and maltreated, the lighter-man was hailed, and ordered to pull to. It was then seen that the man supposed to be drunk was dead. The gear ordinarily used for towing the subjects where they are found to the heares! wharf in the same parish, was out of order, and the lighter-man had in consequence calmly reared the corpse up with its back to the rudder and in such an attitude that the faces of the living and the dead man all but touched each time the former bent forward to his ear. 'Only a stiff 'an, master, I'm a'taking up to Rotherhithe,' was sulkily given in reply to the questiens put; after which the speaker was permitted to pass on, and to deposit his prey and claim his reward in due course.

Sucides by jumping into the river are, however, less frequent than is ordinarily supposed. There is a regular law of averages in these matters, which would seem to be almost as closuly observed as the

late Mr. Buckle taught his readers to believe. The returns of one year have a striking resemblence to those of its predceessors, and 1864 may be taken as a fair representative of the rest. Out of the 141 snicides which took place in the metropolitan police district in that year but twenty-four were from drowning, being four less than from throat-cutting. In the same period seven were prevented drowning themselves by the police, and the attempts of other six were otherwise aboritive. Forty-two people killed themselves by hanging, seventeen by poison, nineteen by firearms, and eleven by jumping out of windows, in the same area in the same twelvemonth. The curious and out of the way crimes of suicide in 1864 were-a woman who, in the terse uncompromising language of the police records, 'ripped open an abdomen;' a man who attempted a similiar Japanese feat was foiled'; a man whot hrew himself down a Thames Tunnel shaft; and a man who attempted self destruction by beating his own head with a poker.

Reverting to the river, we find that a large propotion of the men drowned there are lightermen, and that many of these are killed by the river steamers. Sometimes lost in their swell, it is to this cause that a not inconsiderable pertion of the Thames accidental deaths are due. Four men were killed in this way a few weeks back, and only ten days ago the body of a youth was found floating in the river who had slipped from his lighter and met his death in the same way. The duty of the police in all such cases is uniform. The body is conveyed to the nearest landing place, information is given to the beadle of the parish, and it is conveyed to the dead house, or such other shelter as he may appoint. The police see the body searched, take a fall description of dress and distinctive marks, publish and circulate their description throughout every station in the metropolitan district, and finally attend the inquest, and give

all necessary information to the coroner. Dismal as the subject is, there is yet solid satisfaction to be derived from the knowledge that once in the hands of the poperly constituted authorities, the remains of the hapless suicide, or of the man or woman who has met with an untimely death, are duly cared for, and that no pains are spared to apprise surviving friends of their fate. A second and not inferior satisfaction may be found in disposing of the bogus stories current whenever notorious mu:ders are talked over. The statements as to the number of people made away with in London whose deaths never come light are proved to be either grossly exaggerated or wholly untrue. It is rarely indeed, that unknown corpses are found bearing mysterious marks of violence, and the whole tenor of our system seems to be giving to every case as much publicity as is possible, without, as in Paris, making a raree show of the 'Found Dead.' - London Express.

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Insolvents. 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 Mc-Candlish& Feild, 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. Montreal, 19th April, 1866.

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April 186

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