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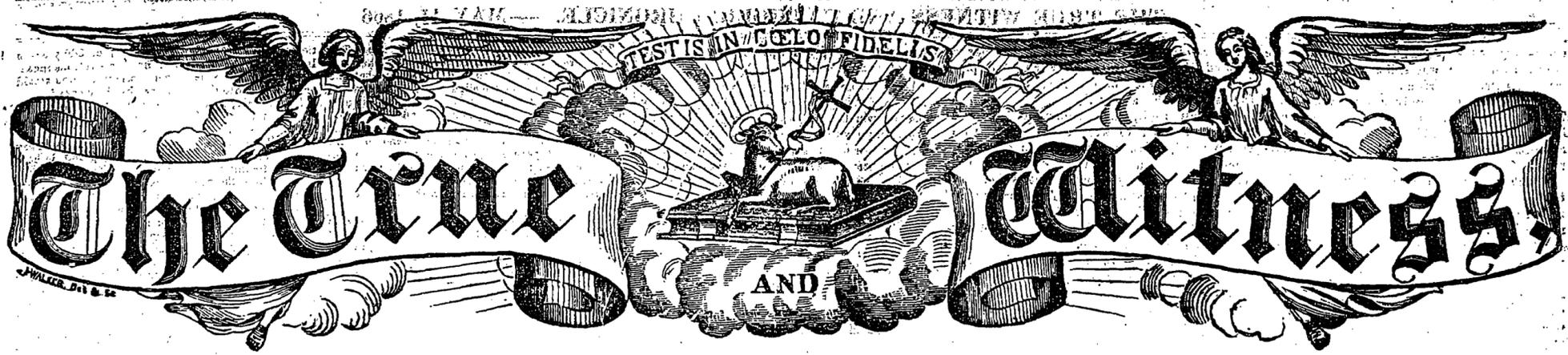
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVI.

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No. 40.

LIFE IN THE CLOISTER; OR, FAITHFUL AND TRUE.

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

CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

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

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

Lillian'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 Lillian; and the energy, the fortitude she had shown through all her severe trials, seemed on point of forsaking her at this troubled crisis of her life.

Herbert heard the doer of the adjoining room softly opened, and then the deep sobs of his wife. She yielded sadly to her 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 Lillian of former days still lurked under the subdued demeanor into which she had been schooled by misfortune, by the look 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 tell Herbert I can bear to see no one till some little gleam of better fortune shall attend our efforts."

"My dear Lillian," 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."

"I doubt it very much," replied Lillian, "that is to say, if he is to depend on the joint-profit system, of which the constant result appears to be that there is nothing for the wretched author to receive. Mrs. Cecil," she added, her fine eyes filling with tears, "I cannot tell you how much we have had to undergo, and that at the very time my poor baby was dying, because, while we see the title placarded on the walls, and are reading very favorable reviews, and behold it in the windows of the circulating libraries, Mr. Maunton yet tells Herbert that his book has not paid its expenses. Ah, you know not what we suffered," she continued, "before we gave up our house; threatened with an execution for poor-rates, and then obliged to sacrifice part of our furniture in order to pay up our rent."

"But, my dear Lillian," said Herbert, "the rates must be paid, you know, and the poor must 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, struggling with poverty like ourselves, having the 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 order to make up some mourning; it was required in a few days; and for three nights that poor girl and her mother were hard at work, or else they could not have finished it in time. This 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 quarter's poor-rate. Is it not shocking to think of the way in which the genteel poor are mugged for the destitute who have to seek the refuge of the poor-house?"

"Ah, indeed! and a sore refuge, too, it is," replied Herbert. "We may truly say that England has lost by her Reformation, or deformation, for she has sent her poor to the walls of a work-house; they were the dearly-loved children of a Church which taught them that poverty had a sacredness in its character, because it gave them a closer resemblance to Him who honored poverty by bearing it in His own person, whilst now it is treated as if it were a crime and the very pariah of society. The convict within the walls of his prison is better fed and cared for than the innocent and suffering poor. What, then, has England gained? except it be for those struggling with misfortune themselves, an often

overwhelming rate, whilst the whole land is studded with poorhouses?"

"Herbert grows eloquent, Mrs. Cecil," said Lillian, smiling. "As to myself, I must tell you I look back with a bitter self-reproach on the past. I remember old times, and the extravagance and luxury in which we lived; and when my ears are dinned with the discordant sounds by which they are constantly assailed in this little square, and Herbert pauses, and protests he 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 disliked."

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

"Take it; love, for the expenses of dear baby'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 will 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 of your great trouble rush upon you; to toss and turn upon your bed, feverish and restless, not knowing how to meet the coming morning, or face the difficulties the dawn is sure to bring with it. Ah, it is a very terrible thing, this looking from day to day, and yet how many are thus doomed in this great metropolis, especially amongst the genteel poor, so to run out the measure of their days! And is it not true that the trouble in the sleepless, wakeful hours of night is far more terrible than the same trouble in the day? so both Lillian and Herbert felt it; and then to complete it all, came the death of the child, and the news that, in consequence of a change of circumstances in the family of Mr. Burke, Marion's services would not be required beyond the next quarter: so that their poor hearts were almost crushed under their sudden access of trouble.

Lillian, however, bore up bravely, like a true-hearted woman, as she was; only, you know, like all of us, there were moments when the trouble seemed too heavy to bear, and then she would give vent to a hearty flood of tears; perhaps they would be tears in which impatience as well as grief bore some part; if so, she soon took herself to task, and resolved to renew her confidence in that Providence which never tempteth us beyond our strength.

Trouble, especially pecuniary trouble, is very hard to bear; we all shrink from its approach; but I have often thought that it must surely be more grievous when, as was the case with Lillian, it visits those who for several years have been the favored children of fortune, and then are suddenly plunged into severe distress.

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 conversation with her pupils about 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, then, was removed from the household; but all is not honey yet, "making it apparent," says Mrs. Burke, "that it was not my poor Minna who was always in fault; very far from it, indeed, for the 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 household; and the thought of the new importance she was about to acquire made her exceedingly happy. The wedding *trousseau* was purchased, the day had long been fixed upon, the marriage was considered an eligible one, and all things seemed as prosperous as could be desired. The evening of the day previous to the wedding had arrived, and the flutter of excitement and anxiety in which Kathleen had been during the whole day was at its height, as the time approached for the return of Leonard Moran from an expedition some twenty miles from Dublin, which he had made that day, solely with the view of procuring a wedding present which he had commissioned a relation, who had just returned from London, to procure for his bride.

It was a very valuable gift, being nothing less than a diamond bracelet; and, unwilling to hazard the custody of anything so expensive to strange hands, the young man had left home in

the morning with the promise that he should 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 party on the following day, and it was only with some little difficulty that she could get away for the night.

She was to accompany Kathleen and her sister to the railway station to meet Leonard Moran, leaving Mrs. Burke very busy, and all smiles and good humor. And if some of these smiles, Mrs. Burke, are because it will be the last night Kathleen will pass beneath her father's roof, we can still almost forgive you. In high spirits, the two young ladies, accompanied by Marion, 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 gaily, little thinking of the dark cloud that was gathering around them.

At last Kathleen noticed that the hour was past, and made inquiry of the guard. She was told that the train had been due at seven, but 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 unpleasant to get into a crowd."

Thus speaking, she turned into the waiting-room, 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 painful 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, breaking from Marion's arm, which she hastily dashed aside, she pushed through the crowd, followed by her friend and her sister. Marion had heard the words, "Telegraphic message." There had been an accident, then; the message had been received whilst they were idling away the time in the waiting-room. On, on through a now excited throng, Kathleen forced her way; the words, so alarming in their import had reached her ear. Had Leonard escaped? Was he the occupant of one of those carriages which slowly, oh, so slowly for her excited mind steamed their 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 Kathleen. 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 Kildare.

"In ten minutes, miss," replied the man; "you can get your ticket at once, the booking-office is open."

"Miss Craig," said Kathleen, turning to Marion, "tell my father that I could not return home in this suspense—every hour is an age; till I see how it has fared with Leonard, go you home with Ellen."

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

Expostulation was useless, Kathleen had resolved already, and seeing the terrified Ellen safely from the station, Marion gave her a message to her father, to say that, in the excited state in which Kathleen was at present, she would not suffer her to put into execution by herself the rash determination she had made. A few moments more and the huge engine came puffing into the station. The friends took their places in a first-class carriage, and Marion felt almost frightened as she gazed on the stony countenance of the girl, which one short hour before had been radiant with joy and happiness.

Kathleen spoke not a word during their journey; but Marion noticed that the small hands were clenched convulsively together, and then placed on her heart. As they advanced, nearer

to the spot which they knew to have been the scene of the collision which had deprived some 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 debris showing how terrible the disaster had been,—a sickening feeling came over Marion, and she narrowly escaped fainting; 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 bodies of those who have been killed by the collision, miss, are placed in a room at the 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.

"Have the goodness to show the way," she said; "we are anxious to see if a gentleman who was to have returned by the last train is amongst the—"

She could not finish the sentence; but, with Kathleen leaning heavily on her arm, she followed the steps of the guard.

They entered the room now dimly lighted by the setting sun; it shed a sickly, ghastly glare on the upturned 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 successively 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, 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 crimsoned with his blood. "Take me away; oh, take me to him!" she added, still dragging heavily on the now aching arm of Marion, who herself, sick and faint at the ghastly sight before her, found that she must summon all her resolution, or that she should speedily lose the power of looking after herself, much less one so utterly dependent on others as the poor girl who clung so helplessly to her side.

Turning to the guard, then, she begged him to direct her to the inn to which the sufferers yet surviving had been removed. It was a simple village inn, not three hundred yards from the railway 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 fate of those whom they had come to seek.

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

Marion 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 dangerous.

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 landlady addressed as Dr. Gannon, entered the 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 his person, for he had articles of value with him at the time of the disaster. Leonard Moran is the name of the friend of whom we are in search."

Dr. Gannon cast a sympathising look on the trembling form and pale face of Kathleen, and then took his tablets from his pocket, reading aloud—"Sufferer from concussion of the brain; name and address unknown. Patrick Delany, both legs broken. Leonard Moran; severe internal injury."

"I have this moment left the gentleman," said the doctor, with so grave an aspect that Marion knew that Kathleen's fate was sealed.

Kathleen grasped the doctor by the arm, exclaiming, "Show me the way to Mr. Moran's room; I must see him without a moment's delay."

"Is this young lady his wife?" said the doctor. "The slightest excitement will be fatal. I warn you of this beforehand."

"No; but twelve short hours would have

given me that title," said Kathleen, in so despairing 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."

"I 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 imprudent 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 his friends must come in a very short time—why not at once?

Kathleen tottered, still leaning on Marion, into the darkened room. She stood beside the bed on which he was stretched; she leaned over him; and her rigid countenance, pale as marble, unrelieved by a single tear, told him how much she suffered.

"I cannot live many hours, Kathleen," he feebly whispered. "Is there any request you 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 visited us at the foot of the altar," she added, placing her hand in his; "let 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 for that tiny parcel Leonard would not have left Dublin on the day in question. Her tears fell thick and fast on the glittering baubles which the casket contained. In the parcel, disclosed to view, there lay the diamond bracelet, and folded in a heap of cotton and wool the tiny gold ring, which she was to wear on her finger the following day.

The change in the countenance of Leonard sufficiently announced to his afflicted friends that his time on earth,—nay, his very hours were numbered; but amidst the breathless silence of all, broken only by the deep sobs of Kathleen; he whispered out the words,—

"Dr. Gannon, do not deceive me; how long have I yet to live?"

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

"Send for a priest," he said, and covered his face with his hands, he lay for some moments engaged in deep and earnest prayer.

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 explained the case.

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

Oh, death, indeed, to every worldly hope for the poor, pale, half-fainting bride, who, raising her head from the friendly bosom of poor Mrs. Burke, now stood beside the bed, repeating the words of the marriage-service, her hand clasped in one scarce colder than her own. And the solemn rite concluded, the priest prepared to administer that other holy sacrament—the mystery of ineffable love, the Eucharist—to the dying man. Ah! on the morrow the husband and his bride—the latter now to return to a widowed home—were to have sealed their compact together in that holy sacrament. And then intimating that before the night grew late he would call again to administer the rite of extreme unction he returned home.

Not for a moment did the heart-broken Kathleen leave the pillow of the ill-fated Leonard, and a gush of bitter tears burst forth as he informed her that he had already named her in the will which he had drawn up some time since, then banishing earthly matters from his mind, and

the "repeat the psalms and the litany for the dying" on which she was still employed when the priest re-entered the room.

"Such a sudden revulsion this which hurried from the world, one in whose veins the tide of life had flowed so freshly but a few hours since, and who had promised to himself such a morrow."

"Such a morrow, ours was to have been! he faintly gasped; forth still holding the hand of the dead; but the sun has gone down for me whilst it is yet day. God's will be done."

"Amen," replied the priest; "it will rise for you in 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 it with their anticipated happiness. Marion had sent a telegraphic message to her landlady, begging her to try and make her father understand what had happened, and endeavor to reconcile her to her absence for this one night.

Just as the first crow of the cock was heard, and the first streak of light was visible in the east, there was a perceptible change in the sufferer; the breath came shorter and shorter; and as the golden rays of the rising sun broke into the death-chamber, they served only to show more vividly the gray shadow of death which was passing over the pale, quiet face.

All nature seems springing into life and light, thought Marion, whilst the being destined to immortality bursts the bonds which confine it to its mortal tabernacle.

Suddenly a deep sob burst from the lips of Kathleen; her ear, keen to every sound, as her 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 hitherto with all the tenacity of love, felt the grasp relax; her watchful eye beheld 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 arms.

CHAPTER XIV.—BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

The sod upon the little grave in the cemetery at Norwood was already green with the verdure of another spring; but Lillian's heart had not ceased to ache over the loss of her firstborn, added to which trial still pressed heavily on the whole family. There were moments when she felt acutely, too, the burden of her father being thrown entirely on her younger sister through her 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 home themselves to the now infirm Mr. Craig. Thus Lillian felt 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 till a change in their own circumstances, or the ultimate death of her father, should set her free; whilst she had, by uniting herself to Herbert, left her sister all the merit of her sacrifice; and she daily became 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 apartments, and give private lessons. For, said Marion in her note, 'the state of my health more and more unites me for the hard life of a daily governess.'

She was one day sitting musing thus, when she 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 Newman Street had been long since given up—and opened the door, wondering what had brought him back. She then ascertained that he had met this gentleman, whom he introduced by the name of Mr. Richmond, and whose portrait he had formerly taken, at a short distance from home, and having fallen into conversation, they had returned together to Herbert's lodgings.

The simple mourning worn by Lillian 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 at 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 off triumphant."

"I assure you Herbert is very much discouraged," said Lillian. "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 is not one of a clique, as you rightly say; he is what is facetiously termed by the literary fraternity an out-sider; but we must see if he cannot push himself forward as others have done.—You have never 'written to order,' I presume?" he 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."

"I could not write in letters, Mr. Richmond," rejoined Leslie; "my imagination must be left to wander as it will, fancy free. I could write a far better imaginative work, and I am sure I may say so without conceit, than nine-tenths of those

with which the literature of the present day is polluted; but no filling-up another person's plot for me. I could not work if bound to follow the rule laid down by another."

"Perfectly right, Leslie, follow your own," said his visitor; "only, to work at once, and with energy; 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 adieu, Mrs. Leslie," he said, rising and shaking hands with Lillian, and then accompanied her husband on his way to Soho.

Then Lillian 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 yourself very often when you hope for some change in your fortunes,—and she waved out in her sunny imagination a bright prospect for the future, which she beheld in perspective. A pleasant little home, with an aged white-haired man sitting by her fireside; and then that dear Marion could go to Canley as soon as she wished, tho' we are fain to say that this wicked Lillian sighed very deeply at the thought, and even dropped a tear in grief at the reflection that Marion would not be happy except in one particular 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,—and go to the sister isle, and see what Marion is 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 unshed, never-to-be-forgotten 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 know Kathleen never imagined that her heart was capable of such a depth of affection; they had 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 fever had laid her prostrate for several weeks following Leonard's death. With both, however, and a naturally fine constitution, 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 you through the death, or impending death, of some dear one, whom you would have saved with your own life, might he or she only be spared to you?—if so, you can imagine the depth of the sorrow which crushed her to the very earth.—"Would she go mad under the calamity?" asked those who pitied and loved her; but no; reason was as unclouded as ever, but the shadow of her grief never passed away.

Then they reproved her, spoke of rebellion to the will of God, of duty owing to others, of the strict necessity there was for shaking off this well nigh despairing sorrow; but all in vain.

"I am not rebellious," she would meekly say, for all her native impetuosity was gone; "but let me bear in silence my great grief."

There was one, however, to whom she was now drawn by ties of a most tender love. Poor Mrs. Burke had taken the poor motherless sufferer, who had so often opposed an icy chilliness to the overtures she had been prompted 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, 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 see, we do not see the gem concealed within its 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 in 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 England.

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 one hundred pounds!

Marion was very sad when the day arrived on which she was to bid farewell to her good, kind friends; more sad than ever, when she pressed to

her heart the young widow, who, with a poor attempt at a smile, said—

"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 me from my own home during the ensuing summer, 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 face."

"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

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN ST. BRIDE'S PROTESTANT CHURCH.—A scene which one could scarcely have expected to witness within the precincts of a house of 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 outside who could not gain admission. The Rev. Mr. Carroll, the respected incumbent of the parish 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 so 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 intoned 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 irreputable 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 effort 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 respectable 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 conduct, 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 they majoredly departed themselves. We have been informed that Protestants they were beyond all doubt. So far as we could ascertain the particulars it appears that, after the Rev. Mr. Carroll had read the prayers 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, and so continuous was this species of interruption that it was impossible, except for those who were near the pulpit, to hear a sentence of what the reverend gentleman said. But coughs, frequent and violent and continuous were not the only unseemly interruptions indulged in. Now and again those who wished to be very expressive of their disapproval of their pastor positively hissed, and booed, 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. Carroll having concluded his discourse, and having descended from the pulpit, proceeded to the communion table. Immediately there was raised a perfect howl of such cries as 'No Popery,' 'Turn 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. Carroll 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 towards the excited and tumultuous audience, and, after a moment's pause he took his seat at some distance to the left of the communion table, and took in his hand a large silver plate, and appeared about to 'give the sacrament.' He did not, however, do so, but walked out by the shortest way to the door. Immediately the disturbers raised an exulting laugh, and were evidently gratified that they had succeeded in driving the minister from his church, and they at once signalled or celebrated their 'victory' by a loud and well-sustained round of the 'Keenish fire.' This was given heartily and vigorously. Notwithstanding this scene, and that 'service' was over, few persons showed the least intention to leave the church, as it was anticipated that the Rev. Mr. Carroll would return and complete the service when the disturbers were gone.—After some time, however, the sexton appeared and announced that the service was over, and begged that the people would leave the church. His appeal 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 the service. Doubtless the presence of these men, 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 one 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 every 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 themselves in much the same irreputable manner in which they spent from half-past eleven to half-past one o'clock in the earlier part of the day. Mr. Superintendent Campbell, Mr. Inspector Armstrong, and a large number of police were present and persuaded the people to leave the church without having to use force.—Freeman.

THE ORANGE MEN.—Monaghan Inaction.—The painful proof lately given on the trial of the supposed murderer of Shelley, to the effect, that no Catholic 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 punish 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.

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 Catholic 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 contemporary, 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 Catholic 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 Catholics 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 Governor Eyre, with official complacency reading, the morning after, a long 'trial on the subject, how a Maroon Sheriff had empannelled a Maroon jury, and how the Maroon jury gravely acquitted the accused Maroon; and fancy further how the Jamaica papers and the Jamaica preachers in the region of Dorington 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 rejoice the people on that occasion to a pitch of enthusiasm worthy of a more glorious cause, were, are, and, doubtless, will remain, as silent as the grave.—Castlebar Telegraph.

SUPPOSED DREADFUL MURDER.—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 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 blood. The deceased woman and husband were drinking during the day in Keane's public-house, at Castlebar.—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 Tyrner, 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 skillful 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 Kilmalsham 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 being 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 instance 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 imperishable 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 a fortunate 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 the Protestantism. If its bishops and clergy get fascinated with Romanism and labor to introduce insidiously a paucity 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 Church of Rome, such as the authorities have long winked at, in the parishes 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 new 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 profess 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 Church 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 Kineaid, Mr. Rapine Batty, Mr. Falkner, Mr. Gausson, Mr. Andrews, Q.C., 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 Church of Ireland, as laid down by lawful authority. These ministrations had now existed to the satisfac-

tion of all Protestants for upwards of 200 years in Ireland, and he hoped that no ministrations inconsistent with those in general use in Ireland would be admitted into their churches by the clergy."

Mr. Falkner, a barrister, said he had great respect for the Archbishop, but he thought that, knowing the vast danger to the Church in Ireland. They had the result of this movement in England in having Dr. Manning, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, rearer within the walls of Oxford, and on the other hand a Dr. Coleman. The Irish Church 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 sides.

Among the resolutions unanimously adopted was the following:—
"That the cordial union of all members of our 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 Church, 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, Jynt, M'Caon, and Town Councillors Devitt, M'Grath, and Dennyhey, 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. Dennyhey seconded the resolution. Mr. Sullivan 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, being 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 artillerymen, who had arrived from Athlone by train, 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.

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.—A MAN SHOT.—On Monday night, about half-past eleven o'clock, a number of men drove up on a car to Steevens's Hospital, and two of their number brought into the hospital a third, who was suffering from a recent gunshot wound. The medical gentlemen 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 Thomas-street, he went out into the street, and in a lane met two men who had a revolver. They began to examine 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 Tyrner, 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 Kilmalsham police district, while on his 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 Graham, 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 Lieutenant on behalf of Mr. John Ryan, a respectable shopkeeper, of Thurles, who had been confined in our goal 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 security was himself in £500, to be of good behavior 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 forwarded on last Monday. His Excellency's response was prompt.—Tipperary Advocate.

We understand that Col. (Brevet-General) Gleeson and Captain Joseph Gleeson, 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 have his child born in gallant Tipperary; but the Habeas Corpus Suspension destroyed this beautiful home vision; still it is some consolation to the imprisoned father, as he has fixed his heart on such a circumstance, that his eldest son has been born on Irish soil.—Tipperary Advocate.

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

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 county districts to the quays. On Monday over 200 young people of both sexes left the same port for Liverpool, en route to the United States. By way of Londonderry, large numbers of emigrants continue to leave the north of Ireland weekly, principally for Canada.

MURDER UPON MURDER. On the 30th of last month a quiet, peaceable young man named M'Arde, went to the funeral of a Mrs. Martin, at Ballyrooney Meeting-house, county Down.

M'Arde was roughly used, and would have been worse treated but for one circumstance, which shows at once the good neighbourhood that usually prevails in Ulster, and the difference between Protestants and Orangemen.

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

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

We (Sligo Champion) are glad to learn that some of the persons imprisoned in the goal of Sligo, under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, have been liberated by the Irish Executive in compliance with memorials presented on their behalf.

'U. S. Consulate, Dublin, April 3, 1866. Patrick MacDonogh, Esq., Solicitor, 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 born 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.

'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, having 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.

THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE. (Co-Operative Companies).—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 vobis' quite long enough.

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

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 have raised their charges, but even this does not abate it.

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 posted, on Monday morning, at the entrance to several of the churches of the city.

FENIAN PRISONERS IN OMAHA GAOLE.—There are at present thirteen Fenian prisoners in our goal, and, notwithstanding, no additional assistance for their safe keeping has been thought necessary by Mr. McClelland, the governor.—Tyrone Constitution.

STRANGE DOINGS IN BALBRIGGAN.—Recently the peace and harmony which for years have characterized this town have been sadly disturbed, and Balbriggan has now become almost uninhabitable. Personal liberty is not considered to exist within its narrow limits, while business has been frightened from the establishments of its inhabitants.

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 in reality, however little this may be recognized in England.'

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 given the results in an appendix to his sermon on 'The Irish Education Question.'

'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 before.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW ON EASTER MONDAY is simply a parade of certain divisions of our Volunteer Force, and what that Force is and what it means we conceive this opportunity of explaining.

THE GOVERNMENT MEASURE on the Royal Commissioners report on capital punishment, laid on the table of the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, 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.

GREAT BRITAIN. The government measure on the Royal Commissioners report on capital punishment, laid on the table of the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, has just been issued.

THE LATE MEETING AT EARL ROSSSELL'S.—The Tablet says: 'The statement made at this meeting by Mr. Cogan 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 OMAHA 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.

any pledge with regard to important Irish questions. 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.

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.

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It is quite needless to inquire what would become of Ireland if left to itself, for it never will be left to itself. What we have to deal with is the actual state of things, and the actual state of things is that England governs Ireland with an overpowering strength and a bad conscience.

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FENIAN ROW.—According to a report in the New York World, there has been what Mr. Punch would call a 'boss' among the Fenians at the grand quarters in Union Square, New York; and President O'Mahony has come to grief.

For this Killian and O'Mahony have labored assiduously, and all the money which has been subscribed to free Ireland from the shackles of British tyranny has been devoted merely to pay broken-down politicians and one-horse speculators 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.

On Saturday last the Eastport contingent of the grand army of invasion called on John O'Mahoney and demanded that they should receive remuneration for the loss of time and employment that they had suffered in the wild goose chase.

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.

It is quite needless to inquire what would become of Ireland if left to itself, for it never will be left to itself. What we have to deal with is the actual state of things, and the actual state of things is that England governs Ireland with an overpowering strength and a bad conscience.

THE GOVERNMENT MEASURE on the Royal Commissioners report on capital punishment, laid on the table of the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, has just been issued.

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Perhaps it might be better for all mankind if the heterogeneous legion were to rally round the flag of Father Matthew, and forego the use of all drinks based upon alcohol.

To such an extent has the 'doctoring' of liquors been carried of late years, that it would not be too 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.

There can be little doubt that the increase of atrocious crime keeps pace with the adulteration of liquor. The delirium produced by 'doctored' spirits is known to be of a more savage and dangerous kind than the excitement which follows the use of less fiery stimulants.

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 wonderfully under the enervating influence of the manifold sects which make up their substitute for a church.

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

It is a singular fact that what were vast treeless prairies in Illinois, twelve years ago are now covered with a dense growth of thirty young forest trees, comprising various species of oak, hickory, cottonwood, ash, &c.

A CALIFORNIA MYSTERY.—The Santa Cruz (Cal.) Sentinel 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 four feet wide, lined with tin.

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 as great a decline of religious interest that congregations cannot be induced to contribute enough for the support of pastors.

YANKER ANTHROPOLOGY.—It is not many months since a colored gentleman came to this city from abroad. A New York merchant had been in business connection with him for several years, and from that business connection had realized a fortune, and felt that he must treat him kindly.

The Washington Chronicle gives the following as a list of votes since the formation of the Government: 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.

The True Witness.

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 G. E. OLERK, Editor.

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 We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.
 The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 11.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.
 MAY—1866.

Friday, 11—St. Antonin, B. O.
 Saturday, 12—SS. Nereus and Achill, M. M.
 Sunday, 13—Sunday within the Octave.
 Monday, 14—Of the Octave.
 Tuesday, 15—Of the Octave.
 Wednesday, 16—St. Ubalde, B. O.
 Thursday, 17—Octave of the Ascension.

REMOVAL.

The TRUE WITNESS OFFICE has been REMOVED to No. 696 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'Mahony 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 them both in this respect. It is no business of our to adjudicate betwixt, or even to meddle 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. 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 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 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 has thus consigned him to so long and rigorous an imprisonment without form of trial, it is stated in some of the U. States journals that he has actually been permitted to have an interview with his wife—an act of clemency much cried out against by a few of the more rabid of the organs of Yankee Jacobinism.

Murphy and Sheedy, the men arrested at

Corwall on a charge of Fenianism, have been committed to stand their trial. What evidence there is against them we know not; and though we are not disposed harshly to criticise the acts 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 to strain the law to their disadvantage. Guilty, or innocent, the strict letter of the law should be adhered to: and even if guilty, it is we think an error 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 ladies, 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 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 bankrupt 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 against the Fenians, 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 BISHOP 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 vengeance of God threaten us.

(Concluded.)

If on the one hand it has been our lot, Dearly Beloved Brethren, to bless divine providence for its parental care for the holy City, which by its peculiar position attracts the gaze of the whole universe,—on the other hand, We have had deeply to groan at the aspect of the deplorable state of European society which, is everywhere shaken even to its foundations.

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 end, 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 parts of the world.

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 impious 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 impunity; and that, no matter what may be spoken or written against religion, the State has no right to interfere or trouble itself therewith.

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 have 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 abolished as injurious to manual labor, the sacred

property of the Church is stolen, and pillaged as belonging to the State. Alas! the ruins of churches and of monasteries, which here and there strike the astonished eyes of the traveller, tell him that the dread scourge of the Revolution has passed over those places, and has left deep furrows which unfortunately will not speedily be effaced.

We were at Rome when the Supreme Chief of the Church condemned those hateful principles, together with many others censured in his Encyclical of the 8th December, 1864, and the accompanying Syllabus. We hastened to convey to him, in the name of all the Dioceses 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 thereto.

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 not be astonished thereat, for it is like the storm that drives away the fogs before the stunning noise 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 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 piteous aims into the laps of the poor, to win grace and mercy for themselves; and visited the churches indicated as stations 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 performing 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 Diocese. We arrived in time to witness these happy fruits of benediction, and We failed not to write ourselves to you to render 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 dew of heaven, that is to say an abundant harvest, 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 perceive, consists in 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, children 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 societies.

Another pressing reason should prompt 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 and life everlasting.—Tobias, xii.

Instead then, Dearly Beloved Brethren, of giving way to useless fears, let us generously undertake so excellent a work, so as to save off from ourselves and families, the pestilence, war and famine, which rage elsewhere. To almsgiving let us add prayer, fasting and sacrifice, so as to stay the arm of the destroying Angel, raised to strike us.

No doubt we should fear this formidable scourge. But our fear should prompt us to set our consciences in order, and to labor after improvement. Such a fear is reasonable; for in 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 life. 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 orders for our greatest good all that happens here below; and that not a hair of our heads can fall without the permission of our Heavenly Father.

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 domain of Religion. Of these will We speak to you. 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 withdraw 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 turning away of the scourges of war and Cholera, and all those other calamities, public as well as private, which we may have to fear.—Every one therefore should unite 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 himself 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 Persecutores.—Ecclesia.

3. The prayers and the Procession of St. Mark's Day, and the Rogation Days having 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 Faithful to assist therat in large numbers, and with all the sentiments of piety and religion.

4. In all churches in which the public offices are celebrated, and on the day judged most convenient, shall be sung the Votive Mass Pro vivandis mortalitatibus. In virtue of an Apostolic Indult, under date February 3rd, 1863, obtained to replace the Pontifical Benediction which sickness prevented us from giving upon the occasion of Our return from the ceremony of the Canonisation of the Japanese martyrs, and St. Michael des Saints, 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 Indulgence, applicable to the holy souls in Purgatory.

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 Blessed 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 Archconfrerie of Her Very Holy and Immaculate Heart, and of the other Confraternities established in Her honor shall be celebrated with redoubled fervor. The occasion is favorable for reviving the Rosary, the Scapulary, the Golden Crowns, the Congregations, and other Associations which the Church has consecrated for honoring the Immaculate Virgin.

6. At every assembly of the several Associations 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 intentions a Pater and an Ave with the mutual salutation, Hail to Mary conceived without sin the honor of our people. Let us greatly re-

joice in this day that the Lord has made. Let us hope that this Mother of Mercy will hear the sighs and the groaning which so many fervent souls, of the good poor, and innocent children will address towards her throne in these days of sorrow and suffering.

7. All who have leisure, and opportunity are 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 other pious exercises so consoling in the hour of death.

8. 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 as if 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 neglect nothing with which he might reproach himself 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 injustice, 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 decurre vitam; sitque 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 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.

† J. G. Bishop of Montreal.

By order of His Lordship,
 J. O. PARR, 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. Gridwood 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 insist upon the necessity of cleanliness, and recommend various improvements in the way of scavenging 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 are not trapped, so that the stench from them passes up and infects our streets and houses: and most beastly of all, instead of being so constructed as to carry off the filth 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 Report before us insists upon this also: but alas!

It 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 food 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 health 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 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 will 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 Rye, 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 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 fatal 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 Dr. Greenwood 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 lie 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 recommendations 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.

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.

Since the second of this month, all cattle and live 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 hurt.

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

We have, to commence with, the continuation of Sir Brooke Fossbrooke—part XI; a notice of Shrewsbury School; Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence—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 '93, 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 betwixt 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 men, 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 Egypt and Palestine, as they are to-day in China. This is a striking fact no doubt; but the Reviewer seems to be unable to perceive what it points to, or what this quod semper, quod ubique, quod omnibus, really establishes. The preternatural in the form of demonology he assumes to be incredible, impossible, and all belief in it a superstition. So be it—but what better grounds are there for belief in the supernatural?

St. ANN'S CHURCH.—A most interesting ceremony took place in this Church 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'oeil 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 appear 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 specially assisted—the solemn and formal 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, by the amiable and pious Sisters of Notre Dame, 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 members, at the present period.

After Grand Mass, his Lordship, attended by

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 female schools. Here his Lordship and reverend guests were met by the Lady Superior, Madame Annunciation, and other Sisters 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 appearance 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 conferred on them, condescending 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 him 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. German, followed by a very fine solo on the same instrument by Miss 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 lively 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 establishment which furnished the means of giving young ladies as finished an education, in every respect, as any of the Convents in Montreal. Yes, he would always feel interested in the success and progress of St. Ann's Academy; and he had no reason to doubt but that it would continue to flourish, as it had done heretofore, under the able management and superintendence of its Lady Superior, Madame Annunciation, and the learned and enlightened Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame.

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

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. At a meeting of the above Society, held on Thursday Evening last, 3rd inst., the following Officers 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 Newell. Treasurer—Thomas Jones, re-elected. Collecting Sec.—Samuel Cross, do. Assistant Col. Sec.—James Murphy, do. Grand Marshal—John Lawlor. Assistant Marshalls—Michael Oline, and Samuel Gorman.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY. St. Ann's Ward—Arthur Jones, John Rogers, John Ryan, and John Bourke. St. Antoine Ward—James Tolland, James Moore, and Ross McCabe. St. Lawrence Ward—Daniel Carroll, and Thomas Norton. St. Louis Ward—Francis Fitzgerald, and Andrew Parcell. St. Mary's Ward—John Tydale. 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 Society.

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

COMMITTED.—On Saturday Joseph Paschal Faulkner, ex M.P.P. for Hochelaga and recently discharged from the Beauharnois Jail for crimping, was committed for examination on a charge of forgery. Montreal Gazette.

The Netley and the Minstrel, improved screw-armed gunboats of 60 horse power nominal, are ordered, the London Times of the 18th says, to be completed at Perimouth 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 remains given to Capt. H. Bagnoyne, V. O., now commanding the turret sloop Viverra.—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 have been over a large portion of the Eastern Townships that such is not the case, in that portion of the country, at the least, and the absence of snow was as remarkable there, as in any other 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 hay. This is important for Lower Canada, as grazing is one of its chief agricultural interests.—Gazette.

FEELING TREES BY FIRE.—The idea of burning down a tree six or eight feet in diameter, and solid and green, would have seemed to us 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 bored into the tree horizontally, the nearer the centre the better. Then, directly under this hole another is bored, at an angle of elevation such that the holes meet together near the centre of the tree. A coat of fire, with a little kindling, is introduced into the orifice, 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 hundred down thus much quicker and much easier than he could otherwise do. In a similar 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 happens 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 Gaspé Basin, boring for oil, with various prospects of success. Over a year ago, oil of excellent quality was found, and the deeper they got the indications improved. The following extract from a letter dated Gaspé Basin, April 10th, 1866, shows that there is a good prospect of a flowing well:—"Gaspé oil, we believe, has at last been struck by Conant, 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 improving lately, wherever they staid 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 I fully expect to advise oil to go into the tank."—Belleville 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 \$18,500. 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 652,851 tons, an increase of 30 per cent. over the previous year. 59,561 tons were exported to neighbouring colonies, and 540,757 tons to other countries, principally the United States. There are now 30 collieries at work in Nova Scotia. The iron mines are comparatively unimportant as yet, but about 1,500 tons of bar iron were shipped to England.

THE EX-MAYOR OF LONDON AGAIN IN TROUBLE.—Mr. Cornish, ex-Mayor of London, has again been distinguished himself. On Friday last he met one Mr. Boniface in a saloon, 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 roiling 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 'punched.' Finally 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 Receiver 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 hired 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 peace.

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

In Prescott, on the 21st ult., Timothy Buckley, Esq., Merchant, at the advanced age of 84 years. Deceased was born in Lisacrol, 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 their suspension of business during the funeral, which they attended in large numbers, notwithstanding 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 his 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 his memory will be cherished with the fondest and most devoted affection. May his soul rest in peace be the heart felt prayer of all.—(Com.)

EXTRAORDINARY LAND-SLIDE FROM THE HIGHWAYS OF ST. AUGUSTIN.—The road leading to the ruins of the old church 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 south-west 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 filling 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 planned. The road, which was very steep, will have to change its direction, and run through the old burying ground.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Waterville, E. Swift, \$2; Bangor, Me. U. S. J. Foley, \$1; Smith Falls, A. W. Wall, \$3; Chester, Thomas Booth, \$2; Maxwell, P. Seymour, \$4; Greenville, J. Low, \$2; St. Andrews, Rev. J. J. Graum, \$3; Oshawa, Mechanics Institute, \$2; Kemptville, Rev. W. Hart, \$2; London, D. McMillan, \$2; Morrisburg, T. McGinnis, \$1; Wessport, D. Foley, \$2; Pakenham, J. Gorman, \$2; Danville, Rev. L. S. Masson, 2; Papezaville, E. Joubart, \$1; Alexandria H. McDonald, \$2; St. Andrews, D. McDonald (Hughey), \$1; Park Hill, M. Morris, \$2; St. Felix de Valois, E. Asselin, \$2; Valleyfield, Owen O'Reilly, \$2; River Beaudette, L. McLaughlin, \$2; L'Acadie, E. Duneau, \$4; St. Athanasz, T. Duneau, \$4; St. Barthelemy, Rev. J. O. Desnoyers, \$2; St. Oesaire, J. Desnoyers, \$1; Sandwich, Rev. F. Marselle, \$2; Barrie, Rev. G. B. Northgrave, \$4; Roxborough, A. R. McDonald, \$2; Atholstan, J. Durand, \$2; Merigonis Island, N. S. J. Mc Gregor, \$2; Alexandria, Major A. McDonald, \$2; St. Sylvester, Rev. G. V. Drot, \$10; Sheron, W. Darcy, \$2; River Desert, M. Moore, \$2; St. Raphael, August McDonald, \$2; Aylmer, J. Christian, \$3; Bathurst, Rev. M. Molloy, \$4; Eganville, Rev. M. Syrae, \$2; D. McGrath, 2; Strathgibbon, E. McLaughlin, \$2; Glenora, Neil B. McDonald, \$2; St. John's T. Maguire, \$2. Per J. Killoroe, Seaford, Self \$2; W. Flannery, \$1; D. Oaser, \$2. Per J. McGuire, Cobourg—T. Gilles, \$2; H. Oahilly, \$3. Per Rev. T. J. Dowling, Paris—D. Kelly, \$5. Per P. Lynch, Allumona Island—A. Whelan, \$3; M. Donnell, \$2; J. T. Ooghlan, \$1. Per E. McCormick, Peterboro—J. Quinoln, \$1; J. Doras, Otonabee, \$1; J. W. Pauning, S. Wya, \$1.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 7, 1866. Flour—Pollards, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Middlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Fine, \$5.60 to \$5.25; Super, No. 2, \$5.35 to \$5.50; Superfine \$6.00 to \$6.80; Fancy \$7.25 to \$7.75. Extra, \$8.25 to \$8.50; Superior Extra \$9.00 to \$9.50; Bag Flour, \$8.50 to \$8.80 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 12c to 13c. Tallow per lb, 90c to 90c. Butter, per lb.—Medium Dairy, 19c; 20c; choice do, 23c to 28c. Pork—Quail; New Mess, \$25.00 to \$30.00; Prime Mess, \$30 to \$30.00; Prime, \$19.00 to \$20.00. Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.50 to \$4.85; Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.37. Asbes per 100 lbs, First Pats, at \$5.87 1/2 to \$6.00 Second, \$5.55 to \$6.50; First Parris, \$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, .. \$5.00 to \$14.00 Lamb, .. 3.00 to 4.00 Calves, each, .. \$6.00 to \$8.00

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

May 2, 1866. Flour, country, per quintal, .. 17 0 to 17 6 Oatmeal, do .. 11 0 to 11 6 Indian Meal, do .. 8 6 to 9 0 Wheat, per min., .. 0 0 to 0 0 Barley, do, per 50 lbs .. 3 4 to 3 6 Peas, do, .. 4 0 to 4 6 Oats, do, .. 1 10 to 1 2 Butter, fresh, per lb. .. 1 6 to 1 9 Do, salt do .. 1 1 to 1 2 Beans, small white, per min .. 0 0 to 0 0 Potatoes, per bag .. 3 3 to 3 6 Onions, per minot, .. 4 0 to 0 0 Beef, per lb .. 0 7 to 0 9 Mutton do .. 0 6 to 0 8 Lamb, per quarter .. 6 0 to 7 6 Lard, per lb .. 0 10 to 1 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen .. 0 9 to 0 10 Apples, per bbl .. \$2.00 to \$4.00 Ham, per 100 bundles, .. \$5.00 to \$6.50 Straw .. \$2.00 to \$3.35 Flax Seed .. 8 6 to 9 0 Timothy Seed, .. 10 0 to 12 0 Turkeys, per couple .. 8 9 to 15 0

FOUND, On Alexander Street, last Sunday, G'Unstant, 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 Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. T E R M S : Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

thing in the uncounted swinging to and fro of the latter 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 up. 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 nearest 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 Rotherbithie, was sulkily given in reply to the questions put; after which the speaker was permitted to pass on, and to deposit his prey and claim his reward in due course.

Suicides 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 closely observed as the late Mr. Buckle taught his readers to believe. The returns of one year have a striking resemblance to those of its predecessors, and 1864 may be taken as a fair representative of the rest. Out of the 141 suicides 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 crowning themselves by the police, and the attempts of other six were otherwise abortive. 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 similar Japanese feat was foiled; a man who 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 proportion 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 portion 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 full 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 properly 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 murders 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.

To be called a fool is bad enough; but a stuttermaker makes the thing worse by calling you a foo-foo-fool.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it: There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold every where. May, 1866.

A REVOLUTION IN CATHARTIC TREATMENT.—Thousands of persons regard aperient pills as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that, however moderate may be the number taken at first, there is no escape from wholesale doses in the end. BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, however, are a grand exception—the only one—to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult, and six the largest dose. The effect they produce is permanent, and it is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. For constipation, sick and nervous headache, bilious disorders, chills and fever, stomach complaints, general debility, colic and the irregularities of the female system, they are a specific cure. This may be received as a rule to which there are no exceptions.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

TO COUNTRY PHYSICIANS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.

FIRST RECEIVED, a large supply of Fresh DRUGS and CHEMICALS, from London:

Also, A Fresh supply of SHAKESPEARE'S HERBS and ROOTS, and FLUID EXTRACTS. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.

GRAY'S EXPECTORANT COUGH LOZENGES.

The above Lozenges are recommended to the notice of the public, as a good soothing and expectorant remedy for COUGHS. Their delicious flavor renders them particularly adapted to cases in which the nauseous Drugs usually prescribed are rejected, and also to men of business who find it inconvenient to carry a bottle of mixtures about with them. Their contents have been made known to several Physicians, who have given them their unqualified approval. Prepared and for Sale by HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144, St. Lawrence Main Street. [Established 1859.]

COUGHS AND COLDS. Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should be at once had to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or 'common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Ough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents a box. May, 1866.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF CANADA, In the Superior Court. District of Montreal. In the Matter of Benjamin Shafton Curry, and William A. Curry, 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 McCandlish & Field, and Curry Brothers & Co. and the undersigned William A. Curry, as well individually as having been a member of the said Firms of Curry Brothers & Company—will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 19th April, 1866.

BENJAMIN SHAFTON CURRY, WILLIAM A. CURRY, By their Attorneys ad litem, ABBOTT & CARTER.

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