HURON SIGNAL.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. | "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER." | TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME II. GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1849. NUMBER XXVIII.

Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,
CAN be consulted at all hours, at the *British Hotel*, (LANCASTER'S.)
Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33–

ALEXANER WILKINSON,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
OFFICE AT GODERICH,
HURON DISTRICT.
Nov. 24, 9. 43

J. K. GOODING,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply at the *British Hotel*.
Goderich, March 9th 1849. 2v–5n

I. LEWIS,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &C.,
June, 1848. GODERICH.

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner Queen's Bench,
AND CONVEYANCER,
STRATFORD.

Stokes,
CHEMIST and *DRUGGIST*,
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
March 8, 1849. 2v–5n

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER,
BELL'S CORNERS,
SOUTH EASTHOPE.
March, 29, 1849. v2–n8

A. NASMYTH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR:
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
Goderich, April 12, 1849. 2v–n10tf

J. R. PHILIP,
SURGEON,
STRATFORD.
April 13, 1849, v2–n10

DR. JOHN HYDE,
[LATE FROM EMBRO,]
MEDICAL HALL,
STRATFORD.
July 31, 1849. 2v–n26

1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE IN
CANADA WEST.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the *Huron Tract*, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province—it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The LANDS are offered by way of *LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash, and the balance in Instalments being done away with.*

The Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest at Six Per Cent. upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when *LEASED*, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years Rent, must be paid in advance,—but these payments will free the Settler from further calls until 2nd, 3rd or 4th year of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREEHOLD during the term, is secured to the Lessee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and an allowance is made according to anticipated payment.

Lists of Lands, and any further information can be obtained, (by application, if by letter post-paid) at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, *Toronto* and *Goderich*; of R. BIRDSALL, Esq., *Asphodel*, Colburne District; Dr. ALLING, *Guelph*, or J. C. W. DALY, Esq., *Stratford*, Huron District.
Goderich, March 17, 1848. 7

MARBLE FACTORY,
SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.

D. H. McCULLOCH continues to manufacture HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS, &c., in Marble and Freestone, as cheap as any in the Province, all work warranted to order, or no charge will be made. Prices of Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars; of Freestone from 6 to 30 dollars; Monuments &c., from 50 dollars upwards.—Written communications addressed to the undersigned containing the Inscriptions, and at what price, in Marble or Freestone, will be punctually attended to.
D. H. McCULLOCH.
Galt, Nov. 8th, 1848. 42m3

CAUTION.—I hereby give notice, that my Wife, ANN BICE, has left my bed and board, on 27th June, 1849, and without any just cause. I therefore caution all persons from trusting or giving her anything on my account, as I will not be responsible for the same. WILLIHM BICE, Senr.
McGillivray, 10th July, 1849. 2v–n24–3

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by private bargain, Lot No. 23, on the 5th Concession of Goderich, containing 80 acres. 20 of which is cleared and under cultivation: ten acres are newly underbrushed and ready for chopping. The land is of excellent quality and well watered. There is a good substantial log Dwelling House on it, and one acre of superior fruit trees in bearing condition. And as the proprietor is desirous of entering into other business, he will dispose of it on moderate terms. One-half of the price will be REQUIRED DOWN, and the other half in three equal annual instalments.

☞ For further particulars, apply at this Office, or to the Proprietor on the premises.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Junior.
Goderich, 13th Oct., 1848. 37tf

TRAVELLER'S HOME,
STRASBURG, WATERLOO,
28th February, 1849.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will now be found in that well-known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he will be ready and able to conduce to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.
JOHN ABEL.
N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive Grooms. v2–n4tf

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12, Maitland Concession, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nine miles from the town of Goderich on the Huron Road, and at the junction of six different roads; and as it is in the center of a populous and prosperous locality, it is excellently adapted for a Tavern stand, or a Store. This farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for business, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to Thomas Dark, Tavern-keeper, Goderich, or to the proprietor
JONAS COPP,
Village of Harpurhey.
June 15, 1849. v2n19tf

FOR SALE,
THE MAITLAND BREWERY PROPERTY.

THIS property consists of three acres on the bank of the river Maitland, and on the road side leading to Mr. McDonald's Grist Mill, near Goderich. Upon which there is a BREWERY with excellent cellerage, a Malt house and Malt Kiln, all complete. There is also an excellent site for a Distillery on the lot, and the owner has a right to the water on the bank on the opposite side of the road which is sufficient at all seasons of the year for three such works.

For particulars intending purchasers may apply (if by letter postage paid) to
DAVID DON, Goderich.
Goderich, May 11, 1849. v2–n14

FARM FOR SALE.

THE South half of Lot 16, on the 2nd Concession of Wawanosh, will be sold at a moderate price, one half of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the purchaser will be allowed to retain the other half for a number of years on common Interest. The land is of excellent quality and well watered. An undisputed title will be given.

For further particulars apply to John Stewart Esq., Barrister Goderich.
Goderich 25th May, 1849. v2–n16

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber having LEASED, for the term of Twenty years, the Property on the North side of the Market Square, at present occupied by Theodore Rei., Esq. wishes to intimate to those who wish to avail themselves of an ELIGIBLE SITUATION for BUSINESS, that he will LEASE BUILDING SITES for any Term not exceeding Twenty Years, at a moderate Rent per annum.
HORACE HORTON.
Goderich, March 28, 1848. 2v–n8tf

Blank Deeds and Memorials,

AND all kinds of DIVISION COURT BLANKS, and BLANK PROMISSORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal Office. Every discription of BOOK and JOB Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

LAND FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH!!

FIFTY-SIX Acres of excellent Land, being the West part of Lot 16, 7th Concession of Wawanosh, will be sold for less than the Government price. One half of the purchase money will be required down, and two years will be allowed for payment of the remainder. Intending purchasers may apply to Mr. JOHN ALLAN, Tavern Keeper, Goderich.
Goderich, 13th July, 1849. v2–23tf

STRATFORD HOTEL.
(LATE MAY'S.)

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the Travelling Public, that he has leased the large BRICK TAVERN, at the East end of Stratford, (now the county town of Perth,) lately occupied by Mr. Isaac May,—where he will be ready at all times to afford the usual comfort and supplies and promote the personal convenience of his guests.

WINES and LIQUORS of the best description. A steady Hostler always in attendance. ALBERT G. HATCH.
Stratford, 18th July, 1849. 2v–n25tf

Poetry.

SUMMER.

By Miss Clarke, *of Simcoe, Talbot District.*

Published by request of a Member of the Visiting Committee of Burlington Ladies Academy.

Summer, sweet Summer! thou lingerest long;
Oh! haste thee! nor longer forbear:
The gay forest minstrels, with music and song,
Are waiting to welcome thee there.

And Spring has been here with her sunlight and flowers,
And hope in her beautiful eye:
And she told us that thou would'st enliven the hours
When the time of her reign was gone by.

E'en now is she resting on yon distant hill,
As waiting to hear thy glad voice,
And yet, lovely Summer, thou lingerest still;
Oh! haste thee! and earth shall rejoice.

The fair, gentle tints that so softly are seen
Resting lightly on meadow and tree,
Shall be deepened the hues of a far richer green,
When breathed on, sweet Summer, by thee!

And the wreath of young flowerets, so timid and sweet,
That Spring gaily wove as she passed,
By the roses and lilies that bloom at thy feet,
Shall, in beauty and light, be surpassed.

Thus whispered a zephyr, as fondly she strove
The fair one to ween from her dwelling above;
And he fanned her soft cheek with his fairy-like wing,
Laden rich with the freshness and fragrance of Spring.

And quickly she came, borne along on the breeze,
Casting robes of new light o'er the blossoming trees:
Shedding gifts of rare worth in her sunshine and showers,
And painting new bloom on the cheek of the flowers.

And have you not seen her, the fair, smiling guest!
In garments of beauty and joyousness drest?
And have you not heard the sweet tones of her voice,
As she breathes upon all things and bids them rejoice?

Go, list to the streamlet that wanders along,
So placidly gliding, with peace in its song,
Or dancing for joy in the sun's golden light,
With many a murmur of grateful delight.

The bright little flower speaks of happiness too:
See its delicate petals, all glistening with dew,
And breathe the sweet fragrance it shed on the air,
As the incense of love and gratitude there.

But, lovely Summer! tho' thou beamest now
With joyous smile, so innocent and bright,
A cloud, e'er long, shall rest on thy brow
And shade thy sunny light.

Yes, thou must see thy favorites fade,
With quenched and hueless eye;
Till each on the cold hearth is laid,
To wither and to die.

And thou thyself wilt turn away,
And seek some happier clime,—
For pleasure bloometh but a day
Upon the shores of time.

Ah! vainly do we look below
For aught that changes not;
Full many a bitter drop of woe
Is many a mortal's lot.

Hope flings a halo, glad and gay,
Round scenes of future years,
But soon the vision fades away,
And leaves us—nought but tears.

The cup of joy we stoop to quaff,
But there find no relief;
And, while we list, the merry laugh
Is changed to notes of grief.

And better thus—for could we find
Aught, in a world like this,
To satisfy the immortal mind
And give unfading bliss;

We might become too fond of earth,
Might cling to earthly love—
Forgetful of our heavenly birth
And better home above;

Forgetful of the glorious light,
That bathes those mansions fair,
And Sharon's Rose, so pure and bright,
That blooms perennial there.

Pope's Contribution to the Starving Irish.—The Pope has sent Dr. M'Hale 20,000, francs toward the relief of the starving people of the West. The post which conveyed the respectable sum—upward of £8000—was met by another bound for Gaeta with £345, contributed by the people of the diocese of Tham to the exchequer of his Holiness.

THE BRAIN THE MATERIAL ORGAN BY WHICH THE MENTAL FACULTIES ARE MANIFESTED.

BY AMARIAH BRIGHAM, M. D.

Every part of the human system has undoubtedly been created for the performance of some action; as the heart for the circulation of the blood, the eye for seeing, the ear for hearing, the nerves for sensation, the bones to sustain, and the muscles to move the body.

That action which nature intended a certain organ to perform, cannot be executed by another organ; the ear cannot supply the place of the eye, or the nerves perform the duties assigned to the muscles. The particular action or duty assigned to several organs of the body we know by the evidence of our senses. We can see and feel the heart beat and the muscles contract.—But as regards the action or function of other organs, we have not the same evidence. We do not see the action by which the liver secretes the bile, nor that by which the eye conveys to us a knowledge of outward things, and of their different colours, &c. We do not know, from the evidence of our senses, that any action at all is excited in these organs to produce such results; still we are confident that the liver does produce the bile, and that the eye sees. So as regards mental action, we do not, to be sure, witness it. We never see the mind at work. So far as we can discover by our senses, the most profound thoughts of the philosopher, or the finest conceptions of the poet, produces no action of the brain. The mental operation which determined Cæsar to pass the Rubicon, or Napoleon the heights of St. Bernard, could not be perceived to increase or change the action of the brain; yet such facts do not force us to believe that the mind acts independently of this organ. We do not doubt that the stomach is in action, when it separates from the numerous articles which compose an epicure's dinner, or from the coarse and simple fare of the Esquimaux, those particles and those only which are nutritious, and appropriates them to the support of the body, although this action cannot be perceived by us. Neither do we doubt the formation of bile from the blood by the liver, as has been hinted, nor the action of numerous other organs of the body, though we can derive no knowledge concerning their operations or senses; they are just as mysterious to us as the manner in which the brain modifies thought by its action.

The brain is one of the largest organs in the body; it is better supplied with blood than any other, and is better protected.—These facts show that nature designed it to answer very important purposes; and unless it is the organ by which mental operations are performed, there is but little for it to do, and that little comparatively trifling. That it is, however, the "material organ of all the mental faculties, scarcely, at this period of science, requires to be proved."—To "discipline the mind, means, therefore, to call into regular and repeated action certain portions of the brain, and to enable them to manifest easily and powerfully certain mental operations: this process is like that of exercising other organs of the body, thus giving them increased facility in the performance of their respective functions.

There is much proof that the brain consists of a congeries of organs, each of which, in a healthy state, manifests a particular faculty of the mind, and that the power of each faculty chiefly depends on the size of its appropriate organ. I allude to these facts, however, only for the purpose of directing the inquiries of others to them. My present aim is simply to show that the brain, considered as a whole, is the instrument by which the mind operates; and I hope to imoress this fact deeply upon the minds of all those who are engaged in in the education of youth.

As a first proof, I will refer to that belief in the dependence of the mind upon a sound state of the body, which is forced upon us by almost daily occurrences. We see that severe blows upon the head are followed by an entire deprivation of intellect; sensation and volition are destroyed, at the same time no part of the system is injured but the brain, and the action of other organs goes on as usual. When a person is thus, by a blow or by a fall, deprived of his reason, the by-standers by an instinctive impulse look to the head to find the injury.—No one ever supposes that an injury of the hand or foot will affect the mind and derange its operations, but all uniformly expect such a result when the brain is wounded; and this general expection is founded upon observed facts.

Insanity furnishes further evidence that the brain is the organ by which the mind acts; for this is not a disease of the immaterial mind itself, but of the brain, and often resulting from some injury. Such a diseased state of the organ of the mind, of the very instrument of thought or of some part of it, deranges the intellectual faculties, just as a diseased state of the stomach deranges digestion. The immortal and immaterial mind is, in itself, surely, incapable of disease, of decay and derangement; but being allied to a material organ, upon which it is entirely dependent for its manifestations upon earth, these manifestations are suspedned or disordered when this organ is diseased.

If the mind could be deranged, independently of any bodily disease, such a possibility would tend to destroy the hope of its immortality which we gain from reason; for that which is capable of disease and decay may die. Besides, it would be natural to expect that mere mental denrangement might be cured by reasoning, and by appeals to the understanding. But attempts to restore the mind in this manner generally prove useless, and are often injurious; for insane persons feel that their understandings are insulted whenever opposition is made to their own hallucinations and to the evidence of their senses. It is fortunate for them, that the true nature of mental derangement has of late been acknowledged in practice, and that in all attempts to benefit and cure this unfortunate class of beings, they have been assigned to the physician, and treated for corporeal disease.

The phrase *derangement of mind*, conveys an erroneous idea; for such derangement is only a symptom of disease in the head, and is not the primary affection. It is true, that moral and mental causes may produce insanity, but they produce it by first occasioning either functional or organic disease of the brain. On examining the heads of those who die insane, some disease of the brain or its appendages is generally found. I am aware of the statement by many writers, that they have examined heads of the insane, and found no trace of organic disease. But, until late years, there has not usually been great accuracy in such examinations, and slight disease might have been overlooked. Even admitting that there was no organic disease in the cases described by these writers, there was undoubtedly functional disease inappreciable by the senses; just as there is often great disorder of the stomach and derangement of digestion which cannot be discovered by dissection. There are in fact no diseases which are independent of affected organs, although the affection may not always be evident to the senses.*

Although mental derangement may perhaps sometimes occur in individuals who after death exhibit no trace of organic disease, I think such cases are more rare than has generally been supposed. Dr. Haslam says, that insanity is always connected with organic alterations of the brain. Greding has noticed thickening of the skull in one hundred and sixty-seven cases out of two hundred and sixteen, besides other organic disease. Spurzheim says he *always* found changes of structure in the heads of insane people. M. Georget dissected a great number of brains, and his experience is conformable to that of the authors above-mentioned. Mr. Davidson, House Surgeon to the Lancaster County Lunatic Asylum, examined with great care the heads of two hundred partients who died in the asylum, "and he scarcely met with a single instance in which traces of disease in the brain or its membranes were not evident, even when lunacy was recent, and a patient died of a different disease."

Dr Wright, of the Bethlem Lunatic Hospital, states, that in one hundred cases of insane individuals, whose heads he examined, all exhibited signs of disease; in *ninety* cases the signs were very distinct and palpable; in the remaining ten they were fainter, but still existed in some form or other.—such, for instance, as that of bloody points, when the brain was cut through.

* [In tic douloureux, tetanus, paralysis and other nervous affections dissection often throws no light whatever upon the disease, and for any information which we are capable of deriving from this source we may with perfect safety deny the existence of disease altogether. Yet what man of sane-mind would do so? We are perfectly assured by the evidence of our reason that in a natural or healthy state. They are subjected to the influence of some morbid change which affects the integrity of their functions, and whether we can trace this change or not by physical signs, obvious to the senses, we are not the less certain of its existence. So it is with the brain. If the great principle can be established that the brain is the material organ of the mind, it follows inevitably that in all disordered states of mental action the fault lies with this organ and that it must be diseased, whether we can trace morbid changes of structure or not. R. M.]

To be continued.

Whirlwind in the City.—Yesterday we were visited by a very extraordinary whirlwind, which for a time filled the inhitants of Jail Square and the bottom of Saltmarket with the greatest consternation.—A little after two o'clock, the people in this locality were suddenly assailed by a stormblast, which almost lifted them from their feet, and each man instinctively grasped his hat to prevent it being torn from his head. At the same moment the old clothes in "Paddy's market," in Jail Square took flight, and the air was literary darkened by innumerable flying jackets, coats, breeches, gowns, petticoats, and corsets. Even the old boots took a caper, although their flight was not an extensive one. A considerable part of the toggery was deposited on the roof of the prison, and much of it fell amongst the chimneys and on the roofs of the houses in Jail Square, and at the bottom of Saltmarket. Certain garments took a much longer course, and some of them were seen careering past the Bridgegate Steeple with great velocity. For a moment an old waistcoat fluttered in the breeze from the "jack pinnot" or pennon of the steeple; but it afterwards fell to the ground. An eye-witness tells us that some of the articles were actually carried to Nelson's Monument on the Green, and in a short space of time whirled back almost to the spot they were lifted from.—Certain it is, a great deal of these old "hand-me-downs" are missing, and the keeper of the market estimates the loss at fully £20. The most serious part of the matter is that an old woman was seen in the market when the whirlwind commenced, and she has not been seen since. The impression on the part of the Irish traders is accordingly that she has gone to the moon.

Cattle Market.—Yesterday the numbers were—oxen, 621; sheep, 1062; lambs, 2500. The number of cattle being large, caused a dull sale, with prices in favour of the buyer. Best ox beef sold at 50s per cwt.; inferior bullocks and cows, 40s to 45s per cwt.; sheep, best aged wethers, brought 5½d per lb.; inferior, 4½ to 5d per lb.; Lambs dull sale, and prices varied from 4s to 14s At the close of the market, a great number of cattle, sheep, and lambs turned out unsold.—*Glasgow Herald.*

An American Doctress.—The medical community of Paris has been set a-talking, by the arrival in this city of the celebrated American doctor, Miss Blackwell. The lady has quite bewildered the learned faculty, by her diploma, all in due form, authorising her to dose and bleed and amputate with the best of them. Some of them are certain that Miss Blackwell is a Socialist of the most furious class, and that her undertaking is the entering wedge to a systematic attack on society by the fair sex. Others who have seen her, say that there is nothing very alarming in her manner, that, on the contrary, she appears modest and unassuming, and talks reasonably on other subjects. The ladies attack her in turn.—One of them said to me, the other day, 'Oh, it is too horrid; I'm sure I never could touch her hand. Only to think that those long fingers of hers had been cutting up people!' I have seen the doctor in question, and must say, in fairness, that her appearance is quite prepossessing. She is young and rather good looking; her manner indicates great energy of character; and she seems to have entered on her singular career from motives of duty, and encouraged by respectable ladies at Cincinnati. After about ten days' hesitation on the part of the directors of the Hospital of Maternity, she has at last received the permission to enter that institution as a pupil.—*Paris Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.*

The Royal Tour.—We have received from a private source the following intimation of her Majesty's proposed excursion this season:—"The Queen is going to Ireland about the middle of next month—from Dublin to Belfast; there embarking for Glasgow; from Glasgow by land, *via* Perth and Aberdeen, to Balmoral." Circumstances of course, may occur to cause some alteration—perhaps an extension—of the route; but her Majesty's intentions at present are, we believe, exactly as we have stated. We derive the information from the same authority that enabled us in 1847 to make the earliest correct announcement of the Royal tour in that year. The land journey from Glasgow will probably be performed by railway as far north as Montrose. The reception in the Clyde and in the city of Glasgow will, we have no doubt, be worthy the magnificence and loyalty of that great commercial capital of the west: and the previous journey in Ireland cannot fail to call forth the native enthusiasm, the warm affections, and exuberant gaiety of the Irish character. The late disaffection was but a partial and temporary shade, caused by a few vain demagogues and misguided men, and it will all melt away in the sunshine of the Queen's presence.—*Inverness Courier.*

MADAME CATALANI.

Among all the victims which the implacable epedemic has carried off, none is more regretted than poor Catalani, whose arrival in paris a short time ago was hailed with so much pleasure. She had been destined by her father, a jeweller in the town of Sinigaglia in the Roman States, for a life of monastic seclusion, and had accepted the destiny without regret, when the fame of her extraordinary powers of song, as displayed behind the veil and grating of her convent of Ginovia, to the astonishment and delight of the congregation gathered in the chapel, induced her father to alter his plan for her future life, and to transfer her, at the age of 16, from the walls of the convent to the care of Marchesi, the most learned professor of singing of the day. It was after three years' instruction from this great master that her debut took place at Vienna, in the year 1799. From this first debut her career was one unceasing triumph until its close in 1827. On her arrival in Paris, the Emperor Napoleon made her an offer of the post of director of the Grand Opera, with an anual salary of £4,000.: but she declined the tempting proposition, being under an engagement to appear in London. It was here that a new and unparalleled career of triumph began for this celebrated singer, and where her prosperity reached a climax which had never before, and perhaps never can be again, attainable by one of her profession. Catalani remained in England from 1806 to the year 1814, during which time she never ceased to excite universal enthusiasm. When the Allied Sovereigns had replaced Louis Dixuit upon the throne, he invited Madame Catalani to Paris, and gave her the direction of the Italian Opera, with a salary of £8,000 a year. The speculation however, did not prove successful; and in 1820 Madame Catalani again returned to England. No city in Europe has preserved so enthusiastic a remembrance of Catalani as St. Petersburgh. The Emperor Alexander viewed her with especial favour, and marvellous still told of the generous competition which existed between these two sovereigns who vied with each other in acts of the most princely liberality. Wishing to leave behind her some mark of gratitude for the reception she had met with, Madame Catalani advertised a concert to be given to the poor of St. Petersburgh, at the great theatre, the very night before her departure. In consequence of the number of tickets sold, the theatre was found to be too small for the company, and the public Exchange of the city was, by the Emperor's orders, fitted up for the ceremony. The concert realised the enormous sum of £4,000 sterling, every farthing of which was generously abandoned by the singer to the various hospitals of the place. The Emperor himself waited upon Catalani the next day, with thanks for her generous assistance.—He found her in the very act of departure, being already seated in the carriage which was to bear her away. He knelt on one knee upon the lowered step, and begged permission to kiss her hand. She withdrew her glove for the purpose, and while, with the grace and courtesy of a paladin he bent over the small fingers, he clasped round her wrist a diamond bracelet, of the same value as the sum which had been realized by her efforts in favour of the poor of his beloved city. It was in 1827 that Madame Catalani appeared for the last time in public, and it was in Dublin that she warbled her last song. Never did an artist retire amid such glory as Catalani. She was elected member of fourteen different academies; eight gold medals were bestowed upon her by various sovereigns and city corporations, in testimony of admiration of her talent, and gratitude for her unbounded charity. As a wife and mother, her conduct was irreproachable. She was honoured for her virtue, and beloved for her gentle and amiable manners; and amidst all the homage and splendour which surrounded her she still preserved the simplicity of her humble origin, and the austerity of principle she owed to her conventual education.—*Paris Correspondent of the Atlas.*