

probably get the information of which he is in search.

But worse than their uniforms, worse, by far, than their attendance upon Mr. McGee's lecture, in the eyes of our cotemporary, is the fact that the aforementioned Companies did, upon one occasion, listen to a harangue wherein, allusion being made to the possibility of a rupture with the United States, they thereupon testified both their willingness to serve their country, and their hostility to "Yankee Know-Nothings." This is the head and front of the offending of the obnoxious Companies. They are not—like the editor of the *Montreal Witness*, and his friends—traitors, and Yankees at heart; and they would not, like him, for the sake of some paltry pecuniary advantage, consummate the degradation of their adopted country by becoming accessories to its annexation with, or rather absorption by, the neighboring Republic.

We hope, and we believe, that spite of the thunders of the *Montreal Witness*, the same sentiments find a hearty response in the bosoms of all our Volunteer Companies, of whatever creed or origin; that they are all alike ready and willing, should danger menace our Canadian nationality, and our Canadian independence, from the only quarter from whence these can ever be seriously menaced—to shed their best blood, rather than see the soil of their country polluted by the foot of the "Yankee Know-Nothing;" or our liberties subverted for the profit of a miserable pack of sordid knaves, who, for the sake of a trifling per centage on their dry goods, would sell their country, her liberty and independence, just as they would cheerfully barter the honor of their wives, or sell the chastity of their daughters, to the highest bidder, if they could turn a comfortable penny by the transaction. No doubt, it is true that, as our cotemporary complains, the Irish Volunteer Companies of Montreal did express their willingness, if called upon in defence of their country, to dip their bayonets in the blood of "Yankee Know-Nothings;" and we have no doubt, that, if put to the test, they, and their comrades of the other Companies of Scotch French, and English origin, would approve themselves as stout in action, as in word; and thereby give the best possible refutation of the cowardly insinuations, and malignant calumnies, of the Yankee editor of the *Montreal Witness*.

AN EVANGELICAL SWINDLER.—We find in our English files, the following description of the saintly Mr. Redpath—the perpetrator of the late gigantic frauds on the Great Northern Railway Company. The terms "Swindler" and "evangelical Protestant" are it would seem convertible terms; at all events when you hear of a rogue, you may be pretty sure that he will ultimately turn out to be a saint of the conventicle, remarkable for his zeal against "Romish error"—and in dealing with one of the aforesaid saints, it is always well to be on one's guard. To come back however to "our mottoes;" or rather to our saintly swindler, Mr. Redpath—we read of him that, having set up in business as a ship insurance broker—

"he lived in good style, and seems there to have entered upon that apparently religious and charitable course, with which, up to the time of his capture, he was so intimately identified. The time he could spare from his commercial pursuits"—i.e., defrauding his customers—"he devoted to the advocacy of the claims of charitable institutions, to the distribution of religious tracts"—just like our French Canadian Missionaries—"and other objects of a kindred character."

It is impossible to avoid being struck with the perfect analogy betwixt the conduct of Mr. Redpath, and that of the leaders of the evangelical world in Canada. Both come the "pious dodge," as it is called; and during those hours which they can spare from what, in courtesy, is called "commercial pursuits," both take to the same means of acquiring a reputation for sanctity, and set up as "Religious Tract Distributors." It is unfortunate for Mr. Redpath that his lot was not cast in Montreal instead of London; as had such been the case, not an ignominious sentence to the hulks would now be his lot, but in all probability he would be honored above his fellows, as President of some French Canadian Missionary Society, or other evangelical institutions, "for turning Papists from the error of their ways." We would, however, in spite of the little misfortune that has befallen him, strongly recommend that he be released upon bail—if it be only for two or three months—in order to enable him to preside at the approaching Montreal "Anniversary Meetings." Such meetings, and such a Chairman, would go admirably together.

SWINDLING AND PIETY.—Speaking of the evangelical machinery of the XIX. century, the *London Times* observes that:—

"It is true the apostles seem to have been imperfectly acquainted with the immense powers of the machine they were introducing into the world; but they had not the advantage of Messrs. Spooner and Newdegate at their elbow. Had they lived in the 19th century, and started from Birmingham instead of an out-of-the-way city in the Levant, they would have taught nations how to have nothing to do with one another, governments how to cheat their creditors, and Christians generally how to plunder one another, and out each other's throats."

The Grand Trunk Railroad Terminus at Point Levi, was completely destroyed by fire at an early hour on Tuesday morning last; everything in the building, cars, goods, &c., was destroyed.

WE are happy to see by the *London Atlas* that His Lordship the Bishop of London is about establishing Catholic Separate Schools in his episcopal city—a movement which, it is to be hoped, will be followed throughout the Diocese. As might have been expected, this assertion by Catholics, of the right of parents to control the education of their children, has elicited a fearful yell of rabid bigotry from the Protestant press. "The truth is"—screams the *Atlas*, which herein supports the *Globe*—"that this determination of the Catholic Bishop to establish Sectarian Schools—must be met and crushed at whatever sacrifice." What though nature asserts the right, and the sole right, of parents to direct the education of the child—what though the law of the land has recognised this right—the *Atlas* declares that its exercise must be entirely debarred to Catholics—that to them, the law must be no protection; and that any attempt on their part to avail themselves of its provisions, "must be met and crushed at whatever sacrifice!" Such is Protestant love of justice, and respect for law! We suspect however that the blatant bigots of the conventicle will find that Catholics have quite as stout a will of their own, as have their opponents; that, in spite of the opposition of the latter, they are determined to shake off the yoke of "State Schoolism;" and to assert, "at whatever sacrifice," their natural, legal, and inalienable right to the sole control over the education of their own children.

WE have much pleasure in announcing to our readers that, on Wednesday, the 7th of January next, Mrs. and Miss Unsworth intend favoring us with a Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental music, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Great St. James Street. The services of several talented artists have been secured for the occasion; and we trust that Mrs. Unsworth, and her accomplished daughter, will meet with the support and encouragement which they both so richly deserve.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—We understand that the Committee of this Society are making arrangements to have a grand *Soiree* at the City Concert Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 13th January. We are assured that nothing will be left undone by the Committee, to afford satisfaction and enjoyment, to those who will favor them with their presence on this occasion. With Liston's full quadrille band, and the refreshments by that celebrated caterer, Mons. Compain, we have no doubt but the bill of fare will be such as to please the greatest connoisseur. We hope to see the City Concert Hall well filled on this occasion.

"THE LOWER CANADA LAW CALENDAR, FOR THE YEAR 1857."—By John Honey, Deputy Prothonotary of the Superior Court, Montreal.

This is a handsomely executed, and carefully compiled sheet giving full and important details respecting the composition, and workings of our Law Courts. To it is added a "Table of Fees," from the same author, very valuable to suitors, and to all who are compelled to deal with the Ministers of justice. To the evil-doer, no doubt they are a terror; but to the poor man, whose pocket is not over well burdened with dollars for fees, they appear in a still more awful light; nor can we look over Mr. Honey's Tables without an involuntary shudder; and a heartfelt prayer, "Lord deliver us from the clutches of the Superior Court of Montreal—its Notaries, Attorneys, Bailiffs, and other dread officials—Amen!"

"SOUVENIRS HISTORIQUES DU CANADA."—Par L. J. Racine, Montreal.

A sketch of the history of Canada, from its first discovery, down to the capture of Quebec. It is written in an agreeable style, and with a just appreciation of the noble qualities of the French settlers, and the imbecility of the Government of Louis XV., which sacrificed so noble a Province.

WE would call the attention of our readers to an article on the moral effects of the "Common Schools" of the United States, which will be found on our 6th page; copied from the *New York Church*, an American Protestant paper. It will be borne in mind that the evidence, forcible, as it is against "State-Schoolism," is the testimony of Protestants; and may therefore be always cited by the Catholic as conclusive against all Protestant advocates of "Godless Education."

The *Quebec Gazette* mentions an attempt at incendiarism in that city, on Sunday evening last, in the clothing store of Messrs Lewine, Fabrique Street. It would that the scoundrels had first plundered the premises of goods to the sum of about £1,000, and had attempted to conceal this crime by a greater. The affair is undergoing a thorough investigation by the proper authorities.

The *Montreal Transcript* asserts as a well known fact, which the Government Press dare not deny, that Sir Edmund Head, and his Ministers, are at issue on many important points."

OBITUARY.

(Communicated.)

DIED, on Sunday the 23rd November, at the Presbytery in Maryville, Township of Tyentenga, C.W., the Reverend Charles Burk, in the 49th year of his age, and the 19th of his sacred ministry.

The late Mr. Burk was a native of the Diocese of Killala, County Mayo, Ireland. Having completed his classical studies, it was the wish of his Bishop—now the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam—that he should enter Maynooth College; but his mother, and the rest of his family, being on the point of emigrating to North America, he could not bear the thought of being separated from those whom he loved so dearly; and he therefore accompanied them to this country, where he arrived in June 1831, after a long and dangerous voyage.

Upon his arrival at Quebec, Mr. Burk presented himself to the Bishop of that See, who, satisfied with the recommendations laid before him, recommended the young aspirant for ecclesiastical honors, to complete his studies at the College of Nicolet, near Three Rivers. With this advice, Mr. Burk complied; and shortly after his entry at College, he was appointed Professor of Greek, in which he excelled. Subsequently, he taught Rhetoric; whilst, at the same time, he continued his theological studies with indefatigable perseverance; though for some time after having completed the prescribed course, he could not be prevailed upon to accept higher promotion than Minor Orders.

Having followed his family to Upper Canada, he presented himself to Bishop Ganlin at Kingston, who, prepossessed in his favor, concluded that Mr. Burk would make an excellent Missionary. Faithful to his vocation, Mr. Burk commenced his retreat; and having been ordained Priest, received the charge of the Kingston mission—i.e., of all the Townships surrounding the town of Kingston. The Catholics, at that time, were but few in number, and sparsely scattered over a vast extent of country. The roads were at that time execrable; often almost impassable, especially in the spring and autumn. Notwithstanding the difficulties and drawbacks, Mr. Burk, with zeal and energy, persevered unceasingly in the discharge of his holy ministry, attending to his respective stations without murmur. On completing each tour, he paid a visit to his Bishop; recounting to him the result of his ministrations in each station, into which he prudently partitioned the whole mission. The Catholics of Camden, Sheffield, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Isle of Tanty, Bath, Ernestown, Mill-Creek, Portland Loughboro, (East and West), Long Island Gananoque, Brewer's-Mill—who may chance to read this last communication—will be reminded of, and must admit too, his arduous labors and exertions among them. The mission that Mr. Burk, then alone, attended to, now comprises seven. The present missionaries, with their improved roads, their respective flocks much increased, both in numbers and worldly means, alone can form an adequate idea of the hardships Mr. Burk had to undergo and endure in his endeavors to supply the spiritual wants of his extensive mission. My own opinion is, that the tedious journeys he had then to make, in attending sick calls, often at night over bad roads; his long fasts, together with the anxiety he felt for the salvation of those souls committed to his care, during the period of five years—imparted that incipient germ of decay, to which his rugged and robust constitution had at length yielded.

Mr. Burk was intended by his parents for the Priesthood from his youth. He was a near relation of the Rev. Charles Burk, the most celebrated patriot and ecclesiastic of his Diocese in his day; and distinguished both by the variety and extent of his literary attainments. Were it not for penal laws, and bigotry, occasioned by religious intolerance, Mr. Burk's family, like many others, might still enjoy the possession of extensive estates in Tyranny—where now a more obsequious branch of the same family, but of a less delicate and scrupulous conscience, enjoy them, having bartered their faith in exchange for the loaves and fishes. Mr. Burk had always, and on every occasion, manifested a particular regard and veneration for the Mother of Our Saviour; hence he called his place of residence—Maryville. He was a pious religious, and zealous Priest; a sound classical and theological scholar; reserved and discreet, courteous and urbane, in the general tenor of his conduct; but firm and inflexible in the maintenance of justice and truth. He was hospitable and generous, I might say, almost to a fault. He was friendly and affectionate; and no one who knew him thoroughly, as the writer of these few cursory lines did, could avoid reciprocating his candid and sincere affection.—He was an obedient son, an affectionate and loving brother, and a worthy Priest. I sincerely sympathise with his family, to whom he was heart and soul attached; and especially do I feel for his aged mother, who, no doubt, will not long survive him. Still it is God's will, and we must submit, notwithstanding the poignancy of the bereavement. Let us, as Christians, humbly bow to His inscrutable dispensations; we must all follow, and perhaps not so well prepared as he was, for he

had been suffering for some months previous to his final departure; and therefore, conscious of his inevitable and approaching dissolution, he had ample time to make his peace with his God.

Seeing that no other of his many friends—and they are indeed numerous—has volunteered to record his death, I have, conscious of my inability to do justice to the sterling worth of the deceased, offered these few remarks to prolong his memory. He has lived and died without blemish and scandal; and truly could he say of himself:—*Ego jam delibor et tempus resolutionis mee instat. Bonum certamen certavi, cunctis consummavi, fidem servavi. In reliquo reposita est mihi corona justitiae, quam reddet mihi Dominus in illa die, justus iudex: non solum autem mihi, sed et iis qui diligunt adventionem ejus.*—2 *Tim.* iv., 6. *Requiescat in pace.*

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will be pleased to give insertion to the above remarks in your Catholic journal, I remain your obedient servant,  
N. J. T.

Dec. 10, 1856.

Under the head of "Progress of Protestantism in Italy" we read in our exchanges of the efforts making by the King of Sardinia to render himself Supreme Head of the Church, after the fashion of England's great Protestant Sovereign Henry VIII. Amongst the Reforms about to be introduced into Sardinia we find the following:

The King is to be the Sovereign protector—that is absolute Lord and master—of the church of his Kingdom; and the priests are to be salaried by the State, in order to secure their obedience to the civil power.

Herein lies the whole secret of the Protestant Reformation, and the support it found at the hands of lascivious and tyrannical princes. By getting rid of the Church, or rather by making themselves Lords Paramount over her, they got rid of a very troublesome and impertinent reprover of their tyranny and their beastly lusts. Still, in Italy, as in England in the XVI century, Protestantism means only the subjection of the spiritual to the temporal.

Several replies to correspondents crowded out, as also a few words to the *Journal de Quebec*.

PRESENTATION OF A BANNER TO THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF KINGSTON.  
To the Editor of the True Witness.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1856.  
MR. EDITOR—Monday the 8th instant, being the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, and titular of our Cathedral, was appropriately chosen by the Catholic Ladies of this city for the presentation of a Banner to the St. Patrick's Society. This took place on the steps of the Congregational Nunnery—in which institution the Banner was wrought—opposite to which, Bille Company No. 2, under the command of Lieutenant O'Reilly—and the St. Patrick's Society, with the children of the Christian Brothers' schools, awaited the offering. The Banner is magnificently embroidered, and reflects great credit upon the Sisters who made it. It is composed of green silk velvet, elegantly, and indeed gorgeously ornamented with silver and gold. On it is a representation of the Cross, seen by the Emperor Constantine, when he marched to oppose Maxentius, which bears also the same inscription—"In hoc signo vinces." Beneath this are entwined the Shamrock, Rose, and Thistle; which demonstrate how congenial are the feelings which exist between these three National Societies in this part of the Province. To a beholder, this Banner, with these emblems, would suggest the idea that had the nations, above typified, adhered more tenaciously to the Symbol of Christianity, it would still be to them a standard of victory over their spiritual enemies, as it was formerly to Constantine, in empowering him to overcome his opponent.

After having received the Banner, with a suitable Address from the Ladies, the President of the St. Patrick's Society responded in behalf of the Association. The procession then re-formed, and proceeded to the Cathedral, where the Banner was blessed, and High Mass celebrated by our beloved and venerated Prelate. After the Gospel, the Rev. Mr. O'Brien delivered a very eloquent sermon, taking for his text these words of the Canticle—"Thou art all fair my beloved, and there is no spot in thee." He proved the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin from the Scriptures, as well as from the writings of the Holy Fathers; and concluded by proposing this "Lily of Israel" as a model of imitation. When the Holy Sacrifice was concluded, the procession marched through the principal streets, and then proceeded to the City Hall, where they dispersed.

Thus ended the events of the day, which will be recalled with pleasure by many of our citizens; and by none with more agreeable reminiscences than by Yours respectfully,  
AN OBSERVER.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.—His Lordship, at latest advices, had just recovered from a slight attack of illness, which detained him for some time in the city of Lyons, France. The first instalment of his journey has been already received by the Diocese in the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Mulligan, whose eloquence in the pulpit, our citizens have already so highly appreciated. The reverend gentleman was a student of All Hallows College, Dublin, from whence he departed at the solicitation of our Bishop. His Lordship will return again to Ireland on his way home, when it is expected that many more able sagrats will visit their spiritual sons in the woods of Canada.—*Toronto Mirror*.

WINTER ROADS.—We are informed that it is the intention of the authorities to prohibit the use of the *trains*, which are in contravention to the ordinance 3 and 4 Vic. Cap. 25, and 4 Vic. Cap. 31.—*Montreal Herald*.

THE OTTAWA.—Mr. Egan, M. P. P., in a letter to the *Bytown Times*, contradicts the report of his intended resignation.

The sentence of death passed upon Abraham, for the wilful murder of his son, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

The *Oswego Times* states that the body of a man dressed in a smock frock and checked pants, with his head cut off in a horrid manner just above the ears, was discovered floating in the river on Wednesday afternoon, at the foot of West Cayuga street. No one was able to tell who he was, and from appearance it was probable that the body had been in the water a week or more.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Portage du Fort, T. Rowan, 12s 6d; Jordan, J. W. Keating, 10s; Adolphustown, R. Daverne, 10s; Pictou, B. McEvoy, 10s; Williamstown, R. McDermott, £1 17s 6d; St. Croix, Rev. L. Belleau, 12s 6d; Pembroke, Rev. J. Gillie, 12s 6d; Sherrington, E. Bilbow, 12s 6d; St. Andrews, A. McQueen, 10s; Bagot, E. McGree, £2 10s; Ingersoll, Mrs. Fallon, 10s; Ottawa City, J. Conway, 12s 6d; Pashich, P. McNaughton, 10s; Adjala, P. Patton, 6s 3d; Moore, J. Baby, £1 5s; Sherrington, J. Hughes, 10s; Toronto, J. D. Merrick, £1 5s; St. Johns, A. Bourgeois, 12s 6d; St. Croix, Rev. Mr. Sasserillo, 15s; St. John Chrysostome, T. Lynch, £2 6s 3d; Pictou, W. Synnot, 10s; Baby's Point, H. Murray, £1 5s; St. Am., River Chamblay, R. A. Archambault, £2 15s; North Plantagenet—F. Hand, 10s; Salem, U.S., M. X. Carroll, £2 10s; Rev. Mr. Hicks, St. Roch, 12s 6d; E. Barnard, Three Rivers, £1 5s.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—James Foley, 15s; John O'Leary, 15s; Ann Haughey, 15s; Michael Lynch, 7s 6d; W. Dineen, 15s; P. Kennedy, 15s; K. Temple, 7s 6d; James Rockett, 15s; Rev. Mr. Gill, 12s 6d; J. Griffin, Valcartier, 6s 3d.  
Per J. Doran, Perth—Rev. Mr. Vaughan, Ramsay, 15s.—paid up to the 17th October, 1857.  
Per Rev. J. Falvey, St. Columban—Dr. J. B. Murphy, 5s.  
Per D. P. McDonald, St. Raphael—J. Williams, 6s 3d.  
Per Hon. J. Emsley, Toronto—Self, 15s; Mrs. Sherwood, £1 5s.

Per P. Maguire, Millbrooke—J. McLaughlin, £1 5s.  
Per Rev. J. R. Rossiter, Gananoque—Capt. W. Sutherland, £1 7s 6d; E. Johnston, 2s 6d.

Per A. R. McMillan, Cornwall—Self, 12s 6d; D. McMillan, 12s 6d.

Per A. McLellan, Williamstown—Self, 12s 6d; Major J. McDonald, 12s 6d; R. McDonald, 12s 6d.  
Per J. P. McMillan, Cornwall—D. McMillan, £1 5s.  
Per Rev. J. Cameron, D.D., Antigonish—A. Chisholm, 12s 6d; Rev. R. McIlvray, 12s 6d.  
Per T. Hewitt—For Office Public Works, Toronto, £1 17s 6d.  
Per T. Griffith, Compton—J. Farley, £1 5s.

A SLANDER NAILED.—The *Montreal Temperance Advocate* has a long article upon the late Celebration, in which it is declared that the amount of drunkenness at the Baquet was enormous and disgraceful. The scene in the Hall from this cause is thus described:—

"Reason seemed to have fled. Champagne had done its work, and it would require the pencil of Hogarth, or the pen of Dickens, to picture the *melange* of humanity and brutality."  
The writer also says that he met scores and hundreds returning from it, much the worse for liquor.

And concludes his account thus:—  
"We came away from that great banquet hall deeply grieved. The temperance cause lies too deep in our hearts, to witness such sad scenes without experiencing indescribable horror. If any feel otherwise we envy them not. In the name of God we shall continue to protest against the drinking usages of the country, whether public or private, and we will never again witness or have occasion to describe so flagrant a violation of all the laws of order and decency."  
These statements are unqualified falsehoods; and we do not think there is any term in any language sufficiently forcible to paint the character of a man who invokes the name of God, to give strength to false and malevolent slanders. We believe there never was such an assemblage, for such a purpose, so entirely free from excess; and we have heard some of the leading and religiously consistent members of the Temperance Society here say that although they could not approve the introduction of wine at the Baquet, yet that they were bound to admit that the amount of intemperance was next to nothing; and far less than might have been expected in so great a concourse on any festive occasion, where the purpose was not to eat and to drink, as on this.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

MAN SHOT.—A melancholy occurrence, says the *Stratford Examiner*, took place near Oman's tavern, North Easthope, on Thursday last. Mr. Waterbury, of East Zorra, and his son, James, with two strangers from the State of New York, agreed to hunt together. After they had been out some time they discovered fresh deer tracks; the father and son volunteered to go into the swamps and drive them out, the other two to remain on the watch at the edge of the swamp.—One of these, named Spank, thinking he saw deer running fired twice, when, horrible to relate, the last ball passed through the stock of James Waterbury's gun, and lodged in the lower part of his abdomen.—The young man exclaimed—"I am shot," fell back, was caught in his father's arms, and instantly expired. An investigation took place before Dr. Hyde, Coroner. The jury exonerated Spank from any evil intention towards the deceased, and returned a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated. This is another sad warning to those who use guns, that they cannot be too careful of their own and others lives.

A suicide under very melancholy circumstances took place at Duffin's Creek, Oshawa, last week. A man named Whitney, a laborer, had been, it appears, subject to occasional fits of aberration of mind. He attempted to put an end to his life by hanging, about two weeks since, but was discovered in time, cut down and his life preserved. With more fatal results he again committed the same act: he was found hanging from a beam in a leather store in the village, but life was long before extinct. The deceased was a middle aged man, unmarried, and had about £40 upon his person when found. A coroner's Jury found that he committed the act during a fit of temporary insanity.

CORONER'S INQUEST AT TORONTO.—An inquest was held on Friday afternoon before Coroner Scott, at Munroe's tavern, corner of Duchess and George Streets, on the body of a young woman named Alice Adams, who died under suspicious circumstances yesterday morning. From information lodged with the Police Magistrate by a person named Stevens, who resides adjacent to deceased's family, Duchess Street, her brother was arrested on suspicion of having caused her death. The inquest was adjourned until a *post mortem* examination had been made of the body.

A MISTAKE.—Some newspaper subscribers are accustomed to excuse themselves for neglect in paying their subscriptions, on the plea that there is no agent where they reside, and that they have no means of remitting the money. This is a mistake. Wherever a newspaper can go, there is a post office, and wherever there is a post office there is a direct means for forwarding subscriptions. Let all benighted just excuse as much as they may wish to pay, if there should be something in advance all the better, and address it to the publishers, at the latter's risk, and the thing is done. The reader, if in arrears, had perhaps better act on this information at once, lest it should be forgotten.

Died.

At her residence, St. Catharines, near Montreal, on Friday, 5th inst., Eleanor Murray, relict of the late Mr. James Murray, Bally Duggan, near Downpatrick, Ireland, aged 87 years, mother of Messrs. Denis & Hugh Murray, Quebec, and Mr. James Murray, St. Catharines; and a resident of that place for the last 30 years. Her remains were removed on the 9th inst., and taken to Quebec, to be interred in the Family Burying Ground.

At Aylmer, Ottawa, on the 12th instant, Mary Catherine, only daughter of Charles Devlin, Esq., merchant, aged 3 months.