

a Protestant corporation in Lower Canada, under the plea of an English Normal School would be saved to the public chest. There is something almost sublime in the cool impertinence of the *Witness*, and in its quiet assumption of superiority over French Canadian Romanists, embodied in the above admirable specimen of Protestant logic.

Our cotemporary is also very anxious to know what can be the object of continuing here the institution of the "Christian Brothers," and eagerly asks why steps are not taken to dissolve their establishments—seeing that there are now two Normal Schools—one at Quebec and another at Montreal—under Catholic control? Not recognising in the *Witness* any right to ask such question; or indeed—seeing that the establishments of the "Christian Brothers" are entirely supported by Catholic funds—any right to trouble himself about them, we do not feel ourselves bound to gratify his impertinent curiosity by giving him any information, further than this—That, as the "Christian Brothers" were established in Canada by the sole authority of the Church, and without leave having been asked from any quarter—so they will be continued and maintained so long as, in her wisdom, the Church thinks proper, and profitable for the interests of religion and morality in Canada; and this in spite of the howlings of the *Montreal Witness*, and the brayings of his evangelical brethren. With this answer our cotemporary must be content.

QUEBEC ELECTION.—This keenly contested election for the honor of representing Canada's ancient Capital in the Provincial Legislature terminated on Monday afternoon; the result being a decided victory in favor of Mr. Stuart, the professed friend of "Freedom of Education" for Catholics as well as for Protestants. We sincerely trust, and have no doubt, that Mr. Stuart will redeem in Parliament the solemn pledges given by him on the hustings, by supporting, both with his votes and speeches, such measures as may be brought forward to secure to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada the full enjoyment of the rights which his Protestant friends possess in the Lower Province where they are in the minority. Mr. Stuart's majority over Mr. Plamondon, the Rouge candidate, was 248. Three thousand six hundred electors polled.

We regret to see that the election was not allowed to pass over without riots and bloodshed. According to the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Rouges* friends of M. Plamondon, the unsuccessful candidate, were the first to have recourse to violence; which at one time, on Saturday last, was so serious as to call for the interposition of the military. We copy from our Quebec cotemporary the following details:—

"There was much animation exhibited during the day, and very great excitement in St. Rochs in the afternoon, when gangs of rowdies were allowed to rule at the booth in St. Joseph Street, and keep opposition voters from the polls. Complaints are made against the Deputy Returning Officer acting at this place, and it is alleged that he has been notoriously a partisan of Mr. Plamondon from the commencement of the contest. Be this as it may, during the afternoon, the mob surrounding the poll gave unequivocal intimation of their desire to carry things with a high hand, and a Mr. Hands was knocked down immediately after he had given his vote in favor of Mr. Stuart. A party of the Police, under Mr. Russell was on duty in the neighborhood, throughout the day, but was not called upon to act until just after the close of the poll, when the Chief was informed that the mob had surrounded and intended to assault Mr. Stuart in King St. The Police, numbering seventeen men proceeded to the spot; here they encountered the populace, and a hand to hand fight took place. On seeing the overwhelming force which attacked him (about 1,000 persons), Mr. Russell ordered his handful of men to adopt offensive and defensive action, and they used their truncheons right and left, and drove off their assailants. The mob, however, now better armed with sticks, returned to the attack and did not desist until Mr. Russell, Constables Welsh, Courtney and others were disabled, and the remainder of the Police compelled to flee in all directions. Constable Welsh was found lying in the street all in a gore of blood, and bleeding profusely from the mouth, nose, and some wounds on his head, and was removed into a house in the vicinity. It appears that he is so severely injured that his recovery is doubtful. Mr. Russell fought at the head of his men, and received several blows in the head and body. He is in a pitiable plight, and his injuries will deprive the city of his services for some time. The other men are not so seriously wounded. They all behaved with great forbearance and intrepidity. Mr. Stuart took refuge in a shop in the neighborhood, which was closely invested for an hour; every window was broken in the house where the Chief of Police was, and the excitement of the mob rose so tremendously that it was deemed expedient to send for the military. In carrying out this purpose there was delay, and it was not until about half past six o'clock that, upon the requisition of the Mayor, a detachment of the 16th Regiment was ordered to St. Rochs. The presence of the military was then unnecessary, for the mob had nearly fled from the street. Mr. Stuart returned to the Upper Town, and, by the time the troops accompanied by the Mayor and Inspector of Police arrived, the thoroughfares were pretty well cleared. Three more of the Police who had been badly treated and driven into a house by the crowd were brought away by the military."

This victory obtained by the friends of "Freedom of Education" in Lower Canada will be a great blow to Mr. George Brown of the *Globe*, and the tyrant majority of Upper Canada generally; by whom the result of the Quebec election has been awaited with much anxiety. The *Globe* especially had pronounced itself strongly in favor of M. Plamondon, as a gentleman entitled to the support of all the sound Protestants of Quebec. To our surprise the *Quebec Colonist* also took the part of M. Plamondon, upon the ground that, by voting for him, they voted for Mr. Allyn, their fellow-countryman; who is indebted to the Irish Catholic vote of Quebec for his seat in Parliament. It is indeed strange to see the *Globe* and the *Quebec Colonist*, supporting the same candidate; and we confess that we cannot understand how, if M. Plamondon was, as the *Globe* says, entitled to the support of all sound

Protestants, the same gentleman could have had any strong claims upon the votes of the Irish Catholic electors of the good city of Quebec. We know well what the *Globe* means by sound or true Protestants—that is men who are determined to uphold "Protestant Ascendancy" in the Upper Province, by compelling Catholic parents to pay for schools to which they are as strongly and as conscientiously opposed, as are the Protestant minority of Lower Canada to the Church and school system, which find favor in the eyes of the Catholic majority; but how Irish Catholics can have any interest in forwarding the designs of these men for the enslavement and degradation of the Catholics of the Upper Province, is more than we can understand. It seems to us therefore that, either the *Globe*, or the *Quebec Colonist*, has been egregiously mistaken as to the principles of the man whom they both supported.

There can be no doubt, however, that Mr. Stuart owes his victory to his promise to support the cause of "Freedom of Education," ver. "State-Schoolism;" and it is equally certain that, if the Catholic electors of Lower Canada make as good use of their political privileges as has been made by the electors of Quebec, at the next general election we shall be able to secure a majority in the Legislature in favor of a "Denominational" system of schools; the benefits of which will be shared alike by Catholics and Protestants. But to effect this the "School Question" must be made everywhere—as it has been made in Quebec—a test question; and from every candidate who presents himself before a Lower Canadian constituency, must a pledge be exacted, such as was given by Mr. Stuart and refused by Mr. Noad. Nor in this will there be any, the slightest interference on the part of Lower Canada with the rights of their fellow-citizens of the Upper Province. The *Montreal Witness* indeed says—that "it will be a somewhat novel feature in Canadian politics to see a Lower Canadian member elected on a purely Upper Canadian question;" and "will go far to remove the plea so often set forth that Upper Canada Protestant members ought not to legislate in Lower Canadian politico-religious questions." But our cotemporary forgets that the question is not purely an Upper Canada question; and that, if in Lower Canada the Protestant minority were by law compelled to pay tithes to a Romish priest, or for the support of a "Common Church" system to which they were opposed—which would be a hardship precisely parallel to that under which the Catholics of Upper Canada labor in being taxed for the support of a school system of which they cannot conscientiously avail themselves—the "Upper Canada Protestant members" would very quickly and effectively come to the aid of their Lower Canada brethren; and would not hesitate to interfere in such a "politico-religious question" even though it were pretended that it was purely a "Lower Canada question."

A case destined to have an important influence on the contending parties within the pale of the Anglican Establishment, has just been decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The chapels of St. Paul, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, Piccadilly, have long been noted because of the Romanising tendencies of their respective clergymen. Altars, crosses, and candlesticks—"credence tables," and many coloured ornamented altar-cloths—at last aroused the indignation of the more evangelical portion of their congregations; and actions were instituted in order to procure the removal of the offensive articles. Judgment having been given in favor of the Anti-Romanising party, the case was brought by appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and a final sentence was pronounced on the 21st ult., in the presence, and with the approbation, of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. We may therefore safely assume that, in this case, the Church of England accepts the doctrines asserted in the decision arrived at by the above mentioned tribunal.

The most important question upon which this body was called upon to adjudicate, was, whether "altars" as distinguished from ordinary tables, were a legitimate portion of the furniture of a Protestant place of worship? This question, which of course involved the questions—whether the Church of England recognised, sacrifice as forming any portion of its worship, and the priestly character of its ministers, has been finally decided in the negative. The stone altar—the abomination which the Rev. Mr. Liddell, the incumbent of St. Barnabas set up, thereby causing the people of Piccadilly to sin—has been ordered to be removed; and the highest authority known to the Church of England has solemnly declared, that the Protestant establishment has no need of altars, and has therefore neither priest nor sacrifice. Crosses, however, provided they be but used as architectural ornaments, and not treated with more respect than sound Protestants are accustomed to display towards the "British Lion" or the Queen's Arms—"vich" as our old friend Sam Weller profoundly remarked, "vas vell known to be a collection of fabulous animals"—are to be allowed to remain, as are also the "credence tables," but lace, and embroidered linen, are prohibited for the future as coverings for a Protestant communion table.

Trifling and frivolous as these squabbles may appear to the Catholic, there is yet, if attentively considered, much meaning in them. The

question about altars, or communion tables, involves the whole Eucharistic controversy; and the decision of the Privy Council, has therefore, in so far as it has declared that in the Church of England there is no altar, given a complete triumph to the evangelical or Low Church party. On the other hand, the great majority of High Churchmen, or Tractarians, are consoled by the reflection that they may with safety so far play at Popery, as to place crosses in their meeting houses, and retain candlesticks upon their communion tables. In these things they will still continue to find "signs of life."

But on the higher minded and more serious amongst them—and that amongst the Tractarians there are many earnest, serious men must be admitted—this decision will have a very different effect. These have long buoyed themselves up with the belief that their sect was really a portion of the one Catholic Church; their studies have fully convinced them, that always and everywhere, has "sacrifice" formed the one great act of worship of that Church; and consequently they now find themselves compelled—either to reject the decision of their own "Branch," as they call it, of the Catholic Church, or else to un-church themselves altogether. The dilemma to which these men have been reduced by the decision of the Privy Council, sanctioned as it has been by their Primate, and one of the most eminent of their Prelates, is indeed most painful; and would excite our pity, were it possible to subdue the tendency to laughter which the ludicrous inconsistencies of Anglicanism invariably provoke.

We may however hope, that, as happened after the "Gorham Case" when the Anglican Establishment formally repudiated the doctrine of "one baptism for the remission of sins," this second formal disclaimer of the Eucharistic sacrifice, will have the effect of greatly increasing the number of conversions to the Catholic Church, from amongst the most zealous and high minded members of the "High Church" party. "Playing at Popery," they must now see will not be tolerated in the Establishment; they can no longer delude themselves with the theory that that Establishment has any connection, however slight or remote, with the Church of those Fathers whose memories they revere, and whose writings they quote with respect. Christian antiquity, and the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council of the XIX. century are diametrically and irreconcilably opposed to one another; and the Anglican High Churchman must make his choice betwixt them. That God in His mercy may guide him aright in that choice, should be the constant and earnest prayer of all who have the happiness of being members of that Church which is founded, not on Acts of Parliament, but on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner stone.—EPH. ii., 20.

CONCERT OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—We would remind our friends of the Concert which will be given on the evening of Monday next, at the Mechanics' Institute in aid of the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. No efforts have been spared by the promoters of this charitable project; and we trust that a numerous audience will crown their efforts with success.

PRESENTATION.—On Saturday last a deputation from the Congregation of St. Patrick's Church of this city waited upon the Reverend Mr. Connolly, their esteemed and much beloved pastor—for the purpose of presenting him with a most handsomely bound, and elegantly engraved Missal, imported from Paris by Mr. J. B. Rolland; and also with a suitable stand for the same, manufactured by M. T. Papineau. Upon the same day the Irish pupils of the Congregational Nunnery presented the reverend gentleman with a beautifully worked Alb, as a mark of their love and respect for one whose paternal admonitions will never be forgotten by those who have had the happiness of listening to them.

ST. PATRICK'S CONGREGATION.—The monies collected from the congregation of St. Patrick's Church of this city for charitable purposes, on St. Patrick's Day and Easter Sunday, amounted to £80, and £76, respectively, thus showing a gross amount of £156 contributed by our Irish Catholic friends, in less than one month. This speaks highly for the zealous charity of the St. Patrick's congregation.

The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of £1 10s. from the gentlemen of the Special Jury, in the case of Jones & Co. vs. L. Renaud & Frere. And £5 15s. 10d. from the men of the Horse Company by the hands of Lieutenant Farrel.

SERMON DELIVERED AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, MONTREAL, ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY. BY THE REV. MR. O'BRIEN.—This eloquent discourse has been published in pamphlet form; and may be had at Mr. Sadliers' Book Store, Notre Dame Street, and at Mr. Flynn's Registry Office, Bleury Street.

"DICTIONNAIRE HISTORIQUE DES HOMMES ILLUSTRES DU CANADA, ET DE L'AMERIQUE." By M. Bibaud, Jun., President of *L'Institut Polytechnique*, Professor of Law at St. Mary's College, Montreal, &c.

We have to thank M. Bibaud very sincerely for the first number of this very useful and entertaining work; which when completed will form a "Biographical Dictionary" of all the great men—illustrious by their talents or virtues—connected with the history, not of Canada alone, but of America. Such a work is worthy of every encouragement, and could not have fallen into better hands than those of M. Bibaud, who gracefully acknowledges the important services in the same cause, of M. Le Commandeur Viger, than whom no man in Canada is better acquainted with the history and antiquities of his native land.

"SUPPLEMENT AUX TRAVAUX SUR L'HISTOIRE DU CANADA."—4ème et 5ème Livraisons.

We have here the fourth and fifth numbers of the work published by M.M. Bibaud and Richer on the History of Canada. We can strongly recommend it to all who desire to make themselves acquainted with a subject of especial interest to every resident of Canada, whether of French or British origin.

"THE COMPLETE WORKS OF GERALD GRIFIN." To be completed in about 30 weekly numbers, at 25 cents each. D. & J. Sadler & Co., New York and Montreal.

As a popular writer the late Gerald Griffin enjoyed such a high reputation, that we feel assured that this cheap and elegant edition of his works will meet with a ready sale. The present number contains part of the interesting story of the "Collegians—A tale of Garryowen."

L'AYAL UNIVERSITY.—The *Courier du Canada* gives most cheering tidings of the progress making by this noble institution; which, though but entering upon the fourth year of its existence, deservedly takes the highest rank amongst the educational establishments of North America.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Haldimand, T. McManus, 15s; Restigouche, C.E., Rev. Mr. Dumontier, 10s; Rawdon, T. Price, 10s; Johnson's Corner, S. Brown, 6s 3d; Tingwick, J. R. Murphy, £1 5s; Alexandria, G. McPherson, 12s 6d; Longueuil, J. McShane, £1; Seymour West, P. Hogan, £1 5s; Thorah, W. McRae, 10s; Alexandria, R. McDoull, £1 5s; Portage du Fort, M. J. McLane, 10s; Russellville, P. J. McDoull, 6s 3d; St. Gregory, J. Harper, £1 5s.

Per P. Doyle, Gore of Toronto—Rev. W. O'Reilly, £1 5s.

Per Rev. J. Quinn, Rawdon—L. Daly, 10s; J. Daly, 10s; J. Carroll, 5s; H. Cassidy, 5s; T. Lane, 5s.

Per P. Fitzgerald, Ottawa City—C. Sparrow, £1 5s; B. Gilligan, 12s 6d; R. C. Bennet, 6s 3d; J. Leamy, 6s 3d; General Hospital, 11s 9d; Right Rev. Bishop, 12s 6d; Mr. Moore, 6s 3d; D. O'Connor, 6s 3d; J. Devlin, 11s 3d; J. Heany, 6s 3d.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—J. Burroughs, 15s; G. Smith, 15s; J. Beaky, 7s 6d; L. Moore, 10s; Rev. Mr. Cassault, £1 10s; Rev. Mr. Forgues, 15s; Rev. Mr. Baillarge, 15s; The Seminary, 15s; Rev. Mr. Horan, 15s; Rev. Mr. Farland, 15s; Rev. Mr. McGauren, 15s; Rev. Mr. Bonneau, £1 10s; Rev. Mr. O'Giffin, 15s; T. O'Brien, 15s; J. Lynch, 15s; M. O'Brien, 15s; Rev. Mr. LeMoine, 12s 6d; St. Sylvester, T. O'Sullivan, 6s 3d; C. O'Regan, 12s 6d; Fausambault, J. Caughlin, Jr., 6s 3d.

Per M. Heaphy, Kemptville—John Fitzsimmons, 10s.

The Upper Canada "School Question" is discussed by the correspondents of the Quebec Protestant press. A writer in the *Morning Chronicle*, over the signature "Electer," having had the impudence to assert in the subjoined paragraph that the Catholics of Upper Canada, are already as well off as are the Protestants of the Lower Province, has been cleverly taken to task by another correspondent of the same journal who signs himself "Catholic Electer." The first, or Protestant "Electer" boasted that:—

"The *Journal de Quebec* and a Roman Catholic paper in Toronto, in encouraging the Ministry not to concede all that Bishop Charbonnel asked, proved satisfactorily that with respect to the separate school, Roman Catholics in Upper Canada, as the law now stands, are better off than Protestants in Lower Canada."

Whereupon a "Catholic Electer" replied as follows. We insert his letter as a pledge to our friends in Upper Canada, that the Catholics of Quebec interest themselves warmly in behalf of their brethren of the other section of the Province:—

To the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "An Electer," has not fairly stated the merits of the Separate School question. Neither the *Journal de Quebec*, nor the Roman Catholic paper in Toronto, has proved anything satisfactorily on this question, nor do they express the views of the Catholic body. On the contrary, the Catholics of this Province have ceased to regard these journals as the organs of any one, except the shifting interests of the Immaculate Joseph, and a government land agent in Toronto. I beg to assure your correspondent that he is not one whit more satisfactory on this subject, than the journals already referred to; and that he has presumed too far, in asserting that men are ignorant of the merits of this question—that is, if he includes Catholics in his sweeping statement.

Sir, I shall proceed on the assumption that "An Electer" is not an electioneering agent, that he has given us his honest opinions on this subject, and that he has not knowingly suppressed anything of serious importance in the Catholic view of this question.

Catholics hold, that education, wealth, and the most unbounded influence—even a salary and seat in the Cabinet—avail a man nothing if they cause the loss of his immortal soul in the future state.

Catholics hold, that they are guardians, under God and his Church, of their children during the term of minority, and that God will exact a strict reckoning at their hands, on this point at the final judgment.

Catholics hold that the Common School system of education is in itself a snare, and would positively entail eternal damnation upon their children; consequently, Catholics feel bound in conscience to oppose the Common School system, as they would oppose the introduction of poison into their families as an article of diet."

Catholics claim the right to reject the Common School education for their children, no matter in what part of the Province; and they claim this right in the name of that liberty of conscience which Protestants profess to respect so much. On the other hand Catholics concede to Protestants the right to educate their children according to any system which Protestants may think best. Can anything be fairer than this? And yet, what are the facts?—While in Lower Canada, where the Catholics prevail, Protestants are not coerced to support Catholic Schools, in Upper Canada where the Protestants are in the majority, Catholics are compelled by an iniquitous law, to contribute to the support of Schools, which they conscientiously regard as hotbeds of infidelity, and anti-Catholic principles.

To assert that Bishops Mc'Donnell and Power were satisfied with the old school system, in U. C. is equal to asserting that they were satisfied with the penal laws, because forced to submit to such laws till humanity prompted legislators to repeal them. To argue that Separate Schools should not be in U. C. because they never have been established there, is equal to telling a person born in poverty, that he must not improve his condition, because he never was affluent. But the grand argument is that Catholics in L. C. have no business to interfere in this question: as if liberty of conscience was to mean one thing at Quebec and another thing at Hamilton. At Montreal, perfect toleration for the minority; but at Toronto, the minority obliged *notens volens* to follow Rev. Mr. Ryerson to Jericho, or anywhere else he may take it into his noodle to lead them. But Sir, this question is not a sectional one. It affects every man in the Province; and notwithstanding the sophistries of a few bad Catholic politicians, who seek to stifle the twinges of conscience with Government salaries and subsidies, the candidate who frankly and unequivocally pledged himself, on the hustings, on last Saturday, in favor of Separate Schools—the man, who on a former occasion gave his constituents proof of his independence, and sincerity in his promises—George O'Kill Stuart—that man, at the poll, will receive the suffrages of every independent

CATHOLIC ELECTOR.

Quebec, April 8th 1857.

"ROMANISM" AT QUEBEC.—A writer in the *Quebec Gazette* is intensely disgusted, and seriously alarmed, by a rumor that is afloat—to the effect that it is contemplated to "intone the service" of the Church of England on the approaching festival of St. George's Day at Quebec. This practice the writer stigmatises as an "essential characteristic of ultra-Puseyism" and an "absurd mimicry of the ritual of Rome." Our cotemporary should however take notice that a religious observation of a "Saint's Day" at all by Protestants, is even a more grievous falling away from the reformed faith than "intoning the service" or "singing of anthems." To be consistent, the *Quebec Gazette* should condemn all religious celebration of St. George's Day as superstitious and savoring of Romanism.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of St. Patrick's Association of Prescott was held on Tuesday, the 7th inst., when the following newly elected Officers were duly installed:—

Daniel Conway, Esq., President.
Mr. James Mc'Donnell, Vice President.
"Edward O'Grigton, Corresponding Secretary.
"Francis Oulhane, Recording Do.
"Farrel Feeny, Treasurer.
Committee of Management—Messrs. Thos. Whealan, John Murphy, Stephen Kavanagh, Patrick Halpin, William Tobin, Daniel Mc'Donnell, and Philip Murphy.
FRANCIS OULHANE, Rec. Sec.

On Friday morning, as a boy was playing just above the Brick-yards, in Colborne Avenue, he discovered the body of man lying on the side of the hill. He gave an alarm, and immediately Messrs. Adams and Burnett, with several men hastened to the place and found the body much decomposed and badly eaten by dogs. Coroner Jones was notified, and an inquest held this afternoon, and a verdict returned of "Death from Exposure." The strange part of this affair is that, on the 24th of November, 1856, the deceased Pierre Alfred Berreau, left his house, Visitation Street, Quebec Suburb, in a state of delirium, and although strict search was made by his friends and relatives no trace was made by him until to-day. Thus the body was lying with a few yards of a brick-kiln, from which hundreds of loads have been carted since last fall, and within a few feet of where men have been working all winter without its being seen until to-day.—*Montreal Herald of Monday*.

BIRTH IN THE CANS.—On Thursday night, 9th inst., as the through freight and emigrant train on the Great Western Railway was proceeding on its westward journey, a female passenger was delivered of a son and heir. It was decided before the train reached its destination to name the young one "Conductor."

NAVIGATION AT TORONTO.—The *Colonist* of Monday says that nearly all the ice in the harbor is now broken up, and vessels can now make their way to any wharf. One vessel is about leaving with 12,000 bushels of wheat for Ogdensburg.

The St. Mary's *Argus* thinks that that village ought to urge its claims to be made the Seat of Government, as in the general scramble which must take place for the honor in England St. Mary's might have as good a chance as more pretentious places. The people of Galt are also putting in their claims for the Seat of Government. With so many claimants Mr. Labouchere will find it rather a difficult matter to decide which shall be the happy place.

END OF A DISGRACED PRISONER.—We have just been informed that the man Samuel Hagarty, who was tried lately at Brockville for the poisoning of his wife, Catherine Hagarty, by means of strychnine, was one of the "unknown" men killed at the Desjardins Canal catastrophe. He was discharged from custody through a want of positive proof; and until recently was engaged as a teamster in this vicinity. He did not long enjoy the liberty our laws allowed him.—*Mirickville Chronicle*.

The community was shocked to learn that on Friday morning last, Mr. John McFarland jr., farmer, of the Queenstown Road, committed suicide by hanging himself in a fit of insanity. Deceased had for some years been laboring under a monomania of impending poverty and ruin, although he was really in good circumstances. This insane idea took such possession of his mind that it resulted in the melancholy catastrophe above named. He leaves behind him a large and afflicted family. A Coroner's inquest returned a verdict in accordance with the case.—*Niagara Mail*.

REMITTANCES.—Persons making remittances to the United States should be careful not to register their letters, or to place any mark upon them by which their contents can be known. A letter so marked rarely reaches its destination. The registration or marking "money letter" upon it points it out at once for plunder. Money is frequently sent in this manner to American ports by persons in Canada to friends arriving to assist them here, and much disappointment and suffering is occasioned by its loss. The only safe course is to obtain drafts which may be had of Mr. H. Chapman, and of others in this city. When James the First came to England he brought with him a favourite cow, which shortly after, disliking English ways, returned to Edinburgh alone. When her performance was told the King, he said that there was one part of it he could not understand, and that was how she got safely through the Debatable Land, a section of country on both sides the border, where the subjects of the two nations plundered at will.—The Debatable Land now-a-days is the United States Post Office, and a money letter which has got through it safely, is a curiosity for a museum.—*Montreal Commercial Advertiser*.

Birth.

At Yorkville, Toronto, on the 28th ultimo, the wife of Moore Alexander Higgins, Esq., Executive Council office, of a daughter.

Died.

On Sunday, the 5th inst., at Prescott, C.W., Mr. David Hillyard, of the Co. Down, Ireland.—*Requiescat in pace*.

SALE,

BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

SHALL BE SOLD, and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the PARISH OF ST. PAUL, on MONDAY, the ELEVENTH DAY of MAY NEXT, at NINE o'clock in the forenoon, the LOTS of LAND hereinafter described, belonging to the *Communauté de biens*, which existed between Pierre Chebroux dit Latindresse and the late Marie Mercie, his wife, to wit:

1.—One Lot, situated in the said Parish of St. Paul, containing One Arpent and a Quarter in front by the depth which may exist from the Farms of Lacourreau, to the Queen's highway; and then from the North East side of the said Queen's highway, containing Three Quarters of an Arpent in front, by the depth which may exist from the said Queen's highway, to the *Ruisseau St. Pierre*, bounded on one side by Andre Prud'homme, and on the other side part by the Lot hereinafter described, and part by Joseph Rivard, with a House and other Buildings thereon erected.

2.—On the other Lot, situated in the said Parish of St. Paul, containing Half an Arpent in *superficie*, bounded in front by the Queen's highway, in rear by Jean Baptiste Arbour on one side by a by-road, and on the other side by the Lot hereinafter described, with a House thereon erected.

The conditions will be made known on the day of Sale, or before, by applying to the undersigned Notary at the Village of Industry.

L. DESAUNIER, N. P.
Industrie, 9th April, 1857.