

THE METROPOLITAN FOR APRIL.

A capital number, in which the story of the "Yankee in Ireland" is admirably continued. We have room only for the following extract.

Mr. Weeks is the "Yankee" aforesaid; and his health having been proposed, he returns thanks as follows:

"Mr. Weeks, Mr. Weeks, Mr. Weeks," was now heard from all parts of the room.

"Ladies and gents," said the latter, rising slowly, and running one hand into his vest pocket, while he rested the other on the table; "ladies and gents, I ain't a goin' to make a speech—speech-making's not in my line. But I ain't a goin' to sit silent, either, when such honor is done to the flag of my country. Ladies and gents, I'm an American-born, of the true blue Puritan stock, a citizen of the model Republic of the world [hear, hear]. I ain't given to braggin' much, I trust, and besides, it don't become a foreigner to brag of his country in a strange land; but speaking as this here gent and I were (turning to Father John) 'bout religion, I ain't afraid to assert, that you can't find in all creation, a class of men of more enlarged and liberal views of religion than the merchants and traders of New England.

"We are liberal in all things where conscience merely is concerned, and conservative only with a view to preserve order in society, that trade may flourish under its protection. But, ladies and gents, whatever tends to cripple trade or impede the progress of social advancement; whether it be a new theory or an old theory, a new creed or an old creed, we struggle it, ladies and gents. We struggle it as the heathens in old times used the strange deformed children. Business men in our country ain't so very particular as to difference in religious denomination, either. They don't care much whether the creed be Orthodox, Universalist, Episcopalian or Baptist; if it only gives free scope to intellect, and a clear track for human progress. There's but one creed they object to, and that is, (excuse me friend, said the speaker, turning to the priest), that is the Roman Catholic. [Hear him! hear him! cried Captain Petersham, that's the kind of talk I like. Hear him! hear him! cried half a dozen others, following the lead]. Well, the fact is, ladies and gents, they can't go that kinder doctrine no how; it tightens them up so they can't move one way or other. The laws and rules of the Catholic Church ain't got no joints in 'em, you can't bend 'em no shape or form. Then they have what they call confession, and if one of their society happens to speculate further than he has means to warrant, the priest brings him right chock up for it; he has got no chance to risk any thing in the way of trade, no how he can fix it. Again, if a Catholic happens to find a pocket book, for instance, with five or six thousand dollars in it, he must restore it to the owner right off, when, by waiting for twelve months or so, he might make a few hundreds by the use of it to start him in business. Such a creed as that, ladies and gents, no true American can tolerate. He would not deserve the name of a freeman, if he did. The question for Americans is, not whether any particular form of religion be young or old, true or false, divine or human; but whether it suits the genius of the country—that's the question—the only question to decide. Our country is young, ladies and gents, she has done little more as yet than just begun to develop her resources—the greatest resources of any nation throughout all universal space, and we feel it our best policy to moderate the rigors of the gospel, to temper it, as it were—well—to make it as little exacting as possible. Hence, our ministers, as a general thing, especially in cities and large towns, seldom preach about sin, or hell, or the ten commandments, or that kinder subjects. Because such themes are calculated to disturb and perplex business men, to the injury of trade. And we have long made up our minds that trade must be cared for, whatever else suffers. Yes, ladies and gents," continued the speaker, growing more animated as the old Irishman began to warm up his blood, "our country is bound to go ahead of every other country in creation. Excuse me, ladies and gents, for speaking my sentiments right out on the subject, but they are my sentiments and the sentiments of every native born American in the United States."

"Bravo, bravo, Weeks!" cried the Captain; his fat sides shaking as he clapped his hands. "Bravo—that's the talk."

"Yes," continued Weeks, "I'm a Yankee, and them sentiments are true blue Yankee sentiments. We ain't a goin' to be fettered by any form of religion under the sun; if it don't encourage trade and commerce it don't suit us—that's the whole amount of it. Had the United States hung on to the old worn out creeds of Europe, what should our people be now—perhaps in no better condition than you yourselves, ladies and gents, are at this present moment."

"That's cool," said some one in an undertone.

"It's a fact, nevertheless," said Weeks, catching the words. "The antiquated religion of our grandfathers would have acted like a straight jacket on the nation, cramping its energies and stunting its growth. Had we not shaken ourselves free from the trammels both of pilgrim and priestly rules, should we have become in so short a period so intelligent, enterprising and powerful a nation? Yes, ladies and gents, could we have swung our right arm across the Gulf and laid hold of Mexico by the hair of the head as we do now, and be ready to extend our left over your British American possessions, at any day or hour we please to take the trouble, and sweep them into our lap? I ask, ladies and gents, could we have done that?"

"Hurrah!" shouted the Captain—"glorious! capital!"

"I don't profess, ladies and gents," still continued Weeks, "to belong to any particular religious denomination myself. My creed is (a first cause, and the perfectibility of man)—that's the length, breadth, and thickness of my religious belief, and I stand on that platform firm and flat-footed. Still, I go in for three things in the religious line as strong as any man, alms-houses, observance of the Sabbath, and reading the Bible. These are excellent things in their way, and ought to be encouraged by every man who loves order and likes to see trade flourish. But I can go no further; I can never believe, sir (turning again to the priest), that the founder of Christianity intended a nation so intelligent, so intellectually and so civilized as ours, should be bound down hand and foot by the strict rules of the gospel. No, sir, he intended we should moderate and adapt them as far as possible to the interests of the state and the requirements of society."

HEROES OF THE RAIL.—Engineer John F. Haskins, in charge of a passenger locomotive upon the Rochester and Niagara Falls Road, saved a train of cars containing one hundred and fifty travellers, thus skillfully and bravely. He was running rapidly upon an embankment. A flange flew off from one of his forward truck wheels. The divergence of the head of the machine from the line of the track caught the engineer's eye, and told him that the engine must go down the bank. At the same instant he felt the train press upon the tender and engine, and knew the couplings were slack. This sensation suggested to his experienced mind, as quick as lightning, the salvation of the passenger cars by the breaking of the first coupling next the tender by a sudden and powerful jerk. He twitched open the throttle valve to its full width, and gave the pistons suddenly a full head of steam. The engine leaped and snapped the couplings of the first car, plunged down the bank and over-turned—the whole train passed in safety upon the rails, and were stopped by the breaks—its savior, severely wounded but not killed, laid at the bottom. Dignified as heroic, the faithful engineer refused a large present of money from passengers whom his devotion had saved.

A correspondent of the *Boston Pilot* speaking of the "Buffalo Convention" frankly admits—that:—The Canadian delegates used no unworthy or undue influence in their own country, when they kindly proffered an invitation to persecuted Catholics in the United States to remove to Canada. Indignation fired their souls at the recital of Nuns insulted, convents burned, Catholic churches in flames, priests flying, Irish dwellings sacked, men, women, and children murdered, and their bodies consumed in the conflagration of their homes. These crimes have been repeatedly perpetrated, in accordance with the feelings and sympathies of large classes of American citizens. The perpetrators are freemen, unpunished, and the people and legislatures of whole States have approved of these horrid acts. They know that the Catholics in the United States number three millions, and they have only one member in the house, and one in the senate, and that they are no better off in the legislatures of the different States. They know that to profess the Catholic faith, in most localities in the States, disqualify the professor for office (not in the abstract), but in reality—they know that this country is Protestant—priest ridden—that Calvin, Knox, Wesley are seated as firmly on the shoulders of the great majority of the people, legislators, and governors of these States, as their old master is at a table-tipping Protestant party, and knowing these public facts, the Freeman should not abuse them for inviting the objects of persecution to abandon their hard condition, and to leave the canals, railroads, and shanties to their persecutors.

THE PROTESTANT IDEA OF A PRIEST.—Protestants have a vague notion that religion is the affair of the clergy, and they are more especially convinced that this is the case in the Catholic Church. Not having any notion of what a priest is—as how should they, having no sacrifices—they find what they think priests in the queerest places and the strangest garbs. An article in the *Record* on France, the other day, mentioned the Christian Brothers as "half-priests, half-schoolmasters," it being an indispensable law of that Society that no one of its members can ever be in orders. The writer's meaning was, that they are religious men, and therefore must be priests in some way or other. The hero and villain of Sir Walter Scott's beautiful romance of "Ivanhoe" is a Knight of the Temple. Being bound by religious vows and under a religious rule, good Sir Walter assumes that he must be a "Priest," and actually describes his fellow-ruffian, Front de Boeuf, as thinking of making confession to him. Dr. Newman points out that the little boys who serve Mass are little Priests.—*London Weekly Register*.

COWARDLY OUTRAGE ON A PRIEST.—The New Orleans Journals, almost without exception, speak in terms of the strongest reprobation of a dastardly outrage committed on a Catholic clergyman, by five ruffians of that city. The following account, which we copy from the *Orleanian*, will give the reader a faint idea of the extent of the brutality exhibited on the occasion:—"Yesterday noon, whilst the Rev. Mr. Poyet, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Common street, was waiting for an omnibus, two persons approached him; and demanded a retraction of some real or imagined insult offered to two creole ladies, by demanding, perhaps somewhat peremptorily, payment of a pew, which, it is said, they have occupied for a considerable time, without any remuneration therefor. The Rev. gentleman observed that he had given no offence, and had no apology to offer, whereupon, the twain immediately beset him. He struggled with them, and being a strong, athletic man, although unarmed, would, it is thought, have overpowered them. He wrested a sword-cane from the hands of one of them, when three other interested parties, observants of the struggle, who stood aloof at an opposite corner, ran to the assistance of the twain, and all five, cowardly and inhumanly, it is reported, cut and lacerated him on his face and head, his arms and hands, inflicting no less than eighteen wounds thereon! No arrests were made at last accounts."

WHAT PROTESTANTISM HAS DONE FOR THE SLAVE.—The Northern States of the American Federation have, in proud contra-distinction to all others, termed themselves Free States; but they have found it impossible to give freedom to the African. Go where he may among them, he forever finds "a privileged class." As a rule, he cannot vote, however much his dearest rights depend on the decision of the ballot-box; he has no place in the panel of a jury, although the lives of half his race might be involved; he can follow no honored profession nor trade; into some of the free States his immigration is forbidden, and he must give bonds in others not to become a public charge, or be transported from the State; the children cannot sit in the free schools by the side of the dominant race; the father cannot, dare not, worship God, the common "Father of all both bond and free," in the free church of the "privileged class"; he is injured or insulted in every public place or conveyance; he cannot only gain his miserable existence on the most servile and meanest of all conditions; he and his despised kind are thrust off in all northern towns to filthy ghettos of their own; thus living, if life may be called, apparently deserted by God and despised by man, at once the slave and scourge of society. The degradation of this vilest of slaveries, not only clings to him like a hideous leprosy through life, but follows him beyond. When exhausted nature has "signed the last release" from insult, opprobrium, and servitude, and his despised carcass is drawn forth from its rags to rot in its last repose, it cannot rest in the same earth with the white man who has recognised him as a "man and a brother." Such is the status of the African in what is confessedly the highest freedom bestowed upon him in the world, when existing with a different race.—*National Democratic Review*.

MALCOLM LAING.—(Protestant) Scotch tourist and economist, thus speaks of Catholic Education in Europe:—"Education is in reality not only not repressed, but is encouraged by the Popish Church, and is a mighty instrument in its hands, and ably used. In every street in Rome, for instance, there are at short distances, public primary schools for the education of the children of the lower and middle classes in the neighborhood. Rome with a population of 155,678 souls, has 372 primary schools, with 462 teachers, and 14,099 children attending them. Has Edinburgh so many public schools for the instruction of those classes? I doubt it. Berlin, with a population about double of Rome, has only 264 schools; Rome has also her University, with an average attendance of 660 students; and the Papal States, with a population of two and a half millions, contain seven Universities. Prussia, with a population of 14,000,000, has but seven. These are amusing statistical facts, and instructive as well as amusing, when we remember the boasting and glorying carried on a few years back, and even to this day, about the Prussian educational system for the people, and the establishment of governmental schools, and enforcing by police regulation the school attendance of the children of the lower classes."

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The only remedy ever offered to the public that has never failed to cure, when directions are followed, is Dr. McLANE'S Liver Pills. It has been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all sections of the Union. Where it has been used, it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatitis, and has been found equally efficacious in all.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLANE'S Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

MECHANICS' PENCILS.

JUST RECEIVED, 40 gross of very superior United States manufacture, completely assorted.

For SALE, at low prices, by Wholesale and Retail, at the

MONTREAL TOOL STORE,

No. 275, St. Paul Street, (Sign of the Hammer.)

ALEXANDER BRYSON.

March 31, 1856.



ROBERT PATTON,

229 Notre Dame Street,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same. R. P., having a large and neat assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

CANADA TYPE FOUNDRY.

Removed to St. Theres Street,

IN DESBATS'S BUILDING.

THE PROPRIETORS of this ESTABLISHMENT beg leave to inform the Printers of Canada that they have now manufactured and ready for delivery, a large quantity of LONG PRIMER, BOURGEOIS, BREVIER, and SMALL PICA, of Scotch Face, which they will guarantee cannot be surpassed by any Foundry upon this Continent for durability and appearance.

They have also on hand a choice assortment of various kinds of ORNAMENTAL TYPE.

The prices at which these and other Types are sold at the CANADA TYPE FOUNDRY, will be found at least Thirty per cent. less than they could be purchased previous to its establishment.

It is therefore hoped that the Printers of Canada will show their appreciation of the advantages it holds out by bestowing upon it a fair share of their patronage, in return for which the Proprietors pledge themselves to leave no means untried to give the most ample satisfaction.

Printers, mark the reduction in the price of Type since this Foundry was opened; and bear in mind that a greater reduction depends upon yourselves. Our motto is supply the Trade with Types of such qualities, and at such prices as will prevent the necessity of patronising Foreign Manufactures.

The following List of Prices of a few of the principal articles required by Printers, will give an idea of the great advantages of the Canada Type Foundry:—

PRICES.

Nonpareil.	2s 6d per lb.
Minion.	2s 3d do.
Brevier.	2s 1d do.
Bourgeois.	1s 10d do.
Long Primer.	7s 8d do.
Sm. Pica.	1s 7d do.
Pica.	1s 6d do.

All other Book Fonts in proportion. Leads, 6 to Pica and thicker, 1s per lb; 7 to Pica, 1s 3d; 8 to Pica, 1s 6d.

THOMAS J. GUERIN & CO.,

St. Theres Street.

Montreal, March 27, 1856.

N.B.—Publishers of Newspapers giving insertion to this advertisement for two months, will be allowed their bills upon purchasing five times their amount of our manufactures. Editors will confer a favor by directing attention to the announcement.

T. J. G. & Co.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, on the 1st JULY NEXT, for two ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, Two persons who are qualified to Teach the various branches of instruction in the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES. Salary liberal. Satisfactory Testimonials, as to character and ability, will be required.

Address—"Patrick Halpin, Chairman School Commissioners, Sherrington, C.E."

March 20, 1856.

M'CONOCHY & CUNNINGHAM,

Plumbers, Brass Founders and Gas-Fitters, RECOLLET STREET, Near St. Peter Street, Montreal.

BATHS, WATER-CLOSES, PUMPS, GAS-FITTINGS; and everything connected with the Branch promptly attended to, on the most Reasonable Terms.

BRASS CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. February, 1856.

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will be REMOVED on the first of MAY next, to that large Stone Building lately erected by the Catholic School Commissioners, at the corner of Cote and Vitre streets.

Parents and Guardians are positively assured that the greatest possible attention is, and will be paid to the moral and literary training of the children composing this School.

No Teachers are or will be engaged except those thoroughly competent, and of good moral character.

There are vacancies for sixteen Boarders and a great many Day Pupils. The Principal receives Boarders as members of his family, and in every respect treats them as his own children. Board and Tuition, or Tuition, extremely moderate. There will be an extra charge for Music, Drawing, and the higher branches of Mathematics.

The French department is conducted by Mons. P. Garnot.

On no account whatever will any boys be allowed to remain in the School but those of exemplary good conduct.

For further particulars apply to the Principal. The most convenient time is from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M.

W. DORAN, Principal.

Member of the Catholic Board of Examiners. Montreal, March 13, 1856.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JAMES CULLIGAN, a native of Money Point, Co. Clare, Ireland, who left Montreal in July last; when last heard from was at New Castle, near Toronto, C.W. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his sister, Ellen Culligan, 88 St. Charles Borromeo Street, Montreal, C.E.; or at this Office.

Toronto papers will confer a favor on a poor girl by inserting the above.

DONNELLY & CO.,
GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE.

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)

No. 48, McGill Street, Montreal.

DONNELLY & CO.,

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS in the

Ready-Made Clothing Line.

in the House formerly Occupied by Mr. Hamilton, No. 48, McGill Street, near St. Ann's Market, where they have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, FANCY TROWSEINGS, VESTINGS, of English, French, and German Manufacture; all of which they will make to Order, under the direction of

FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS.

at as Low a Price, and in as Good Style as any other Establishment in this City.

An inspection of their Stock and Prices, is respectfully solicited, before purchasing elsewhere.

All Orders punctually attended to. Montreal, Feb. 27, 1856.

PATTON & BROTHER,

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

42 McGill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice at reasonable rates. Montreal, March 6, 1856.

CENTRE OF FASHION!

MONTREAL

CLOTHING STORE,

85 McGill Street, 85

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

D. CAREY

IS NOW RECEIVING, and will continue to receive, splendid assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of BROAD, BEAVER and PILOT CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS and VESTINGS.

Constantly for sale, an extensive and general stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Of every description, which cannot, in point of advantage to the buyer, be surpassed by that of any house in the trade. Also—Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Gloves, &c. &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

The services of RANCOUR, the celebrated CUTTER, having been secured, a grand combination of Fashion and Elegance, together with a Correct Fit, will characterize the Custom Department. September 29.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs to notify his Friends and the Public generally, that on the 1st May next, he will REMOVE his HORSE-SHOEING SHOP from Haymarket Square to 23 St. Bonaventure, and corner of Little St. Antoine Streets, where he will carry on the HORSE-SHOEING BUSINESS as heretofore.

Feb. 15, 1856.

JAMES MALONEY.



EMIGRATION.

PARTIES desirous of bringing out their friends from Europe, are hereby notified, that the Chief Agent for Emigration has received the sanction of the Provincial Government to a plan for facilitating the same, which will obviate all risks of loss or misapplication of the Money.

Upon payment of any sum of money to the Chief Agent, a Certificate will be issued at the rate of Five Dollars for the Pound Sterling, which Certificate on transmission will secure a passage from any Port in the United Kingdom by Vessels bound to Quebec.

These Certificates may be obtained on application to the Chief Agent at Quebec; A. B. Hawke, Esq., Chief Emigration Agent, Toronto; or to

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,

Montreal.

Dec., 1854.