

By one of those misfortunes, which will occasionally occur in every printing office, a portion of the communication from our esteemed Ottawa correspondent, was unavoidably omitted in our last issue.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Ottawa, October 18, 1856.
Sir, The Right Rev. Bishop of this Diocese, Monseigneur Guigues, arrived here, returning from Europe, on Saturday last. His reception was marked by joyous and enthusiastic manifestations, to an extent unequalled in the history of the City. These rejoicings were spontaneous—the tribute due to exalted piety and virtue—to the guardian and director of religion in the Ottawa country; whose holy fervor and wise councils bring blessings and favors on the flock over whom it has pleased Heaven to place him.

His Lordship had been expected on Friday evening; but he was not prepared to leave by the morning train from your city. Preparations had been made to receive him on that evening; but a telegraphic message on that afternoon, announced his departure on Saturday morning. About noon, the banners of the Catholic Societies were displayed at the different Societies' buildings, where the members assembled—the several committees, charged with the presentation of the addresses, arranging the programme.

At half-past four the train arrived; the whole Catholic population of the City, and deputations from many parts of the diocese, having collected at the depot. The cheers which greeted His Lordship, walking through the assemblage to his carriage, evidenced the deep affection with which he is regarded. Dr. Beaubien, President of the St. Patrick's Library Association—and John Nacey, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Temperance Association—received His Lordship; and, on his invitation, occupied places with him in his carriage. The Band of the Canadian Institute, which made its first appearance on this occasion, and won for itself the highest praise, headed the procession. On both sides of the street were ranged the children of the Catholic schools, neatly dressed, and each carrying a different colored flag. The banners of the Societies figured prominently in the procession. Amid the discharge of artillery, the ringing of the bells of the convent, the College, and the Cathedral, the procession moved on, halting at the convent, the College, and the Cathedral—those monuments of our good Bishop's Christian zeal and enterprise—and finally stopping at the Palace, the cheering at each being of the most enthusiastic character. At the entrance, surrounded by the Priests of the Diocese, His Lordship received the addresses of welcome. Dr. Beaubien presented the following Address on behalf of the French Canadian population:

"To His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown—

My Lord—It is a pleasing duty for me to bear to the feet of your Lordship, the feelings which move every Catholic heart in the presence of its venerated Pastor.

My Lord,—some months ago, when your Lordship prayed a farewell benediction for your beloved flock, a cloud of grief seemed to creep over our young city, and every front was clothed in a shade of sorrow. The thought of so long foregoing your Lordship's presence, and the consideration of the fatigues and dangers which you were forced to endure, threw a mournful gloom over our spirits, for, well it may be said, that your Lordship, on quitting your children, took with you their hearts' best love. But now the darkness of the night is dispelled by the glances of another dawn. The horizon is again clear; and our hearts breathe with joy. Let but your Lordship cast a glance over this large and joyful assemblage, and you can conceive the general feelings of your flock. The many institutions with which your Lordship has gifted our young city are the best remembrances of your Lordship's bounty and goodness; and call up more feelings of love, respect, and veneration than pen can enumerate. The infant, the youth, and the aged all receive the fruits of your bounty; and while the members of your flock regard with pride and gratitude the monuments of your Lordship's greatness throughout our city; our dissenting brethren join silently in admiration of your prodigious workings, and applaud them in their bosoms. And for the present, my Lord, as your Lordship pursues your march of bounteous charity, let us request your Lordship to extend, for a moment, your paternal hands over your children, and once more call down the blessings of heaven on their grateful hearts.

J. C. O. de Beaubien, Guillaume Demers, Pierre Dufour, Charles Laporte, Cyrien Triollet, Joseph Beauchamp, Pierre Marie, J.D. Bourgeois.

E. Smith, Esq., read the following Address from the St. Patrick's Library Association:—
"To His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop of Bytown—

"My Lord—The members of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, on behalf of the Irish portion of Your Lordship's flock, here, would bid Your Lordship welcome back to your diocese, and to the hearts of your people.
Three months have elapsed since Your Lordship's departure from our midst, and three months of prayer from the Irish heart has arisen for your safe return. Now we are gathered around Your Lordship with gratitude for the many vicissitudes of the long and dangerous journey which you have completed for our welfare, and in the expression of that gratitude we offer Your Lordship the tribute of hearts cherishing the recollection of our 'good shepherd' who so well has guarded his flock from the snares of their secret foe.

We hope that Your Lordship will find among us the harmony it so long has been your endeavor to raise and perpetuate. And now we would express the hope that Your Lordship may long continue to add blessings and lustre to the diocese over which Your Lordship so happily presides.

Signed on behalf of the Association,
Edw. Smith,
President.

Ottawa, Oct 11, 1856.

Mr. P. Devine, Secretary of the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, also read an Address, which I regret I am unable to convey to you. The Juvenile Temperance Society also presented an Address. Each Address was presented with cheers from the immense crowd as if every one, even the children, felt that they participated in every word.—His Lordship, besides making separate responses to each Address, made in substance the subjoined general reply:—

"He thanked them for their kindness, and received their addresses with feelings of gratitude. Although in his absence there were many objects, both in his mission and travels, to interest him, still Ottawa was ever uppermost in his mind. He had looked forward with an eager pleasure to the day when he should again arrive in the heart of his diocese; and this consideration often lightened the fatigues of his journey, and gave him renewed courage to pursue the object of his mission, to Europe. The splendors of the European capitals, the august sublimity of Rome, but made him sigh for his simple home in the interior of Canada.—His Lordship then renewed the expression of his thanks, and gave the Societies of the Diocese his encouragement.

At the conclusion of His Lordship's remarks, the whole assemblage, as if seeking for that, without which a Catholic ceremony is incomplete, and unedifying—the benediction of Heaven—threw themselves upon their knees, and received from the Christian Prelate the blessing of the Church. With this most fitting and holy finale did the proceedings close. Thus has our venerated Bishop been received on his return home. I am satisfied the citizens of Ottawa may look for the congratulations of the True Witness on this glorious manifestation of their faith and loyalty to the Church; thus displayed towards the person of one of its most venerated Prelates.

in APPREHENSION OF CANADA IN, BEHALF OF
FROM THE LAMARTINE, and a full and
to After having filled the world with the fame of his
writings and eloquence; after having held in his hand
the destinies of this country, and of Europe, Lamartine
finds himself on the brink of old age; weighed
down by pecuniary embarrassment.

With a courage worthy of himself, he has resolved
by his labor to combat his misfortunes.
Having abandoned political life, he now takes re-
fuge in literature; and in appealing to the sym-
pathies of the New-World, he does so exclusively as a
man of letters.

At the beginning of the year, he commenced a
periodical to be published monthly, in French and
English, entitled: *A Familiar Course of Literature*.

He now appeals to the intellectual hospitality of
America, in favor of a work, on the success of which
depends the re-establishment of his fortune.

In a letter addressed to one of us, Lamartine ex-
presses himself in the following terms:
"I take the liberty of introducing to you my es-
teemed friend Mr. J. B. Desplace, and trust you will
take an interest in the mission to which from sym-
pathy with my misfortunes he has devoted himself."
On the success of this scheme depends my safety,
and that of eight hundred poor peasants, involved in
my ruin, if, undeservedly, it should result from fail-
ure in this undertaking.

"In assisting Mr. Desplace, you contribute to re-
scue me from my misfortunes."
In Canada, a part of the population speaks the
language in which Lamartine has written so many
chefs-d'œuvre; and as the English population are daily
becoming more familiar with the French idiom, it is
in Canada, next to France, that this illustrious author
hopes to meet with the liveliest sympathy. Indeed,
public opinion has already expressed itself in his fa-
vor; and there is every reason to hope that the people
of Canada will respond warmly to this appeal.

It cannot be matter of surprise that a people im-
bued, as ours is, with religious principle should remem-
ber with gratitude and admiration the efforts made
by this illustrious poet to arrest the material tenden-
cies of his age! We cannot forget how much La-
martine has contributed towards the revival of reli-
gious sentiment, by addressing his contemporaries on
subjects relating to God and the soul.

The Canadian people can admire in this great citi-
zen a courage which has not been surpassed either in
ancient or modern times, and that incorruptible prob-
ity which induced him to descend, impoverished, from
a throne.

What a touching spectacle to behold such a man
condemned to the decline of life to ceaseless toil, in
order to repair that breach which beneficence has
made in his fortune, and that he may be enabled to
continue the exercise of his generosity towards the
unfortunate persons of whom he is the support!

What a rare coincidence—a people doing itself
honor by stretching forth the hand of sympathy to
unfortunate Genius—while Genius repays the debt by
gratifying, instructing and improving mankind!

We predict that Lamartine will not appeal to Can-
ada in vain.

BARNARD, Edm. Advocate.
BEAUJEU, (Hon. Savene De) Member of the Legis-
lative Council.

BEROZEV, W. Advocate.
BIBAUD, M. President of the Polytechnic Society.

BLURY, (Hon. Sabrevois De) Advocate.
CHAUVEAU, (Hon. P. J. O.) Superintendent of
Education, Late Minister.

CHERRIER, C. S. Queen's Counsel.
COURSOL, Chs. Advocate.

DAoust, Chs. President of the Canadian Institute
Member of the Legislative Assembly.

DAY, (Hon. Justice C.)
DESSAULLES, (Hon. L. A.) Member of the Legisla-
tive Council.

DORION, A. A. Member of the Legis. Assembly.
DOUETRE, Jos. Advocate.

DUNKIN, Chrs. Advocate.
DRUMMOND, (Hon. L. T.) Late Minister.

HUDON, F. Merchant.
HUNT, Th. Sterry Chemist of the Geological Com-
mission of Canada.

LABRECHE-VIGER, Ls. Advocate.
LAFAMME, R. Advocate.

LAFREY, P. R. Advocate.
LENOIR, Joseph Advocate.

LESLIE, (Hon. J.) Late Minister.
LORANGER, T. J. J. Mem. of the Legis. Assembly.

MCGORD, (Hon. Justice J. S.)
MONDELET, (Hon. Justice C.)

PAPIN, Jos. Member of the Legislative Assembly.
PAPINEAU, (Hon. L. J.) Formerly Speaker of the
Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada.

PAPINEAU, L. J. A. Advocate.
RAMSAY, D. S. A. M.

RAMSAY, T. K. Advocate.
ROSE, John, Queen's Counsel.

ROY, Adolphe Merchant.
ROY, Euclide Advocate.

STARNESS, Henry Mayor of Montreal.
SICOTTE, (Hon. L. V.) Speaker of the Legislative
Assembly.

URQUHART, Alex. Merchant.
VIGER, (Hon. D. B.) Late Minister.

VIGER, J. (The Commander.)
The Committee will soon be completed.

A complete list will be hereafter published with
those of the Quebec and Toronto Committees.

Sir,
Allow me to request that you will publish along
with the appeal to Canada a few explanations rela-
tive to the *Familiar Course of Literature*.

As I have observed elsewhere, this work written,
solely by Lamartine, is the conjuring up by a man
of genius of all the great intellects which have en-
lightened the world, embracing all ages and nations; it
contains the essence of the life of Lamartine; his
studies, his meditations, his literary aspirations.

In a country jealously anxious to preserve intact
her religious principles and the purity of her morals,
the *Familiar Course of Literature* places itself nat-
urally under the protection of the heads of families.

The writings of Lamartine are as remarkable for
the chastity as for the beauty of their style. There
is nothing to alarm the innocence of youth. Not
only are sacred things treated with the respect due
to them, but these writings are calculated to awaken
this feeling in the breast of the reader, whom they
surround with a healthful atmosphere, which elevates
and fortifies the soul.

The *Familiar Course of Literature*, unrolling, as it
were, to the rising generation the marvels of the hu-
man mind, initiates in the sciences of esthetics and
guides to an appreciation of the beautiful.

As each movement in literature is closely allied to
events, every page of the *Familiar Course* will con-
tain a lesson of history as well as a lesson of taste.

It is this, which without doubt, explains its im-
mense success in the Old and in the New World.

The *Familiar Course of Literature* will contain
annually twelve monthly numbers of 80 pages each;
thus every year, two volumes in octavo of 500 pages
each will be completed.

There will be an edition in French and one in
English.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, your most obed-
ient and obliged servant.

Montreal, October 1856. J. B. Desplace.

A CARD.

The Ladies who conducted the Irish Bazaar
beg to return their best thanks to the charitable
public for the generous support given them.
They have much pleasure in announcing that they
have realized by the Bazaar the gross sum of
£1009, being considerably over the amount of
last year.

The Ladies feel it incumbent on them to thank,
in a particular manner, the President and members
of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal for their
kind and very efficient co-operation. They are also
happy to express their obligations to the editors
and proprietors of the following journals: The
True Witness, Montreal Herald, Transcript,
Pilot, Argus, Commercial Advertiser, La Mi-
nerve and Le Pays. To each and all of these
parties, and to every individual who contributed
more or less towards the success of the Bazaar
the Ladies desire to offer their sincere thanks,
for their kindness on this and on all former occa-
sions.

"FUNDAMENTAL PHILOSOPHY." By the Rev.
J. Balmes. Translated from the Spanish by
H. F. Brownson, M.A. 2 vols. D. & J.
Sadtler, New York & Montreal.

Mr. H. Brownson has conferred a substantial
service upon the English and American public by
his translation of the great work of the learned
Spaniard. For, as it is well observed in the pre-
face "he who translates well a good book from a
foreign language into his own, does a service to
his country next to that of writing a good book
himself;" and the translator has here given us
a good English translation of an excellent
book.

Balmes' celebrated work on European civili-
zation is so well known to, and appreciated by, all
who have any pretensions to education, or fami-
liarity with modern Continental literature and
philosophy—that his name on the title page
will suffice to procure for this treatise on
modern philosophy a hearty reception from
the public. In its English version, it has been
carefully examined by the learned Dr. Brownson,
who has also enriched it with a very valuable
"Introduction;" and the highest credit is due
to the enterprising publishers for the hand-
some style in which it has been brought out.
With all these advantages the work we hope will
meet with an extensive circulation.

In closing these remarks we cannot do better
than give a specimen of the author's style; a
style always clear and simple, often rising into
poetry of the highest order. How beautiful and
how true, the following commendation of philo-
sophical studies—which we extract from one of
the first chapters of the book:—

"Whatever tends to raise man to lofty contempla-
tion in the sanctuary of his soul, contributes to his
aggrandisement, for it separates him from natural ob-
jects, reminds him of his noble origin, and proclaims
to him his high destiny. In a mechanical and sen-
sual age, when everything seems opposed to the ac-
tivity of the powers of the soul, except when they
administer to the wants of the body, it is well to
renew those great questions in which the mind roams
free and untrammelled over unbounded realms of
space.

"Only intellect can examine itself. The stone
falls, but knows not that it falls; the rag calcines and
pulverises, ignorant of its power; the flower knows
not that its beauty is enchanting; and the brute beast
follows his instincts, but asks not for the reason of
them. Man alone, a fragile organisation, appearing
for a moment on earth, again to return to the dust,
harbors a spirit, which first inspects the external
world, and then, anxious to ascertain its own nature
enters into itself as into a sanctuary, and becomes its
own oracle. What am I? What do I do? What do
I think? What phenomena do I experience within
myself? Why am I subject to them? What is their
cause, their order of production, their relations? The
mind asks itself these questions—serious and difficult,
indeed, but noble and sublime questions; an unful-
filling proof that there is within us something superior
to inert matter, susceptible only of motion and a
variety of forms; that there is something, which by
an internal activity, spontaneous and rooted in our
very nature, presents us an image of that infinite
Activity, single act of whose will created the
world from Nothing."—p. 6.

The *Peterboro Review* gives some curious ex-
tracts from the *Globe* of a few years back, as il-
lustrative of the political consistency of Mr.
George Brown, to-day the close ally of the
Orange ruffians. The following are extracts
from the *Globe* of April 14, 1847, and contrast
well with Mr. Brown's effusions in the *Globe* of
October, 1856:—

"ORANGE LODGE AT BROCKVILLE.—It must be
a matter of the deepest regret to find efforts still mak-
ing to maintain Orange institutions. They have been
in Ireland the greatest obstacle to the spread of the
Protestant religion.

"To the intelligent of every class, Orange Soci-
eties are most odious.

"To the Roman Catholics they bring to remem-
brance the pains and penalties to which William III
most unjustly subjected them, when engaged in a
most praiseworthy enterprise, under which hardship
they labored for three generations. We
hear not much now of quarrellings between Roman
Catholics and Protestants. The almost total cessa-
tion of Orange Lodges, or the little prominence now
given to them, is the great cause of this.

"Orangemen were wont to profess to be the friends
of freedom and their country's rights. They make
no such profession in this province, but lend them-
selves to every designing politician, and openly range
themselves under the standard of the enemies of the
people. What a farce it must be for an Orangeman
to commemorate the era of the revolution of 1688
under the Orange flag, and at the same time to lend
his support to every tyrannical Governor who takes
away or renders nugatory all the benefits which that
revolution was meant to confer! Of all the inconsis-
tent men on the face of the earth, the Canadian
Orangemen must be pronounced the chief." (Signed
George Brown.)

The *Montreal Herald* of Saturday last pays
the following compliment to Mr. B. Devlin, the
lawyer who defended the prisoner Schneider, on
a charge of murder, and who was acquitted with-
out being called upon for his defence:—

"A meritorious act on the part of Mr. Devlin, we
think worthy of mention. Schneider, we understand,
was so poor, that he had not sufficient money to pay
his counsel, Mr. Devlin, for defending him. Rather
than allow Mr. Devlin's services to go unrequited,
Schneider proposed to sell his only cow, a proceeding
Mr. Devlin would not allow, but gave his services
gratuitously. We understand that this is not the
first praiseworthy act of the kind on the part of Mr.
Devlin, but that he has acted in a similar way in
many other cases. This has been brought under our
notice by an influential officer of the Court."

The following, on the state of the Montreal
Jail, is extracted from the "Presentment of the
Grand Jury, to the Honorable the Chief Justice,
and Justices, of H. M. Court of Queen's Bench,"
for Lower Canada. We trust that the sugges-
tions therein contained will be treated with the
respect that they are entitled to:—

The Grand Jury would draw the attention of the
Court to the Common Jail of this District.

In making their inspection of the Jail, the Grand
Jury find that the south-west wing contains the un-
tried male prisoners, and which is in a most dilapi-
dated condition; some of the door-frames of the cells
are entirely rotted away; no convenience for heat-
ing; very badly ventilated; and no classification of
prisoners.

The Grand Jury are informed by the jailor, Mr.
McGinn, (who, be it observed, deserves every possible
commendation for his exertions in rendering the condition
of the unfortunate inmates therein as comfortable as
circumstances will allow,) that, owing to the want of
proper accommodation, two, or sometimes more, pris-
oners are put in the same cell together, and the most
shameful and startling offences are committed, not
only among the male portion, but also the female,
thereby converting what is supposed to be a school
for reform, into a nursery for unchristianlike and
abominable offences.

The water-closets are totally unfit to be visited,
and the effluvia arising therefrom make the cells
very unwholesome, and probably destructive to life.
These they respectfully suggest, should be remedied
and re-modelled.

That in the North-East wing great, important, and
extensive improvements have been made, as affording
security and facilities for classification and separa-
tion of prisoners, being with hot air and well ven-
tilated.

The Grand Jury would here recommend that the
South-West wing, as well as the North-West wing, ex-
tending to the rear, should, with the least possible
delay, be entirely gutted, and laid out on the same plan
and principle as the North-East wing, which would be
the means of affording a greater facility for the classi-
fication of prisoners; in fact, they unhesitatingly de-
clare that the whole building, with the exception of
the North-East wing, internally should be altogether
re-modelled; and this done, will be the means of
suppressing, under the vigilant direction of Mr. Mc-
Ginn, the jailor, an incredible amount of vice and
crime hitherto practised, and now impossible to curb.

They further suggest the erection of substantial
workshops and sheds, in the yard and out precincts
of the Jail, so as to afford places for employment to
those who are condemned to hard labor or otherwise,
as also as a receptacle for straw and other necessities
requisite for the use of the Jail.

Before concluding the Grand Jury reiterate the oft
repeated cry for a House of Refuge for juvenile of-
fenders, and pray that this Honorable Court will cause
to be conveyed to the Government of this Province
the present prayer in relation to the same.

To the Editor of the True Witness.
Unionville, 25th Oct. 1856,
Markham Township.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you a placard just handed to
me, as another specimen of the means resorted to in
order to keep up religious (?) excitement in this
neighbourhood; it is a species of persecution almost
insufferable, and certainly should, by special enact-
ment, be prohibited, or where is it to stop? What
between "Protestant Soirees" and "Temperance (?)
Soirees" "Camp-Meetings" and such like, I really
feel so disgusted with the present state of things here,
that I have made up my mind to make myself "scarce"
as soon as I can.

The parties whose names are at the foot of the bill
I now enclose are mere puppets; the wire-pullers are
behind the curtain, and admire their handy-work
with a gusto equal only to that of the demon who
inspires them. Strange to say, he (the secret instiga-
tor) is talked of as the future aspirant to a seat in
the Legislature, to represent East York. I will not
now mention his name, as a more fitting time will
arrive; suffice to say that he passes for a Doctor, and
holds forth at every celebration of the kind; he is
endeavouring, to supplant the present representative
—Amos Wright—who is his superior in every respect
even though he is no better than he might be.

I was delighted with your remarks on the late
"Protestant Soiree" at "Brown's Corners" in this
neighbourhood, and trust you will not flag in your
honest and manly exposition of the wretches who
resort to such means of courting popularity.

Yours, &c.,
"NOV. 5TH 1858.
"Celebration of the Birthday of Liberty.
"Freedom's battle once begun
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son;
Though baffled oft is ever won."

"On the 5th next, the Loyal Orange Lodge No
426, with sisters Lodges of Markham, will celebrate
at Stouffville, the glorious anniversary of the landing
in England, of William Prince of Orange.—Every
country has its national anniversary of some impor-
tant era, but this day may be justly claimed by all,
as it shadowed forth the great principles of civil and
religious freedom to the whole world.

"The members of this Lodge will assemble at their
Room, in the Good Templars Hall, at 10 A.M., to re-
ceive the visiting brethren; at 11, form a procession
and march with Bands and Banners to the Methodist
Chapel for Divine service. The Rev. George Hill,
Rector of Markham, will deliver an appropriate dis-
course. All Loyal and patriotic Protestants are
most respectfully solicited to attend.

"The Palladium of Liberty having been entrusted to
our care by our venerated ancestors, we feel it im-
perative at this alarming crisis, to cordially coalesce
with all true Protestants, to resist the attempt of our
common enemy to rob us of the inestimable treasure.
For nearly two centuries has the trust been sacredly
preserved in our order, and may it never be said, that
Canadians alone have proved unworthy.

"Dinner will be served at 2 o'clock, precisely.
This memorable day being also the anniversary of
the Providential discovery of the "Gunpowder Plot,"
designed by the Papists to overthrow the Protestant
cause, by blowing up the Royal Family and both
Houses of Parliament, (1605,) deserves our special
commemoration. In the evening Bonfires will be
lighted, and a Torch light procession, Bands playing
a Death March, will move through the Streets to the
public square, where a representation of Guy Fawkes
and his worse than demon confederates, will be ex-
hibited, and the Youth enlightened on the history of
that soul trying period.

"God save the Queen, and preserve her subjects
from Papal Bondage.

NEWBURY-BUTTON, W. M.
W. G. SMITH, Secretary.

Oct. 14th, 1856.
Printed at the "Protestant" Office, Stouffville.

We would direct the attention of our friends
to Mr. Adrieu's justly celebrated "Panorama" of
the "Great West," now on exhibition at the Me-
chanic's Hall, Great St. James Street. To the
Circus and kindred exhibitions, the Catholic pa-
rent has many and well founded objections; but
here is one to which he may, without hesitation,
take his children, with the assurance that they
will derive therefrom both instruction and amuse-
ment. As a work of art, Mr. Adrieu's Pano-
rama is most highly spoken of by all competent
judges on this Continent.

The *Toronto Mirror*, speaking of the present
state of political parties, has the following sensi-
ble remarks:—

"If we are to have Ecclesiastical Confiscation
Acts, and motions for the denial of Equal Religious
Rights, from the moderate political party in power,
the sooner those who have to suffer in their property
or in their conscience from such measures, make their
peace with a rising party, of whatever cast, the bet-
ter will it be for them in the future."

DISU.—At Alexandria, (Glengarry), on the 34th in-
stant, after a short illness, the Rev Mr. McLachlan,
Catholic priest of that place. His loss will be gene-
rally regretted by his parishioners, for his unwearied
attention and care in promoting the spiritual interest
of those committed to his charge.

MURDER AT LINDSAY.—We learn that on Tuesday
evening, the 21st inst., a man named James McGinnity
blacksmith, was murdered at Lindsay, by a boy 16
years of age, named Robert Barles or McCombs, son
of—Barles, saddler. The elder Barles and McGinnity
being both, in liquor were fighting on the main
street of the village McGinnity was the stronger man
of the two, and Barles, seeming to get the worst of it,
called to his son to "bring out the pistol." The boy
ran into his father's house, brought out a loaded pistol,
and immediately fired it at McGinnity with fatal
effect, the ball entering his right side and passing
through the lower part of the lung. The unfortunate
man died within an hour. The affair, our informant
states took place shortly after five o'clock in the eve-
ning, in the presence of some 20 or 30 persons. The
boy made his escape as quickly as possible after com-
mitting the murder, and was seen to go to a swamp
south of the village. He has not since been heard of.
To assist the officers of justice in arresting him, we
are requested to state that he is about five feet 6
inches high, and that he has straight light hair, sallow
complexion and a disagreeable expression of counte-
nance. When last seen, he had on a reddish colored
cloth coat and pants, and black cloth cap with large
peak. When residing some time ago in Cobourg with
the elder Barles, he was known by the name of Mc-
Combes. Barles the father, was arrested immediately
after the occurrence.—*Toronto Globe*.

"NOTHING LIKE LEATHER."—The *Toronto Leader*
richly deserves the ridicule which it gets from its
contemporaries, for the airs of superiority with which
it puffeth itself up over them. The *Three Rivers In-
quirer* properly remarks as follows on some of the
Leader's late struts:—

Decidedly MODEST and UNASSUMING.—The *Toronto
Leader* enlightens the Province with the announce-
ment that there is more available literary talent in
that city than anywhere else in British America. He
recommends his brethren of the press throughout the
country to stick exclusively to writing bear and wolf
paragraphs as, "Whatever is worth knowing in
Provincial politics, they may have at first hand in
these pages;" and most good naturedly adds:—"We
mean no incivility." Of course not, neither is there
arrogance in Toronto, nor egotism in the *Leader*.—
But the following from the French *Journal de Quebec*,
will sit about as close as any thing we have seen
lately. "There are some people who have a prodi-
gious conceit of themselves. The *Leader* is one of
them. There was an article in the *Leader* a few days
ago, in which among other coup d'auteur self-glori-
fication, we remarked the following, 'Whilst the in-
fluence of this journal is such that it can never become
the mere mouthpiece of a party; it can claim the
right of speaking in the name of the moderate men of
the country. And as it addresses a wider circle of
the public than any other journal in British America,
it may be said to constitute a sort of estate of the realm
which no one will have the right hereafter to neglect,
either in the legislation or government of the Pro-
vince.' It is well to know that! Oh, you French
Canadians of Gaspe and Chicoutimi learn that in
future the governmental system of your country will
be composed of an irresponsible Governor, a respon-
sible Ministry, a Parliament and of the *Toronto Lead-
er*, owned by a leather merchant of King street, and
edited by a brace of iconoclasts whose opinions can
never more be neglected by the Governors and Legis-
lators of the Province."—*Niagara Mail*.

DARING ROBBERY IN THE HARBOUR.—A few nights
ago, a gang of crimps boarded the "Lady Seymour,"
lying near Baldwin &