

be for them an advantage; could they puff themselves up to the size of the ox. He further says:—

"I firmly believe that the gentlemen who have recorded their protest had no intention of creating a division."

If not, why write and publish the letter which appeared in the Pilot?

"Six things the Lord hates, and the seventh His soul detests, viz., the tongue that sows discord among brethren."

But let us go back to the proceedings of the assembly in question, of which the correspondent complains; and consider what reasons he and his friends have for the blood-and-fury mood into which they have lashed themselves.

The meeting, as is already known, had been convened by public advertisement, for the purpose of electing two delegates to the Buffalo Convention—when the two gentlemen, elected by the meeting, were proposed and accepted by an overwhelming majority.

But before the Resolution proposing them was finally adopted, a gentleman, in no great favor with the people, began to speak of a different plan of election.

The dissentients know full well that he would have been turned out of the meeting, had not the clerical influence, of which they complain, been exerted to procure him a hearing; and that the fate of the two succeeding speakers, on the part of the three or four dissentients, would have been very little better, but for that same clerical influence.

Yet they complain of that which was their best protection. It is then, in my mind, a piece of vile and malicious ingratitude on their part to state that their want of success is due to that influence.

One opinion expressed by a Clergyman present had, I believe, some weight in bringing the deliberations to a close.

When the second of the three or four dissentients had proposed a nomination of a third delegate—for no better reason than that Montreal is a great city, which, to be properly represented, should have more than two—another highly respectable member in the assembly objected, on the ground that at most places where meetings had been already held, only two were nominated.

Then the gentleman, whose clerical influence seems to have given them so much pain, seeing the business of the meeting in danger of being obstructed by a factious opposition, said:—

"Gentlemen, these are distressing times—there are many demands on the people for money, and they ought not to be burdened with unnecessary expense. I have no objection to a third delegate; but if he is nominated, let him defray his own expenses."

What need was there for a third delegate at all, unless perhaps some gentleman felt that one in his position should have something to say; and that whatsoever he proposed, right or wrong, the people should adopt?

If the assembly thought better to follow the suggestion of the clergyman, than that of the very independent gentleman who seems so angry that his views were not adopted, we would be glad to know of what rights the three or four dissentients have been deprived?

—Is it the right of having greater influence over the people than his reverence?—of course that cannot be admitted. Is it the right that what influence they possess should not be diminished? If that be all, they may make themselves very easy about the matter; for I feel assured that, as far as he is concerned, not only will he not seek to divert them of their just influence, but he will, as far as it depends on him, endeavor to augment it.

If these turbulent dissentients were not actuated by a spirit of opposition, why did they, with evil industry, run about the city endeavoring to inflame the minds of the people who had not been present at the meeting; and, in order to excite opposition, represent, in false coloring, every thing that had taken place? It is a bad cause which needs falsehood for its support.

The truth of the matter is, some of the dissentients, who caused all the misunderstanding, had a pet of their own—an employee of the Government—whom they wished to propose; and finding no chance for him, they united their influence in favor of some third person; and because the meeting did not choose to embrace their views, they went away very wrath.

"O ambition, cross of the ambitious!" exclaims St. Bernard. One cannot but feel commiseration for a fallen brother writhing in the throes of agony in which ambition has laid him prostrate.

Every true son of the Catholic Church will have reason often to say in the words of the Psalmist, "The children of my own mother have fought against me." The Pilot's correspondent thus concludes:—

"Perhaps then the right of any clergyman to be 'at once a priest and a citizen' would be more fully defined, and the rules of the Seminary better observed."

And then, too perhaps a Whig intriguer would be better able to hoodwink the poor people, whose interests he would sacrifice to his own aggrandizement. One of the first virtues taught in the Seminary is charity, which is the queen of virtues; and there is no rule to forbid its exercise.

The object of the meeting held at St. Patrick's House is eminently a work of charity; and it was consequently a most fit place for a priest to appear—neither was it a violation of rule. As the poisonous serpent of Whiggery sought to creep in by stealth to mar the good contemplated, it was well that our priest was there to stifle him.

Just think of a little school boy attempting to give lessons of duty to his preceptor, and you will be able to comprehend the insolence of the "Member of St. Patrick's Congregation," who undertakes to lecture his priest.

I would not trouble you, Sir, with this letter, did I not see that ungenerous attempts have been made to throw aspersions on our meeting, and to travesty its acts. As the Pilot's correspondent does not give his name, we hold each of the dissentients responsible for that precious letter.

AN EYE WITNESS.

## LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY,

BY MR. EDWARD MURPHY, BEFORE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

(From the Pilot.)

The second lecture of the winter course before St. Patrick's Society was given on Monday evening, 14th inst., by Mr. Edward Murphy, of this city. The subject of Astronomy, which he has chosen for his lectures, will embrace two, the remaining one being reserved for the next evening.

The lecturer commenced by a definition of the science of astronomy, which is that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the celestial bodies—the sun, the planets, the comets, and the fixed stars, with their magnitudes, motions, and distances; and the laws by which they are governed. The study of astronomy is, undoubtedly, the most interesting and sublime of all the natural sciences, and should claim a large share of our attention. It teaches us that the earth on which we dwell is not the only part of the Creator's works adapted for the abode of corporeal and intelligent beings, and that among the vast assemblage of heavenly orbs, the earth forms but an atom of creation; that there are immense suns so far removed from us and each other as to defy the power of computation to give an idea of their real magnitude and distances. The vast magnitude of the heavenly bodies, their incalculable numbers, the immense velocity of their motions, and the amazing forces by which they are carried in their orbits, and the attractive influence they exert upon each other at the distance of hundreds of millions of miles—all these impress us with an exalted idea of that Infinite Being who has created and upheld the universe.

As we gaze upon the countless stars of light which gem the canopy of heaven in a clear evening, we are apt to ask ourselves, whence come these stars? and where are those going which seem to sink in the West? Are they mere tapers in the vault of heaven? or are they bodies of immense size and splendor? Do they shine with their own or with borrowed light? Are they but a little ways above the clouds, or at distances beyond human comprehension? Can their distances and bulk be ascertained? By what laws are their motions governed, and what part do they play in the great plan of the universe? Is there a boundary to creation, or does it reach through boundless space? The lecturer remarked that these questions he would pass

briefly in review in the two lectures which he proposed to give.

The subject of his lecture for last evening was, "The Magnitudes, Motions, and other Phenomena of the Solar System." In the Solar System the sun is the centre; the source of light, heat, and attraction to all the planets and comets. The planets move around the sun in nearly one plane, at the following distances:—Mercury, 37,000,000 miles; Venus, 68,000,000; the Earth, 95,000,000; Mars, 143,000,000; the Asteroids, sixteen in number, at distances varying from 208,000,000 to 300,000,000; Jupiter, 495,000,000; Saturn, 906,000,000; Herschel, 1,830,000,000; and Neptune, the most remote planet yet discovered, is 2,850,000,000 miles distant from the sun. Several of these planets have moons. The Earth has one; Jupiter has four; Saturn has seven,—besides two magnificent concentric rings; Herschel (or Uranus as it is sometimes called) has six moons, and Neptune two. Comets are another class of bodies in the solar system. Their orbits differ from those of the planets, they oftentimes travelling far off into space, and yet returning with periodical regularity. Their general appearance is that of a star with a long shining tail.

With regard to the Sun, numbers can scarcely give us an idea of its size. Its diameter is 880,000 miles, and its size is 1,350,000 times larger than the Earth. Its form is that of a globe or sphere. It revolves upon its axis in 25 days, 9 hours, and 56 minutes. Dark spots are seen on its surface when examined with a telescope. It is supposed, though resting principally on mere theory for support, that the Sun is an opaque body, surrounded with a luminous atmosphere, through openings in which the dark body of the Sun occasionally appears.

Mercury, the nearest planet to the Sun, is 3,200 miles in diameter. The revolution in its orbit occupies 88 days, which is accomplished at the rate of 103,000 miles an hour. This planet has a bright appearance, with a light tinge of blue. It is seldom seen, on account of its proximity to the Sun. It receives seven times as much light and heat from the Sun as we do.

Venus, the second in distance from the Sun, is distinguished for its superior brilliancy. Her diameter is 7,800 miles, and her time of revolution in her orbit is 225 days, at the rate of 80,000 miles an hour. She receives double the light and heat from the Sun which the Earth does. The transit of Venus is caused by the passing of the planet across the disk of the Sun in the form of a dark round spot. This occurs only twice in about 120 years. Advantage is taken of the transit of Venus to determine the distance of the Sun from the Earth. Elevations on the surface of Venus have been seen which are four times as high as any of our mountains. She is called the Evening and Morning Star. When west of the Sun, she rises before him, and if then "the morning star," and when east of him, she is seen after the Sun has set, and is "the evening star."

The Earth is next in order, at a distance from the Sun of 95 millions of miles, and moves in its orbit at the rate of 68,000 miles an hour, performing its annual revolution in 365½ days. Its form is that of a sphere which is a little flattened at the poles. Its diameter is 7,930 miles, and the atmosphere about it is forty-five miles in thickness. The inclined, instead of a perpendicular, position of the poles of the earth produces the change of seasons. The turning of the Earth on its axis once in 24 hours is what causes day and night to follow each other in such regular succession. The rotundity of the Earth was also explained.

The Moon is about 2,160 miles in diameter, and 237,000 miles distant from the Earth. She revolves around the Earth in 27 days, 7 hours, and 43 minutes. The Moon is not a luminous body, but reflects the light of the Sun. The apparent change in the size of the Moon is produced by its revolution about the Earth. Through a telescope the Moon presents a beautiful appearance. Mountains and plains, rocks and caverns of every description are seen. One peculiar feature of the Moon consists in hundreds of circular ranges of mountains, surrounding plains of the same shape. Another singular feature of the Moon's surface is the numerous cavities which appear on her disk. These are circular in form, and resemble somewhat a cup. In size these cavities vary from three to fifty miles in diameter. Bright spots have been seen on the peaks of some of the mountains, which are supposed to indicate volcanoes in action.

Mars, the fourth planet in distance from the Sun, has a diameter of 4,189 miles, and moves in its orbit at the rate of 55,000 miles an hour. It is known in the heavens by its dusky red appearance. It receives one-half the light and heat from the sun which we do. Its revolution round the sun is made in 687 days, and the length of its day is 24 hours, 39 minutes and 21 seconds. An atmosphere of considerable density surrounds the planet, and it is supposed that snow exists on its surface at its poles. Sir John Herschel says that he distinctly saw on its surface seas and continents, the former having a greenish hue, like our own. The ruddy appearance of Mars he ascribes to a quality of its soil, like that of our red sandstone.

The Asteroids are next in order of distance from the Sun. They are sixteen in number, and are invisible to the naked eye. From the great interval of 350,000,000 miles between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, previous to the discovery of the Asteroids, it was supposed that an undiscovered planet existed somewhere in this vast region. This conjecture was realized in the discovery of the Asteroids. They are supposed to have originated from the disruption of a large planet, which once moved between Mars and Jupiter. These bodies are not round, but in form resemble broken fragments of a globe. Their average size is about that of the Kingdom of Spain.

Jupiter, the largest of all the planets, is next in order. It is easily distinguished by its magnitude and brilliancy. Its revolution around the Sun is made in 12 years at the rate of 30,000 miles an hour, and its revolution on its axis in 10 hours, which is a velocity 25 times greater than the earth. His diameter is 89,170 miles, and his size is 1413 times that of the earth. He receives only the thirty-seventh part of the light and heat that we receive from the Sun. Jupiter has four moons, whose revolutions are completed in 10, 16, 10, and 16½ days respectively. By eclipses of these moons, mariners calculate their longitude at sea.

Next in order revolves Saturn, the most remarkable planet of our system. To the naked eye he gives a pale, leaden light. It receives 90 times less heat and light from the sun than the earth. His diameter is 79,000 miles, and its revolution on its axis is made in 10 hours, 27 minutes and 16 seconds, and its revolution round the Sun is made in about 30 years at the rate of 22,000 miles an hour. Its density is one-half that of water. This planet is encompassed with two immense and magnificent concentric rings, which present to the telescopic observer the most wonderful and sublime of all the objects in the solar system. The inner ring is 30,000 miles from the body of the planet, and is 20,000 miles in breadth; the outer ring is narrower, and the space between the rings is 3,000 miles across. Besides these rings, Saturn has seven moons. According to the best received theory, these rings appear, to a spectator on Saturn, like broad bands of light spanning the heavens like a bow. The sight of such a phenomenon, shining with a light manifold greater than the brightest aurora borealis, is an object, of whose grandeur we can have no possible conception.

Uranus is next in order; its diameter is 35,000 miles—its period of revolution is performed in 84 years—it has six moons. Uranus was discovered by Herschel in 1781. Neptune, the most remote of all the planets yet discovered. Its diameter is 31,000 miles, and its time of solar revolution is 166 years. He has two moons, and a faint appearance of a ring like Saturn's. To form an idea of its distance from the earth, a cannon ball from our earth, flying 500 miles an hour, would require 650 years to reach the surface of Neptune.

The finding of this planet celebrates a new epoch in astronomy.

Like the discovery of the Asteroids, its existence was precalculated and foreknown before they were ever seen even with a telescope. The feeling after this then unknown planet was based upon the difference found to exist between the observed and calculated places of Uranus, amounting to about the apparent diameter of Jupiter as seen with the naked eye. In 1845 the idea occurred independently to Mr. Adams in England, and M. Leverrier in France, that the disturbance mentioned was produced by an unknown planet whose orbit was outside of Uranus. They succeeded in fixing its place in the heavens, and their results varied only a few minutes. On the 18th of September M. Leverrier wrote to Dr. Galle, of the Berlin Observatory, announcing the result of his observations, and requesting him to look for a disturbing planet in the place he had assigned for its appearance on the 23rd September. Dr. Galle did so, and on that very night actually found it. Its heliocentric longitude varied only 52 minutes from M. Leverrier's calculations, and two degrees twenty-seven minutes from Mr. Adams'. Mr. Leverrier not only determined the orbit of his imaginary planet without having seen it, but also its distance from the Sun, the period of its revolution, and even its mass of matter.

The next lecture will be devoted to the subject of comets, the laws of attraction, of gravitation, the eclipses of the Sun and Moon, the tides of the ocean, and their effects on our earth; and also a general view of the Sidereal heavens. The lecture was illustrated with a variety of very beautiful representations of the movements of the different bodies in the solar system, which were very handsome and accurate views of their motions. It was an exceedingly interesting lecture, and the subject was ably handled by Mr. Murphy, on whom it reflects great credit.

## THE BUFFALO CONVENTION, QUEBEC.

Pursuant to adjournment of Sunday 13th inst., a Special General Meeting of the St. Patrick's Catholic Institute and Parishioners of St. Patrick's Quebec, was held on Sunday 20th inst., in the Rooms of the Institute, after Vespers.

The Revd. J. Nelligan, Honorary President in the Chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A deputation from the Parish of St. Columba, was introduced, who handed the Chairman a Report of the Proceedings of a meeting of the Irish Catholics of that Parish, which was ordered to be inserted on the minutes of this meeting.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously:—

Moved by Mr. C. T. Colfer, seconded by Mr. Jas. Rockett:—

Whereas this meeting is of opinion that many practical benefits are likely to result to the Irish Emigrant, from the deliberations of the Convention about to be held in Buffalo, Resolved: That it hereby makes choice of the Revd. J. Nelligan, Chaplain of St. Patrick's and the Reverend P. H. Harkin, P. P. of St. Columba as Delegates to represent the Irish Catholics of Quebec at the said Convention.

Moved by Mr. J. Lane Jr., seconded by Mr. P. Whitty:—

That a subscription list be immediately opened for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses that will necessarily attend the carrying out of the object of this meeting.

A subscription was then opened and in the course of a few minutes the sum of \$100 was subscribed. It was then announced that collectors would visit the different wards of the city during the week, to solicit contributions; and that the Treasurer would be in attendance at the Institute, after the Lectures on the evenings of Tuesday and Thursday next. The deputation from St. Columba stated that a subscription would also be taken up in that Parish and handed over to the Treasurer.

Moved by Mr. D. Maguire Jr., seconded by Mr. John Roche:—

That a report of the Proceedings of this meeting be published in the True Witness and Colonist newspapers.

Moved by Mr. Power, seconded by Mr. D. Maguire, Jr.:—

That the Revd. Mr. Nelligan do now leave the chair, and that Mr. Mernagh Esq., President of the Institute be called thereto.

(Sgd.) J. NELLIGAN, ptre., Hon. Pres., St. P. C. I.

The Revd. Mr. Nelligan then vacated the chair, and Mr. Mernagh having taken same:—

It was moved by Mr. E. J. Charlton, seconded by Mr. J. Morgan and resolved unanimously:—

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Reverend Mr. Nelligan, for his very efficient conduct in the chair.

(Sgd.) M. MERNAGH, President, M. F. WALSH, Recording Secy., St. P. C. I.

In compliance with a resolution of the Irish parishioners of the St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, requesting the co-operation of the Parish of St. Columba to carry out the object of this Convention, a general meeting of the parishioners was convened by the Rev. P. H. Harkin, P. P., on Friday, 18th inst., at the Sillery Academy.

The Rev. Mr. Harkin being unanimously called to the Chair, and Mr. A. Doyle appointed Secretary, the Chairman opened the proceedings by advertising in glowing and eloquent terms to the great and urgent necessity of securing religious protection and a permanent home for the unfortunate, much persecuted, friendless, and wandering Irish Emigrant. In the course of his remarks he paid a deserved tribute to the memory of the late lamented Bishop Power, of Toronto, who first originated the project now in contemplation by the Buffalo Convention, and intended to obtain the co-operation of the Irish Bishops in his efforts if God had spared him a longer career.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a Committee to draft resolutions to be submitted for the approval of the meeting, viz:—Chairman and Secretary, J. Cantillon, D. Maguire and Wm. Power.

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously:—

Moved by Mr. J. Rockett, seconded by Mr. J. French:—

That we hail with delight, the proceedings adopted at a meeting of the Irish Parishioners of the St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, held on the 13th inst.

Moved by Mr. D. Bogue, seconded by Mr. M. Malone:—

That we cordially concur in the end and object of said meeting; and beg to tender our grateful acknowledgments for the courtesy expressed in behalf of the Parish of St. Columba, by inviting our co-operation in the said measure.

Moved by Mr. R. McCabe, seconded by Mr. J. Connolly:—

That this meeting pledge itself to aid and assist by pecuniary or other means, in carrying out the measures that may be adopted at the proposed meeting of the St. Patrick's congregation on Sunday next.

Moved by D. Maguire Esq., seconded by Mr. P. Malone:—

That a deputation of one from each Cove or locality, be appointed to attend at said meeting on behalf of the Irish Catholic inhabitants of this Parish, and that they be instructed to urge the claims of Lower Canada, and a portion of the Irish Emigration which this measure may direct to the British Provinces.

Resolved: unanimously; That Messrs. J. Donovan, J. Connolly, D. Maguire, D. Bogue, J. Flanagan, J. Cantillon, F. Egan, W. French (Snr.), J. O. Sullivan, J. McCoy, J. Rockett, P. McGauren and M. Fitzgibbon do form said deputation.

Moved by Mr. J. Cantillon, seconded by Mr. A. Doyle:—

That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be presented by the deputation to the Chairman of the meeting at the St. Patrick's Church on Sunday next; and that another be sent, for insertion, to the Quebec Colonist, and Montreal True Witness.

Proposed by D. Maguire Esq., seconded by Mr. D. Bogue:—

"That the Rev. Mr. Harkin do now leave the Chair, and that J. French, Esq., be called thereto."

Signed P. H. HARKIN, P. P. Pres., ANDREW DOYLE, Secy.

Proposed by J. O'Farrell, Esq., M. P. P., seconded by Mr. R. McCabe, and carried by acclamation:—

"That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Rev. Mr. Harkin for his ardent and patriotic conduct in the chair."

JOHN FRENCH, Chairman. ANDREW DOYLE, Secretary.

## COLONIZATION MEETING AT BUCKINGHAM.

A public meeting of the Irishmen of Buckingham was held on the 15th inst., on which occasion the Rev. J. Brady presided. The Rev. gentleman, after having called the meeting to order, stated the object for which they had been called together, viz., to consider the propriety of sending delegates to the special convention about to be held in Ottawa City, having for its object the appointment of delegates to represent that city and the surrounding districts at the general convention to be hereafter held at Buffalo, in accordance with the proposition of the Very Rev. Dean Kirwan, of London, O. W., for the formation of an Irish Colony. His reverence dwelt at some length on the importance of the proposed project, and on the benefits calculated to result therefrom, by withdrawing many of his co-religionists from the towns and cities, and other scenes of vice, and from those influences which too frequently tamper with their religious convictions, as well as by the physical amelioration which would necessarily accrue from the possession, by the emigrant, of a permanent, independent home.

Addresses having been delivered by other gentlemen present, it was unanimously resolved that Messrs. John Starrs and P. P. Finnigan be appointed delegates to the Ottawa Convention. It was further resolved that funds be collected in aid of the Colonization project, and that R. D. Ackert, Esq., be appointed treasurer of the same; whereupon the following sums were respectively subscribed, viz., Hugh Gorman, Esq., 25s; Rev. J. Brady, 5s; D. Ackert, Esq., 5s; M. H. Palmer, Esq., 5s; J. O'Neill, Esq., 5s; M. Smith, Esq., 2s 6d; D. Calaghan, Esq., 2s 6d; Mr. Lennan, 5s; Wm. Kennedy, 5s; J. Muldoon, 5s; P. Gorman, 5s; F. Maguire, 5s; D. Donegan, 2s 6d; P. McFall, 2s 6d; P. Smith, 2s 6d; J. Cosgrove, 2s 6d; J. McCabe, 2s 6d; A. Keenan, 2s 6d; Daniel Campbell, 2s 6d; J. Butler, 2s 6d; W. Maguire, 2s 6d; J. Kelly, 2s 6d; Wm. Russell, 2s 6d.

On motion of Mr. P. P. Finnigan, seconded by Mr. D. Donegan, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Ottawa Tribune, which was carried. The chair was vacated in due form, and the thanks of the meeting were accorded to the Rev. Gentleman who presided, for the efficient and dignified manner in which he had performed the duties of the chair.

Signed, WILLIAM RUSSELL, Secretary.

Buckingham, Ottawa, C. E. } January 17, 1856.

PROTESTANT LITERATURE.—The New York correspondent of the Kingston Herald mentions as "among the many volumes of spiritual literature published—an 'Autobiography of Jesus Christ,' written through the agency of a Poughkeepsie medium."

## REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Allumette, J. Lynch, 22; Ingersoll, Rev. R. Keleher, 10s; Vankleek Hill, D. Flood, 15s; Chambly, M. O'Brien, 6s 3d; Pricerville, M. Sweeney, 5s; Point Claire, W. Carroll, 6s 3d; Escott, M. Tobin, 10s; Pakenham, R. Mantil, 6s 3d; Broomarton, Rev. J. Walsh, 10s; Carleton, Rev. N. Audet, 15s; Vankleek Hill, J. A. McDonald, 6s 3d; Port Elgin, A. McMillan, 15s; Alexandria, A. Kennedy, 6s; New Glasgow, E. Carey, 6s 3d; St. Johns, Rev. C. L. Rocque, 15s; Boucherville, L. R. C. Debery, 6s 3d; do., J. B. De Labroquerie, 6s 3d; Ely, Rev. J. Leclair, 12s 6d; New Germany, J. Moriarty, 3s 3d; Fredericksburgh, W. Gannon, 21; Jarvis, P. McGivie, 10s; Lindsay, J. Allanby, 21; Wawanosh, T. Donohoe, 6s 3d; Williamstown, A. McDonald, 12 6s; Wickwemikong, Rev. J. Hanipaur, 12s 6d; Norton Creek, J. McGoldrick, 6s 3d; Durham, M. Brady, 12s 6d.

Per J. Doyle, Aylmer—J. Foran, 12s 6d; G. Rainbolt, 12s 6d; Rev. M. Lynch, 12s 6d; T. Harrington, 12s 6d; R. Ryan, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. J. B. Proulx, 15s; D. Donovan, 12s 6d; J. O'Leary, 12s 6d.

Per A. E. Montmarquet, Carillon—R. Gillick, 12s 6d.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—H. M'Hugh, 15s; P. Redmond, 15s; J. Lynch, 7s 6d; J. Enright, 7s 6d; J. O'Dowd, 7s 6d; W. French, 15s; W. Dineen, 7s 6d; J. O'Neill, 7s 6d; M. Enright, 15s; Mr. Connors, 7s 6d; Rev. Mr. Lemoine, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Proulx, 12s 6d; Rev. E. Begin, 15s; P. Kelly, 6s 3d; D. O'Leary, 3s 1d; Jas. Enright, 6s 3d.

Per Rev. T. McDonnell, Leeds—H. M'Carney, 12 6s.

Per M. Teffy, Richmond Hill—Self, 12s 6d; F. Kilfeder, 12s 6d.

Per J. Saultry, Farham—Self, 12s 6d; P. Gigault, 6s 3d.

Per O. Quigly, Lochiel—Rev. J. R. Mead, 21; W. Finlan, 5s.

Per J. O'Sullivan, Prescott—J. M'Carthy, 6s 3d.

Per Rev. Mr. M'Lachlan, Alexandria—Self, 12 6d; Rev. P. M'Lachlan, 12s 6d.

Per A. M'Ray, Dundee—Self 15s; D. J. M'Ray, 15s.

Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews—D. J. M'Donnell, 12s 6d; A. M'Donnell, 12s 6d; R. M'Gillis, 12s 6d; D. M'Ellan, 6s 3d; M. O'Neill, 6s 3d.

Per T. Donegan, Tingwick—S. Cody, 12s 6d; W. Coakly, 12s 6d; J. Gorman, 12s 6d.

The St. SYLVESTER MURDER.—Richard Kelly, John M' Caffery, Hugh Hoskins, Francis Donaghy, Edward Donaghy, Patrick Donaghy, George Bannon, Patrick Monaghan and Patrick O'Neil, were delivered into custody at the jail, yesterday morning. It appears that these nine men went into McGree's Tavern, at St. Sylvester, on Thursday, and gave themselves in charge to Col. Erma-tinger, who was there, and who brought them to town without the employment of any of the Police force at his disposal. Hagen is the only one of the accused now at large.—Quebec Paper.

MAINE LAW.—In the Corporation meeting on Friday, Councilor Adam's motion for petitions to the Legislature for a Prohibitory Liquor Law was negatived, and an amendment of Councilor Day for further powers to regulate the sale of Liquors adopted in its stead.—Commercial Advertiser.

COOL IMPUDENCE.—A few days since, a beggar walked into the office of Mr. Reddome, in London, C. W., with a petition written on a green pasteboard, and being refused relief, was about making his exit, when perceiving that he was in an exchange office, he coolly pulled out a handful of silver, and asked Mr. Reddome to accommodate him with gold.—Transcript.

## Birth.

In this city, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr. Francis Maguire, of a daughter.

## Died.

At Quebec, on the 16th inst., Mary Wherry, wife of Mr. J. Stafford, aged 23 years.

At Quebec, on the 16th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. James McKny, a native of the County of Antrim, Ireland, aged 35 years.