

Mr. Carpenter, has been, in a course of lectures, giving some very sound practical advice on Cholera, and pointing out the excessive mortality of Montreal as a reason for exertion. He was, introduced by a Mr. Brown, who is reported in the City press as having made the following remarks:—

"He called attention to the number of burials, weekly reported, of children coming from the Grey Nunnery; and said the time had arrived for the appointment of a Government commission to inquire into, and report on the cause of this mortality, which was as much required in the interest of the institution as of the public. The intention of the establishment of the Nuns, for whom and for whose labors of charity he had the highest respect, was evidently absurd. Unnatural or infamous parents evidently sent their offspring to the Nunnery to get rid of them, in a condition where death was certain, and in this manner escaped arrest for infanticide."—Montreal Gazette, 15th inst.

We do not suppose for one moment that in these remarks, Mr. Brown meant anything offensive; and we hope that he will take it in good part, if we point out to him one or two errors into which he has fallen.

He attributes the mortality amongst the children in this City to the numbers of deaths, weekly occurring amongst the children left at the Foundling Hospital of the Grey Nunnery. This is an error; for of the deaths amongst those children, the greater part occurs in the rural districts, whither the Foundlings are put out to nurse by the Sisters, immediately after their arrival, or rather abandonment, at the Nunnery doors. It is therefore evident that the mortality, however great amongst these Foundlings, can have no effect on our weekly City bills of mortality, since they occur, not in the town, but in the country.

Mr. Brown errs also in supposing that the intention of the Nuns in opening their Foundling Hospital is abused. It was opened for the express purpose of receiving those children whom their unnatural parents desired to get rid of; and of whom, were it not for the Foundling Hospital, they would get rid of by means of murder, as is done to a fearful extent in Great Britain and in the United States. Whether there be a Foundling Hospital or not, unnatural parents will be as rife as ever; and these, if they cannot abandon their children to the care of the Nuns, will make short work of their offspring by smothering them, or throwing them into the cess-pool.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENTS.—In the New York Irish People of the 17th instant—the Irish People is the recognised organ of the Yankee Fenians—we find expressed the following "beautiful sentiments," worthy, considering the attitude of the Fenians towards Canada, of Joseph Surface himself:—

"We are satisfied that no nation has the right to hold another against the inclination or will of the country held."

What right then can Yankee Fenians have to hold Canada! why then did so many of them and the Northern States to subdue, and hold the Southern States, against the strongly expressed will of the people of those States? The hypocrisy and cant of these Fenian leaders, to use the mildest terms, the glaring discrepancy betwixt their acts, and their "beautiful sentiments," are most unjust and injurious to the reputation of the people whom they profess to represent; for they tend to make that people odious and ridiculous in the eyes of all who respect consistency, and scorn hypocrisy. The sentiments of the Irish People are beautiful; very beautiful; but alas! their acts give those sentiments the lie.

COUNTERFEITING FENIAN BONDS.—This is a pastime somewhat analogous to painting the rose, gilding the lily, or throwing perfume on the violet; yet it is a process that it seems to be extensively carried on, as may be seen from a paragraph in another column. Of the Fenian Bonds in circulation, an immense number are forgeries; and though perhaps intrinsically quite as valuable as the genuine bonds, the holders of the former will awake some fine morning to find that they have been the dupes of a double imposition. So well are the forged bonds executed that it is quite possible to distinguish them from the genuine article.

THE SATURDAY READER.—For six months this weekly periodical has been before the public, during which time it has grown in favor.—Its editorial or original articles are marked with much ability, whilst in its selection of tales it evinces a sound discretion, and a cultivated taste. Setting aside its bad law, and its bad politics on the Italian revolution, the tale of Half a Million of Money which it inserted, is one of the most readable stories of the present day, and fully equal to anything in Blackwood.

The first volume of the Saturday Reader thus completed has been put together in a very handsome volume, for which we tender the publisher our thanks; and which we can recommend to our friends as a pleasant companion, and an appropriate ornament to the drawing room table.

HYGIENE IN LAOINE.—The Corporation of La Chine has passed a by law forbidding the slaughter of cattle within the precincts of the village. This timely preparation for the cholera is a good example set to larger places.

MR. MURPHY'S LECTURE.—This lecture, on the "Wonders of the Microscope," was delivered in St. Ann's Hall, on Wednesday evening, 14th inst. On account of the miserable state of the weather, the attendance was not as fair as we have seen grace the Hall on former occasions, and as the excellence of the exhibition in question deserved. But those who did attend, were not sorry for having braved the inconveniences of deluged streets and rainy skies.—Every body seemed to appreciate the ability of Mr. Murphy displayed in bringing out and defining the curious and mysterious systems that surround us, from the least of nature's subjects, beginning with the insect tribe, up to the lord of creation, man himself.

The learned lecturer fully demonstrated, not only theoretically, by his introductory essay on the Microscope, but also practically, by illustration and experiment, the immense services and benefits which this instrument confers on science and society; the impetus it has given to the march of progress in almost every department of knowledge, by discovering properties in men and things unknown to exist before, because invisible to the naked eye; and the stores of interesting, instructive, and amusing lore with which it continues to enrich mankind, by unrolling to view the hidden wonders and mechanism of the planet we inhabit, from the single drop of water we imbibe—where its marvellous magnifying powers are discovered and its triumph most complete by disclosing to our unconscious senses the wonderful fact, that every drop of that pure, limpid liquid we use to slake our thirst, is swarming with animalcules;—to the no less astonishing disclosure of the great beauty, symmetry and scarcely perceptible delicacy of color, shade and fibre combined in the tiny wing of the little, insignificant house-fly.

These, and many other curiosities of the animal and physical creation were shown and explained by Mr. Murphy with every satisfaction.

But, although, these studies possess many charms for the lovers of research and science, and, may, even please the generality of people for awhile, by awaking their curiosity to what is new, striking and wonderful,—still, they are a little too philosophical and deep to meet with the same favor from their hands, that something more airy, more light and comprehensible would be sure to gain. Whether for this reason, and the peculiar tastes and formation of the common run of men and minds, or for some other, it is still the fact, that when the wonderful Microscope was at last superseded by the simple Magic Lantern, a sudden murmur of welcome was heard to greet the entrance of the latter, as if it were an old friend anxiously wished for; while puzzled look and the do-you-understand air, everywhere gave way to the cheery face and the contented smile, beaming in betoken of returning sympathy and intelligence. Odd looking individuals now began to appear—some with legs so wonderfully long, that they seemed to be nothing, in fact, but legs—naturally suggesting the important question, where they could put what they had to eat, since "breadbasket" they had none—at least, so it appeared—and how they managed, consequently, to be so gay on no "grub" at all, and keep throwing their aforesaid shanks around in a style that must ever be alarming to gouty people in particular, and to all timid and nervous natures in general.

There were also busy cobblers, working away at their wax-ends, seemingly content in the observance of the ne ultra crepidam principle, so long as they had elbow room—the recognized ultima thule of felicity; and visions of poor old grandmas, in night caps and spectacles, shuffling about in veteran slippers "a mile too big for them," "sans eyes, sans teeth, sans sense, sans smell, sans every thing." And nondescript jugglers and mountebanks who gloried in the astonishment they created, by throwing their heads on one and others shoulders, and casting a limb in that corner, and an arm in this, which—mirabile dictu—were seen to fly back again to their respective posts and corporal functions, as if they had never parted company, nor been demoralized in a "belly and members" rebellion, of AEsopæan fable notoriety. Their were simpering maids, too, of dubious age, seated before pier-glasses, and using all their skill and science in the mysteries of the toilet, in hopes of effecting a compromise between truant nature and facile art; and accommodating grimalkins, who acted "mine host" towards their cherished guests, the mice, with all the honors; displaying their usual care for the comfort of their little friends in relieving them from the necessity of walking, by considerably transporting them about in their feline jaws, free of charge. And thus to the end of the chapter.

When the proceedings had drawn to a close, the Rev. M. O'Farrell thankfully acknowledged Mr. Murphy's kindness for having lent them his invaluable services, and furnished them with an entertainment where the experiments of science and the pleasures of Comus combined to instruct and amuse.—Com.

The Hamilton Spectator says: "We are informed upon what we consider good authority, that many of the boats recently sold by the American Government have been bought by agents of the Fenians with a view to their being used in their raids during the common summer."

HOLY WEEK.—The Messrs. Sadler have on hand for sale a complete collection of all the offices for Holy Week, which commences on Sunday next. The work is neatly got up, and contains on one side of the page the Latin original, on the other, the English translation of different offices.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.—We learn from the United States journals that the Rev. Dr. Cummings, Catholic priest, has been condemned to pay a fine of \$500 and to be imprisoned until the said fine be paid, for the offence of administering the Sacraments, and exercising his sacerdotal functions, without having previously taken a test oath imposed by the party now in possession of the State authority in Missouri. The reverend gentleman has appealed to the United States Supreme Court, before which the case is now pending.

Infamous as was the old, but now repealed penal legislation of England against Catholics, there was nothing therein more tyrannical than the law under which Catholic priests and Religious in the United States are now languishing in prison: and to complete the villainy of the affair, we have these same people of the United States, denouncing the wickedness and tyranny of England!

There is no country on the face of the earth with the exception of Russia—(betwixt which and the United States there are so many striking points of resemblance)—in which the Catholic Church is so hated, so persecuted, and the principles of civil and religious liberty are so outraged, as in the neighboring Republic, which modestly propounds itself as a model to the world. The Catholic in the United States is treated as a kind of pariah or outcast; he and his clergy are the victims of an elaborate system of penal laws; and, by the infamous system of State Schoolism which there obtains, and compared with which the Protestant Established Church of Ireland is a beneficent institution, the faith and morals of his children are perverted. Infatuated indeed would be the Catholics of Canada were they to listen to the voice of those who seek to persuade them to exchange their happy condition as British subjects, for that of the slaves of the tyrant democracy.

THE CLERGY SPEAKING.—Yesterday morning the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell delivered a strong address to the congregation of St. Ann's Church, Griffintown, on the subject of the present excitement. When preaching the day before to a mixed congregation, he said he did not specially allude to what was now the principal topic of the day—the movements of a party of misguided men, having for their objects to subvert the laws and Constitution—bring war and bloodshed into our midst, with the chimerical idea of establishing a Republic in Ireland. He implored his hearers to avoid these men—to have nothing whatever to do with them; for they had been denounced by the Church, and any one who would join them was no Catholic. In St. Patrick's Church, before the sermon, the Rev. Mr. O'Dowd addressed his hearers to the same effect. He referred to the folly which had led many to withdraw their deposits from the Savings Bank, and said it was utter madness in them thus to act. It would be quite time enough for them to take this step when their spiritual advisers told them to do so, for nothing could be safer or more secure than the investments there made. He denounced Fenianism and all connected with the movement in the strongest terms, and said that no good Catholic would ever join in or any other secret society. He upheld the loyalty of the Irish, and their desire to remain under the protection of the British Government—to be true to their Church and their Queen.—Transcript.

BISHOP FARRELL ON FENIANISM. Bishop Farrell, of Hamilton, on Sunday, addressed his people in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, on the subject of Fenianism, in a very decided and patriotic manner. The Spectator reports him to have spoken as follows:—

"In the course of his remarks he made allusion to the fact, that the leaders of that treasonable organization styled Fenians, were not Roman Catholics neither were any of their members, because they were discarded by the Church Roberts and Sweeney were both members of another persuasion, and as regards O'Mahony, he stood in the same position as his followers—despised by the Church and condemned by society. Although he did not believe that the Fenians would attempt an invasion of this country, he approved of the action of the Government in calling out the Volunteers, and he sincerely trusted that by devotional exercise they might prepare themselves for impending danger, which he hoped in God might be averted. Every man was bound to fight in defence of his country and homestead; allegiance was due to the Sovereign who protected us, and no man who was a good Catholic could possibly countenance the proceedings of a treasonable and contemptible organization, who, that day week had held a mass gathering in New York against the will of the Bishop and clergy of the diocese, which, in itself, was sufficient to show the character of the class. Swindling and contempt for the Roman Catholic hierarchy appeared to be their standing orders. Ireland might have grievances, but it was not by an unholy, unlawful and illegal association like Fenianism they could be remedied. Her representatives in Parliament were the proper channels through which they should be made known, and redress sought. He said the soldiers there, he knew, would do their duty; Britain has always felt proud of the gallantry displayed by her army, a large portion of whom were Irish Roman Catholics, and it was the duty of true members of the Church to support them in case of aggression. His Lordship concluded his discourse in an eloquent peroration, and ended his remarks with the following words: 'The British Constitution protects our interests, and we are bound to protect it.'"

Parliament has been further prorogued, till the 24th April, not then to meet for the despatch of business.

KINGSTON.—There was a very large assemblage of the members of the St. Patrick's Society, Kingston, on Monday night in their Hall, numbering between four and five hundred. The band of the Christian Brothers' School was in attendance in the gallery. At eight o'clock, the President, Dr. Sullivan, took the Chair. After the enrolment of several new members and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Society, Mr. James O'Reilly, Q.C., moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Daniel Macarow, Barrister-at-Law:—

"That this Society learn with deep regret that an invasion of this Province is threatened by an armed Body of Men from the United States, the majority of whom are presumed to be countrymen of ours. The Irishmen of Canada have ever been proverbial for their loyalty to the Crown of Great Britain, and they are now, as they have ever been, prepared to defend their rights and their liberties, both Civil and Religious, which they happily enjoy in Canada. And that in the event of this their adopted country being attacked, the members of this Society pledge themselves to assist the Queen's Government to the utmost of their power in repelling the foreign foe, no matter who they may be or from whatever quarter they come."

Mr. O'Reilly spoke ably and effectively in favor of this Resolution, and was followed by Macarow in a very telling speech. The Resolution was then put from the Chair, and it was carried unanimously by every one rising and cheering, and the Band playing 'God Save the Queen.'

The Meeting was adjourned until Thursday evening next, to make preparations for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

Toronto.—The following Resolution was moved by Mr. J. D. Merrick at the last meeting of the Society, and unanimously carried:— Resolved,—That this society views with regret the rumors in circulation that an attempt is being made by a body of armed men, from a foreign country, to subvert British constitutional government in this country, and that we, as Irishmen, and the descendants of Irishmen, pledge ourselves to the government to use every means to defend our homes and the land of our adoption from all secret and open enemies, where the benefit of civil and religious liberty is so thoroughly appreciated.

PATRIOTS SOCIETY OF PORTSMOUTH. The Annual Meeting of the above Society was held in the Separate School House, on Monday evening, the 5th instant, at which there was a large attendance of members, after the admission of some new members, the request of the committee of management for the past year being read by the Secretary which showed the Society to be in a most flourishing condition.

The following is a list of the office-bearers elected for the current year:— President—Mr. Thomas McCarthy. Vice-President—Mr. Thomas Howard. Grand Marshal—Mr. Patrick Quinn. Treasurer—Mr. William Finn. Recording Secretary—Mr. J. B. Mathewson. Corresponding Secretary—Mr. Edward Bucka. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. Messrs. James Lunnegan, Chairman; Michael McDonald, John Kennedy, Richard Howard, and Thomas Campbell. J. B. MATHWSON, Recording Secretary. Portsmouth, 5th March, 1866.

The little village of Laprarie has set an example which should be followed by every town and village in Canada, and by Montreal particularly. Aware and impressed with the danger to health of piggeries and slaughter houses, it has banished both to the outskirts of the village, and henceforth will try to live well and cleanly. What about the public slaughter houses, by the way, which the Corporation should now be erecting? The Six Nation Indians, on Grand River, near Brantford, have offered the services of six hundred warriors to defend the Province, and have requested Government to furnish rifles.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. London, J G Harper \$2; Corillon, S Breerton \$2; Williamstown, A McGillis \$5; Smithville, T McKeough \$1; Martintown, D McDonald \$2; Ormstown, J P Murphy \$4.50; Frankfort, T Jordan \$60; Cape Cove, D Ahern \$2; Beauharnois, J Bisillon \$1; West Farnham, J O'Leary \$2; Norwood, D Murray \$4; Hemmingford, J Clancy \$3; Frampton, Rev H Gagnon, \$2.25; Inverness, W Carroll, \$13, (\$11, U.S.). Quebec, F Fortier, \$2; Kars J O'Connor, \$2; St Vincent, J Ward, \$2; Cleveland, P Rielly, \$2; Plympton, T Bright, \$10; Pomona, W Martin, \$4; Ottawa, Kearns & Ryan, \$2; Ossiac, J Stapleton, \$1; Berthier, J D O'Meara, \$2. Par E McGovern, Danville, W Conkley, \$4. Par Rev J Michel, Mara, T Healy, \$5; Par Rev T Sears, Port Malgrave, J Sears, \$2; Rev R McGivray, \$2.50; Par P McGuire, Oubourg, T Wiseman, \$2; B Lilly, \$4. Par T Griffith, Sherbrooke, T McGovern, \$2. Par F Brady, Haldimand—Self, \$2; T McManus, \$2. Par J Kevell, Amherstburg—W Rowan, \$1.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL. NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS. THE time for the reception of plans for this Building has been extended to 6th of APRIL next. Full particulars can be had on application to the undersigned, at the Office of the Directors, No 40 Little St. James Street, every day from 2 to 4 P.M. (Saturday excepted). By order of the Directors, R. McSHANE, Secretary.

NOTICE. AN ACTION hath been instituted, in separation de biens, in the Superior Court here, under the number 2725, at the instance of Susan Adelaide Holmes, of Montreal, wife of Benjamin S. Curry, of Montreal, merchant, against said Benjamin S. Curry. Montreal, 28th February, 1866. STRAUGHAN BETHUNE, Atty. for Plaintiff.

F. CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS, AND WOOD ENGRAVERS, 32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL. Seal Presses and Ribbon Hand Stamps, of every description furnished to order.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour-Pollards, Fine, Super, No. 2, Superfine, Extra, Bag Flour, Eggs per doz, Tallow per lb, Pork-Quart, Prime, Oatmeal per brl, Wheat-U. C. Spring ex cars, Ashes per 100 lbs, Seconds, Dressed Hogs, Beef, live, per 100 lbs, Sheep, each, Lamb, Calves, each.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, country, per quintal, Oatmeal, do, Indian Meal, do, Wheat, per min., Barley, do, per 50 lbs, Peas, do, Oats, do, Butter, fresh, per lb, Do, salt do, Beans, small white, per min, Potatoes, per bag, Onions, per minot, Beef, per lb, Pork, do, Mutton do, Lamb, per quarter, Lard, per lb, Eggs, fresh, per dozen, Apples, per brl, Hay, per 100 bundles, Straw.

LECTURE. BY THE HON. THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MGR. BOURGET, BISHOP OF MONTREAL, IN AID OF THE FEMALE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, Under the charge of the Sisters of Providence, Upper St. DENIS STREET.

THE HON. MR. M'GEE, having kindly consented to deliver a Lecture for the BENEFIT of the above Institution,

CITY CONCERT HALL, ON EASTER MONDAY, 2nd APRIL, 1866; SUBJECT, "HEROIC CHARITY,"

a numerous Committee of Gentlemen, including His Worship the Mayor, H. Sturges, Esq.; the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, President of St. Jean Baptiste Society; and B. Devlin, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society, have undertaken the management. Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU has also kindly consented to deliver an Address in French. By the permission of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, the ST. ANN'S BAND will be in attendance. The Chair to be taken by His Worship the Mayor, at Eight o'clock, P.M. Doors will open at half past Seven. Tickets 25 cents each. To be had at the Institution, at the principal Book Stores, at the door, and of the undersigned.

THOMAS M'KENNA, Honorary Secretary. A large number of additional seats will be provided.

JUST received and for sale by the undersigned, a new edition of

THE OFFICE OF HOLY WEEK, IN LATIN AND ENGLISH, With the ordinary Rubrics, Summaries of the Psalms, Explanations of the Ceremonies and Mysteries, together with observations and devout reflections. Translated from the Italian of Alexander Mazzinelli. Cloth extra, 80 cents. D & J. SADLER & CO. March 20, 1866.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF ELIZABETH COLMAN, wife of JOHN MORRISON, when last heard of they lived in Buffalo, where her husband died on the 3rd of July, 1861. Also of her brothers THOMAS and WILLIAM COLMAN, from the Parish of Madella, County Waterford, who be thankfully received by their sister Bridget Colman, now Mrs. Gallagher, at No. 15, Mayor Street, Montreal, Lower Canada.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, O.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE. DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:— Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courier des Etats Unis, Franco-American, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorest's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald, Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, Le Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, Le Perroquet, La Science and Le Defricheur.—The Nouvelle, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.