

born, or under what form of civil Government living. For mere geographical and political accidents can in no wise detract from the legitimate claims of the One Catholic Church, or give legitimacy to the pretensions of any other.

"A year ago," complains the Montreal Witness, "we issued an earnest appeal in behalf of the French Canadian Missionary Society," in urging upon all of our subscribers to enclose a dollar to the Treasurer, in aid of its funds. So strong and clear did the case appear to us, continues our lacrymose cotemporary, "that we fully expected a considerable amount would be raised in this way; but the whole of the donations which came in strict response to the appeal, only amounted to about £106." In other words, only about 424 persons care one dollar about the "F. C. M. Society," and its objects.

By-the-by, will the Montreal Witness have the goodness to explain how it comes to pass that the French Canadians, who "are destitute of the Bible and the religion which it contains"—(according to our cotemporary)—furnish only 53, out of 557 criminals in our Provincial Penitentiary? This fact, which no ingenuity can evade, would seem to imply that the religion which F. C. Missionaries manage to extract from the Bible has very little to do with morality; and that, upon the whole, our Catholic population are a great deal better without it.

The Christian Guardian of Toronto, of the 18th ult., has a very long article on the subject of these missions, wherein he endeavors to account for their want of success. This he attributes to "the too frequent wickedness and intemperance of Protestants, making them (the French Canadians) feel that the morals of Protestantism are not much higher than those of their own system." The Christian Guardian has hit the right nail on the head this time. The contempt and disgust which the French Canadian Catholics universally entertain for the men sent amongst them as preachers of Christianity—the gross immorality of the F. C. Missionaries—and the notorious profligacy of the few miserable wretches whom they occasionally succeed in persuading, by means of bribery, to renounce the Catholic faith—are strong, and well founded barriers against the progress of Protestantism amongst our French Canadian population. It is not because of their superior morality, that Protestants compose, in proportion to their numbers, the vast majority of the "felons" of Canada; and of this, our Canadian habitans, simple as the Christian Guardian may take them to be, are well aware. What, for instance, must be their opinion of the morality of that religion, whose most honored Missionaries are caught locked up with other men's wives?—and whose disciples form the bulk of the criminal population of the country? Naturally, they shrink from the Missionaries, as wretches with whom contact is pollution, and whose breath is a mortal pestilence.

The Montreal Witness having seen his statement that, according to the population of each, the proportion of Catholic to Protestant criminals was six to one, satisfactorily disposed of by the statistics of the Provincial Penitentiary—which prove that, in proportion to their population, the latter furnish by far the greater number of criminals—returns to the charge in his issue of the 18th ult.; and argues that the effects of Romanism must be physically, if not morally, injurious. This novel theory is founded upon what we said in our reply to the New York Freeman, respecting the number of Irish paupers who are compelled to seek a temporary asylum in our city gaol, from their physical inability to work, and the constant pressure upon the resources of our Hospitals, Convents, and other charitable asylums. "Possibly"—the Witness says—"some of the more intelligent might begin to think that this great fatality is owing to the climate of Canada, at least to the atmosphere of Romanism."

There is however another cause in operation, which fully accounts for the number of Irish paupers physically unable to work, amongst us, without being compelled to have recourse to the hypothesis of the Montreal Witness; and that cause is, the inhumanity and heartless disregard for human suffering, which characterise the officials of the poor-houses at home. These gentry, to relieve themselves from the burden of sustaining their own poor, ship over to us in Canada the most wretched and helpless of the inmates of their fetid dens. They send us, as emigrants, the old, the maimed, the lame and the blind—the destitute widows and orphan children for whom it is their duty to provide, but which duty they cunningly contrive to devolve upon our Canadian Catholic Institutions. This is the cause, and the only cause of the immense amount of Irish pauperism with which we are burthened.

The Montreal Witness with his usual candor, and good sense, complains that the condition of the old Catholic cemetery "shows now a striking exception to the rule" that—"the priests usually manage their affairs remarkably well." Evidence of this mismanagement on the part of the priests is detected by our cotemporary in the "heaps of broken coffins left unburned on the ground," which the Corporation of Montreal has lately, with the view of continuing Dorchester Street through the former Catholic burying ground—caused to be dug over. We beg to inform our cotemporary that the "priests" have as little power to interfere in this matter as he has; and that the mismanagement, if mismanagement there be, is solely and wholly attributable to the Civic authorities of Montreal; by whom, and under whose directions, the process of exhumation has been carried on. At the same time, we can cordially agree with the Montreal Witness in the propriety of calling "the attention of the Mayor and Council to this matter," before the warm weather sets in.

PROHIBITORY LEGISLATION.—During the recent Debates in the Imperial Parliament upon the China Question, the opium traffic, and the means of preventing a trade the result of which is, no doubt, both morally and physically injurious, were amply discussed; and an abundant array of facts was brought forward to show that all legislative enactments against drunkenness must, necessarily be impotent for good; because, as with all Sumptuary Laws, their tendency is to exaggerate the very evil which it is their object to diminish. The following remarks by the Earl of Albemarle, in the House of Lords, upon this subject, we commend to the notice of those who still dream that "Maine Liquor Laws" can check drunkenness; or that intoxication, and the abuse of fermented liquors, can be put down by Act of Parliament. His Lordship said:—

"Whenever habit had induced a people to desire a certain commodity, it was not in the power of a Government or Legislature, to prohibit the general use of that commodity. It was now about 130 years since the feelings of the religious and benevolent portion of the community were outraged by the increase of drunkenness in consequence of the cheapness of ardent spirits. In an evil hour the Legislature was induced in 1736 to pass a prohibitory law in respect to ardent spirits. Great encouragement was held out by this to the common informer, who, with the revenue officers, was insulted and hunted down in the streets of London. Drunkenness and immorality increased to a fearful degree in consequence; and the Earl Cholmondeley of that day stated—(the population of the metropolis being one fifth of the present amount)—that seven millions gallons of ardent spirits were consumed, at the very time when the Legislature declared its consumption illegal. . . . Such was the result of prohibitory legislation on this subject."

From the above it will be seen that a "Maine Liquor Law" is no novel experiment in legislation; but that it has already been fairly tried on a large scale, and has turned out a lamentable failure. But thus it ever is with the philanthropists and social reformers of the day. They ramp up the old worn out measures of our forefathers, and present them to us as novelties in the art of Government, and as infallible specifics against the moral evils of the age. We boast of our progress whilst reverting to the exploded follies of our ancestors; and fancy that we have made great discoveries in political science, because we discard, and refuse to take warning by, the salutary lessons which have been handed down to us from by-gone generations.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW—APRIL, 1857.—The April number of this admirable publication has been received; and by the excellence of its contents fully sustains the high reputation earned for it by its predecessors of being the leading Catholic periodical published on this Continent. We have only room in our present issue to give a list of the articles, and to recommend it to the reading Catholic public of Canada, as a work which it is both their interest and their duty to support.

- I. "E. H. Derby to his Son. Letters addressed by a Jurist to a young kinsman proposing to join the Church of Rome."
II. "Prayer Books."
III. "Spiritual Despotism."
IV. "Ailey Moore."
V. "The Slavery Question once more."
VI. "Literary Notices and Criticisms."

CANADIAN "JUMPERS."—The Montreal Witness announces that two Irish Catholics—names not given—but residents of Canada West, have lately allied themselves with the noble army of Swaders. We trust that, even if this be true, the Catholic Church will be able to survive the defection from her ranks.

There has been a solemn conclave of "white chokers" at Halifax, N. S., to take into consideration the alarming progress of Popery in that Province, and to devise means for its overthrow. The reverend Chaddads ultimately formed themselves into a great "Protestant Association," and after the usual amount of groaning and nasal blasphemy, dispersed, each to his particular conventicle.

An "Orangeman" writing to the editor of the Northern Times, in defence of his infamous society, abhorred alike by all honest men of all denominations, cites, in proof of its respectability—that it is "directly sanctioned by the British Government in Canada." The writer of course alludes to the undignified, and ungentlemanly conduct of our Governor, in receiving, last 12th of July, in his official capacity, a deputation from the Orange cavalcade of this Province. The legitimate conclusion however from this fact is—not that Orangism is respectable; but, that our present Governor is unworthy of the high situation which he holds.

A treaty lately signed betwixt the French and British Governments whereby the exclusive right to the most valuable of the Newfoundland fisheries has been guaranteed to the subjects of the first named Power, has excited a general feeling of astonishment and indignation amongst all classes of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in the above named colony. Indignation meetings have been held, at which the Protestant Bishop, and the principal citizens attended, and the tenor of which may be judged of from the fact, that the British flag was hoisted half-mast high. Already the local papers begin to speculate on Annexation with the United States; and the Newfoundland Express openly declares that, if it be attempted to enforce the provisions of the convention, "the separation of Newfoundland from the parent state will then become inevitable."

Thomas Cambridge, a private soldier in Her Majesty's 39th Regiment of Foot, was on Saturday afternoon last committed to the Common Gaol of this district, to stand his trial at the Court of Queen's Bench on the 14th October next, on a charge of highway robbery.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The anniversary of this great Irish and essentially Catholic Festival, seems to have passed off in the neighboring Republic without bloodshed, or any attack upon Irish Papists. This is at all events gratifying, and would seem to indicate that the Yankee Know-Nothings are losing ground. At New York, there was a procession, as also in other cities; at New Jersey, as we learn from the New York Times, the Mayor, Van Reipen, prohibited by proclamation the hanging up of any effigies of St. Patrick.

We understand that a grand Promenade Concert will take place at the City Concert Hall on Monday evening, the 13th instant. It is to be given under the direction of the officers and men of the Active Volunteer Militia Force of this city, and the proceeds are to be devoted towards purchasing new instruments for the Life Band. No effort will be spared on the part of the managers to make it attractive, and the price is placed at so low a figure, that few will feel it a tax to attend with their families. We are certain it will be quite a popular affair.

The Very Rev. Dean Boylan, P. P. Enniskillen, Ireland, gratefully acknowledges, through the columns of the Fernanagh Mail, the receipt of £14 2s sterling, (\$70), contributed by a few Catholics in Montreal, (many of whom are from the town and neighborhood of Enniskillen) in aid of the Convent, which has been recently erected there.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Catholics of Quebec have set us a good example which it is to be hoped that Papists throughout the Province will imitate. They have exacted a pledge from the candidate who requests their votes, that he will assist their brethren of the Upper Province in their efforts to obtain "Freedom of Education." It was because Mr. Noad was not prepared to give this pledge, and because on no other terms would the Catholic vote of Quebec be obtained, that he declined to stand for the city; wisely judging that without that vote his election was impossible.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our Quebec correspondent is informed that, having already given a full, and we believe, faithful account of the St. Patrick's Day celebration in Quebec, we cannot return to the subject again.

The "Little Pamphlet" of which our Toronto correspondent speaks in his letter of the 31st ult., has not come to hand. We shall, however, be very happy to receive it.

A writer in the Montreal Pilot is very severe upon our Canadian evangelical societies, generally, and upon the French Canadian Missionary Society in particular, for their inconsistency on the "Slavery Question." They denounce Slavery; but are well content to receive the upholders of the system to communion, and to take their money in aid of the missions to pervert French Canadian Catholics. Our cotemporary exclaims:—

"Look at the French Canadian Missionary Society itself, for years bygone, receiving large, very large, sums from the American and Foreign Christian Union of New York, which latter Society is upheld in its potency by slaveholders and their supporters, and by the same blood-stained monies, and through the means of which the other year (in 1853?) collections were made in a slave State to help to forward Bibles and Testaments to Tuscan, (and it was done);—while in that slave State, at the same time, there was imprisoned a lady, and her daughter also, (if we recollect aright,) for teaching free colored persons to read the Bible, at the same time that the Duke of Tuscany held the Medal in a Tuscan prison for reading the Bible! But that fact is a mere bagatelle in comparison to other inconsistencies and grievous evils, done in the slave and the free States, (now no longer free, as witnessed the other day in the case of Dred Scott.) What has that French Canadian Missionary Society been doing, as well as the Ligue Mission, but acting with and for slaveholders, slave breeders, and all their variations?"

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. St. John's, C.E., T. R. Johnson, 12s 6d; St. Julianne, Mr. Gannon, 12s 6d; Isle Aux Noix, Sergt. J. Phillips, £1 5s; Williamstown, D. McDonald, 10s; Sherrington, T. Whalen, 10s; Perth, M. Brown, 12s 6d. Per V. Garreau, St. Denis—Self, 10s; Rev. Mr. Demers, 12s 6d. Per Rev. P. Sax, St. Romuald d'Etchemin—Self, 12s 6d; T. Morgan, 12s 6d. Per Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Montreal—Castlebellingham, Ireland, Rev. P. McCullagh, 5s. Per Rev. J. Gratton, Hemmingford—J. Ryan, 10s. Per M. Lebane, Emily—J. Fox, 10s.

SINGULAR TRIAL.—The Court of Queen's Bench last week presented the melancholy spectacle of a man of education and large property, indicted and found guilty of robbing his brother, while in articulo mortis.

Doctor Severe Dorion practiced medicine in Syracuse, where he married Elizabeth Malcolm an American lady of some means and considerable personal attraction; soon afterwards being far gone in consumption, he returned to Canada with his wife, taking up his residence with his mother at St. Eustache, in the fall of 1850. He died upon the night of the 24th of April, 1851. His wife was not present, having been advised as she was not well to lie down, and previous to doing so having taken a sleeping draught prepared by his brother the prisoner, Dr. Jean Baptiste Theophile Dorion, who resided in the house with him. Immediately previous to the death of Severe and while his wife slept, the unnatural brother opened a valise and cupboard in which the property of the dying man was kept, and stole therefrom, a number of promissory notes, silver spoons and forks, books, papers, and other articles. He was seen by another brother, who reproached him with his conduct, to which he replied that he had a better right to them than his brother's wife. The mother and some other members of the family endeavored to persuade him to do justice and restore to the widow her husband's property; but in vain. Mrs. Dorion, despoiled of everything, returned to the United States, where she shortly after gave birth to a son; and in 1856 married Rollin A. Mitchell of New York, through whose instrumentality the evidence was obtained on which the prosecution was brought.

The trial commenced on Monday, and closed on Thursday last week, with a verdict of guilty, rendered five minutes after the jury withdrew.

Mr. Dorion is, as we said, a man of education possessed of property worth £50,000, but of a most avaricious disposition. As administrator to an estate in which his brothers were joint heirs, he has striven to defraud them; and had he not taken extraordinary means to divert from his brother Severe's child; the portion due to it as its dead father's representative, it is probable this prosecution would never have been brought.

For the prosecution, the chief witnesses of the accused, those for the defence were so also; and not the least melancholy part of the circumstances, of the trial was the strong evidence of personal animosity, brother testifying of brother that he would not believe him on his oath. The evidence, however, against the prisoner was

overwhelming; although he seemed to the last buoyed up with the impression, that he would be acquitted; when the verdict was rendered, the unhappy man staggered back in the dock, and became ashy pale, while the perspiration stood in beads upon his face.—Commercial Advertiser.

Dr. Dorion was brought for sentence on Tuesday last when he was condemned to undergo two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A SINGULAR CASE.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, Valfray Vincolet, Notary, late of the Parish of St. Athanase, was put upon his trial charged with stealing £1387 10s., the property of Joseph Gabouri.—The money in question was found by Gabouri, in the streets of New York, in July, 1854. He returned to Canada immediately, but, being afraid to change the notes himself, he employed the prisoner, who was to receive a commission of ten per cent. for his trouble. The Notary having got the money into his possession kept it, putting off Gabouri from time to time with excuses, and trifling sums to the amount of £30 in all. At last the prosecutor becoming more pressing, he denied ever having received anything from him, and turned him out of his house. The case occupied the whole of Monday, and was resumed on Wednesday morning, terminating in a verdict of "Not Guilty."—Commercial Advertiser.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Thursday night 26th ult., about 11 o'clock, Sub-Constable S. C. Collinette, who was on duty in St. Mary Street, heard loud screams proceeding from the direction of Water Street. He immediately hastened in that direction, and on arriving at the corner of Water Street and St. Nicholas Tolentine Street, he found a man named Jean Baptiste Chartier, a farmer from Chambly, lying in the street, who had been brutally beaten by a soldier of the 39th Regiment, who also robbed him of a gold watch. Chartier had \$97 in bills in his possession, which the soldier attempted to take, but the sounds of approaching footsteps made the soldier clear, without succeeding in doing so. Chartier was brought to the Station House, where his wounds were dressed. Sergeant M'Bride then went out, and meeting a girl named Johanna McCarty, questioned her on the subject, when she stated that a soldier named Thomas Cambridge was the person who committed the assault, that she had seen him a short time after with a skull-cracker in his hand. Sergeant M'Bride then visited the Barracks, and was taken to the room of the man. He was found lying in bed with a portion of his clothes on. On being questioned where the remainder were, he refused to tell. He was brought to the Station house, where Chartier fully identified him as the man who committed the assault.—Pilot.

On Sunday morning a male infant was found lying on Molson's wharf, wrapped up in a cloth. The Coroner held an inquest at the dead-house, Point St. Charles, this morning, and returned a verdict to the following effect: "That the child was born dead, and placed where it was found by its unnatural parent."

The Government resolutions in favour of a weekly line of Ocean Steamers have been carried, the necessary measures to give effect to the vote will be taken immediately; and we hope that an arrangement will be made with the present contractors who have hitherto performed the lesser service in a manner to leave nothing to be desired.—Commercial Advertiser.

QUEBEC NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Journal de Quebec says that several papers appear to be under the impression that the Quebec Normal School is under the direction of the authorities of the Laval University. This, our cotemporary says, is an error, the University in question having nothing whatever to do with the Normal School,—a fact which Mr. Chauveau himself attests in his Journal of Education.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—PUBLIC MEETING.—A large number of citizens "considering the vast importance to this city of the fixing of the Seat of Government permanently at Quebec, and, in view of the address of the Provincial Parliament about to be presented to Her Majesty praying her to fix the Seat of Government," have requested the Mayor "to call a public meeting of the citizens, to consider the propriety of naming a delegate to represent in England the claims and interest of the city of Quebec." In compliance with this requisition the Mayor has called a meeting, to be held at the Music Hall, on Thursday afternoon, the 2nd April, at 3 o'clock.—Quebec paper.

The great thaw of last month, while causing inundations and bringing disaster upon many a farm, has proved a blessing to the habitants in the neighbourhood of Lake St. Peter. The muskrats, driven from their winter abodes, have been captured in large numbers, and brought plenty to many a desolate home. Not only has their flesh supplied an abundant and rich food, but handsome profits have been realized by the sale of their furs, over 4000 of which have been already sold in the market of St. Michel d'Yamaska alone.—Quebec Chronicle.

QUEBEC ELECTIONS.—Le National of Quebec contains a very numerous signed requisition to A. Plamondon, Esq., inviting him to offer himself a candidate for the vacancy in the City Representation, and pledging to him their support in full confidence that by his votes he will "protect against the evil intentions and injustice of which the present Administration has given proof, both with regard to Quebec and Lower Canada in general."

The seat in Parliament for Quebec, resigned by Dr. Blanchet, has not been so eagerly coveted as might have been expected. After repeatedly declining to offer himself as a candidate, Mr. Noad was induced, by the persevering importunity of his friends, to allow himself to be put in nomination, on Saturday next. But he has since withdrawn from the contest, for the reason explained in the subjoined letter, which he has sent to us for publication. Mr. Plamondon, and Mr. Hector Langevin, who has been requested to oppose him, are, therefore, the only candidates now before the public. The honor may be a short lived one; for, even if the present Parliament live out its full period, there will be but one session more in addition to the remainder of this. There has been an earnest desire on the part of the citizens to get a member of the mercantile community to fill up the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. Blanchet, and we regret that Mr. Noad's desire to remain unpledged on the Separate School question should have interfered with his acceptance of the nomination.—Morning Chronicle.

We Toronto Colonist notice with pleasure, that the five principle chartered Banks of Canada have agreed to receive Zimmerman Bank notes in deposit as usual.

WENTWORTH ASSIZES, MARCH 20.—Dennis Sullivan, who was tried and found guilty at the last Assizes, for the murder of his wife, owing to an informality in the trial, was again brought up. He appeared quite calm and collected. When he was arraigned, the deepest silence prevailed in the crowded court, which was diminished when the prisoner, in a low voice pleaded guilty.

Mr. Freeman then rose, and stated that, under the circumstances, he could only say, what the prisoner desired him to express that he (the prisoner) had a domestic quarrel with his wife, and believed her to be guilty of inconsistency. Jealously had given him hand more force than he intended, when he attempted to chastise her. On discovering that she was dead, fear and remorse had filled his mind, and his next endeavor was to conceal the body. Mr. Free-

man said these facts were such, and so established, that he could hold out the hope to the prisoner of an acquittal. He had therefore advised of an acquittal. He had therefore advised him to plead "Guilty," as had been done, and to rest all hope of continued life to the mercy of the Court, and the Government.

His Lordship then proceeded to sentence the prisoner. He said—the circumstances of the case being so peculiar, I abstain from making any remarks, further than to observe that, if any hope can be held out to you, you must make your application to the Executive Government. It rests with that power, and with no other, to make a commutation of your sentence. I advise you to improve the intermediate time by ascertaining whether mercy can be held out on the part of the Crown. The sentence of the Court is, that you be removed hence to the place from whence you came, and thence, on Monday, the 27th day of April next, to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul! The prisoner was then removed.

THE HAMILTON RAILROAD MASSACRE.—The Jury are continuing their investigations as to the origin of this awful catastrophe; and pending their verdict, which is anxiously expected, it would be indecorous for the press to pronounce any opinion thereon. Two explanations have been offered: one that the Desjardins Canal Bridge was badly constructed; the other—that the engine, at the time of the disaster, was off the track, and that thereby the framework of the bridge was exposed to a strain which it was impossible for it to resist. The engine had been raised, when it appeared that its forward track wheel on the right side was broken off; and in the opinion of those who have examined it, this must have taken place through the breaking of the axle before the bridge gave way.

It would appear from the following paragraph, which we (Quebec Gazette) find copied from the London Free Press into the Montreal Witness of February 18th, that even then the defective and dangerous state of the bridge which caused the late frightful railway accident was known. We trust the matter will be closely investigated, and if the company have been inattentive to the warnings given, that they will be made to answer for it:—"Unsafe Railway Bridge.—We learn that the bridge over the Desjardins Canal, on the Great Western Railway, has become unsafe for the passage of freight trains, and that passenger trains are obliged to use the greatest caution."

The London (C.W.) Free Press, after commenting severely on the fragile nature of the bridge over the Desjardins Canal, the fall of which caused the late dreadful accident, says—"Scarcely any of the bridges are of that stable kind which the exigencies of the case demand. It was but a few weeks since that the bridge at Dorchester sunk four inches in one day; and a force of some hundred and fifty men were engaged during the whole of one Sunday in arresting its downward progress. Then, again, there is a falling state only a short time since; great anxiety resulted at head quarters, and orders were issued for trains to go over slowly. The bridge at the Cove, a little west of London, excites a shudder in the mind of the traveller, and others we could name are almost as bad." While such rumours are current, not less than a searching Government enquiry will satisfy the public of the safety of the bridges on the Great Western Railway. The public safety demands that the enquiry should be made with the least possible delay.

We understand that the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway have given directions for a thorough and complete inspection of all the bridges between this city and Portland, and that Messrs. Stanley, Keeler and Sundeke, the Company's Engineers, are now engaged in the performance of that duty.—Montreal Gazette.

The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company have ordered all trains to come to a dead stand before crossing swing bridges, but the Company have extended the order to all other structures.

Births. In this city, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. James Currie, of a son. In this city, on the 28th ult., Mrs. William Ryan, of a daughter. In this city, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Michael McShane, of a daughter.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 245, Notre Dame Street.

THE undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform the Merchants and Citizens of Montreal, that he has Leased Extensive Premises in Notre Dame Street, next block West to Alexander's Confectionary, where he intends, from 1st April next, to commence BUSINESS as

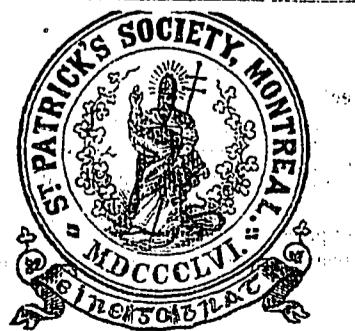
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

From his thorough knowledge of the DRY GOODS TRADE, he flatters himself that all business of this description entrusted to him, will be transacted to the satisfaction of those who honor him with their commands. OUT-DOOR SALES OF FURNITURE, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS, ATTENDED TO.

The subscriber trusts his long residence in the City, strict personal attention to the interest of his Customers, economical charges and prompt settlements, will procure for him a share of Public patronage.

Montreal, April 2nd, 1857. JOHN COLLINS.

Pending alterations in the above premises, Mr. Collins, who is now prepared to undertake OUT-DOOR SALES, will be found at his Office, No. 193 St. Francois Xavier Street.



THE ANNUAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be HELD at the Odd Fellows' Hall, On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 6th INST. Dues will be received from Seven o'clock P.M. until Eight; at which hour the Chair will be taken. A full and punctual attendance is requested. T. O. COLLINS, Recording Sec. April 2, 1857.