

There was anxiety in their hearts, though they spoke not, but most of all in his who had directed this bold undertaking. For five days he had not left the spot, but, like a Columbus watching for the hourly-expected land, had awaited the final moment. On the evening of the fifth day exhausted nature demanded repose, and he sat down to sleep. Hardly had he closed his eyes, when his wife roused him with the appalling cry, "Awake, awake, the foundry is on fire!" And it was so. Nothing could stand such terrific heat. The rafters of the building began to burn. To quench the fire in the usual way was impossible, for had any cold fluid come in contact with the liquid, the consequences would have been frightful: the furnace would have been destroyed, and the 400 cwt. of bronze lost. With wet cloths, therefore, the burning rafters were covered to smother the flames. But the walls were glowing, too; the whole building was now like a vast furnace. Yet still more fuel on the fire!—the heat is not enough; the metal boils not yet! Though the rafters burn and the walls glow, still feed, and gorge, and goad the fire!

At last the moment comes!—the whole mass is boiling! Then the metal founder of Munich, Miller by name, called to the men who were extinguishing the burning beams. "Let them burn; the metal is ready for the cast!" And it was just midnight, when the whole of the rafters of the interior of the building were in flames, that the plug was knocked in, and the fiery flood rushed out into the mould below.

All now breathed more freely; there was an end of misgiving and foreboding; and the rude workmen, as if awe-struck by what they had accomplished, stood gazing in silence, and listening to the roar of the brazen cataract. It was not till the cast was completed that the master gave the signal for extinguishing the burning roof.

In due time the bell of the little chapel of Neuhausen was heard summoning thither the master and his workmen to thank God for the happy completion of the work. No accident had occurred to any during its progress; not one had suffered either in life or limb.—*Household Words.*

ENGLAND.

**THE CEREMONY OF BAPTISM.**—Lord Londesborough, by a letter to the *Times*, makes public some singular circumstances respecting a refusal of the rite of baptism. On Saturday, his Lordship and Lady Londesborough attended St. Paul's Church, Brighton, with the intention of having their infant, little more than three weeks old, baptised by the Rev. A. Wagner. At the font, and during the ceremony, this clergyman suggested that the infant's hat, cap, and outer garment should be taken off. His Lordship, Lady Londesborough and the "monthly nurse" remonstrated; but Mr. Wagner "merely replied that he was not there for me to teach him how to baptise a child." The nurse said that she could not answer for the consequences; that were she the child's parent she would not permit it. "Again I asked Mr. Wagner whether it would not be possible to baptise the child in a milder manner. Closing his eyes, he merely pointed to the passage in the rubric where immersion, or pouring water upon the child, is mentioned. I then declared that I could not take upon myself the responsibility of the infant's life, and that I could not permit the ceremony to proceed; when Mr. Wagner said, 'You thus prefer the child's temporal to its spiritual life. I must speak to you as I would to the poorest man—this is a mockery of the ordinances of the Church,' and he then left the font. My child has thus been refused admission into the Protestant Church unless at the risk of its life, that risk having been declared by a competent person."

**THE MANCHESTER EDUCATION SCHEMES.**—As Mr. Cobden predicted, the Manchester and Salford Municipal Education Scheme meets with the opposition of the numerous Catholics in those towns. A declaration has been issued in the form of a circular, signed by the whole of the Catholic clergy of Manchester and Salford, in which they object that the scheme, "instead of proceeding exclusively on principles common to us all, has admitted an element by which some of the provisions of the proposed measure are so qualified that, in the first place, Catholics are not received into the Union on terms of equality with their Protestant fellow townsmen; and, in the second place, the rights of conscience are violated in their regard. This obnoxious element is the adoption of a purely and essentially Protestant criterion of religious education or instruction—namely, the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the authorised version. Catholics are not allowed to use the Protestant version of the Holy Scriptures; nor do they consider the simple reading of Holy Writ by children a proper, becoming, or legitimate foundation of religious instruction." Meanwhile, the National Public School Association, which contemplates a purely secular instruction, continues to receive a good deal of encouragement; and Mr. Lombe, one of its first and most generous patrons, in sending an order for the payment of his first donation of £500, intimates his intention of giving an annual subscription to that amount, so long as its efforts meet with his approbation.

**A CHILD BURIED ALIVE BY ITS MOTHER.**—The inhabitants of the parish of Wingfield, in the county of Suffolk, were horrified, on Tuesday last, at hearing that a single woman, 20 years of age, named Maria Clarke, had murdered her infant, six weeks old, by burying it alive in a meadow, in the above-named parish. The wretched woman, who is now in custody, has been taken before the magistrates, by whom she has been remanded for examination, on a charge of murder. It appears that she left Pulliam Union-house on Tuesday last for the purpose of being married to a laborer in the neighborhood. In the afternoon she was seen carrying her infant, going towards Mr. Hill's meadow, with a spade in her hand. During the evening, in consequence of her appearing without her child, she was questioned as to where it was, and she admitted that she had buried it in Mr. Hill's meadow. She was taken into custody, and on the following morning the meadow, in which she said she had buried the child, was searched, when the body of the child was found buried about six inches under the turf. The spade, with which it is supposed the mother dug the grave, was found in a ditch close by, covered with water. After being remanded by the magistrate on the charge, she made a confession to the following effect: "I was fearful that the young man who pro-

mised to marry me, would not do so if he knew that I had a child, and I, in consequence, was anxious to get rid of it. I had not entertained the slightest notion of murdering my child until I came out of one of our neighbors' cottages, where I saw a spade standing outside the cottage. I took up the spade, went into meadow, dug a hole, and laid my child in. I then covered the child over with earth, and to stifle its screams I stamped upon the sod. When the child was covered up with the earth I heard it cry. I then sat down upon the place where I had buried it, and in a short time after I went home."—*Times.*

**A MONSTER.**—The London *Times* of the 8th inst. gives an account of a woman by the name of Sarah Cheesman, who was to be executed for crimes almost unparalleled in atrocity. She was tried at the assizes of 1847 for poisoning two of her children, and acquitted. A short time afterwards she was again placed in peril on a charge of like nature, but again pronounced guilty. On the present occasion she was indicted for the murder of her own husband, and a verdict has at length been obtained against her. The woman has thus led a notorious and almost public career for upwards of four years. The incidents first referred to occurred in 1846, and since that time it is supposed she had poisoned no less than thirty persons? She carried about lozengers, or "suckers," which she slipped in the mouths of children at play. The murder of her husband was accomplished in a manner almost too terrible to think of. She put her arsenic into a bag of rice, and mixed up the whole with such care that every single grain of rice was saturated with as much poison as it would take. She then gave it to her husband at intervals and in small doses, consuming him by slow tortures, and leaving him at last, after six months' suffering, with so little arsenic in his body that its presence was scarcely discoverable by the most searching tests of chemistry.

At Stafford Assizes, Edward Abington, a potter's chemist, at Newcastle-under-Lyne, a married man of forty, was convicted of causing Emma Williams to miscarry. Abington was "a respectable man"; the young woman a Sunday school teacher: he met her at her father's house, seduced her, and then by threats compelled her submission to an operation by himself, which caused a miscarriage. Mr. Justice Talfourd moralized on the heinousness of his case, and sentenced him to be transported for ten years.

The inquiry in the Aylesbury election has revealed some features novel to this species of "cooked returns." The cases of bribery by treating appear to have all been perpetrated by a mysterious individual, known only by the soubriquet of the "man in the moon." Whenever a voter was to be bribed, "the man in the moon" (described as a "thin, pale-faced, tall young man dressed in black") was the person by whose hand the consideration was offered and paid. The agent next in notoriety was, strange to say, a Methodist preacher.—*Weekly News.*

UNITED STATES.

**INTOLERANCE REVUKED.**—A petition signed by three thousand women was lately presented to the Senate of the Pennsylvania Legislature, praying for the passage of a law to prohibit nunneries in the Commonwealth. The senators would not allow it to be read and it was consequently rejected with the contempt and abhorrence which its filthy character deserved.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

**SINGULAR SLAVE CASE.**—A singular slave case occurred in Ohio recently. A gentleman of Greenup county, Kentucky, freed four slaves and sent them to Ohio. Shortly afterwards he died insolvent. A creditor of his estate claims that a man could not free his negroes to the injury of his creditors, had the slaves surreptitiously seized in Ohio and brought to Kentucky, where they were sold at auction. A resident of Ohio is now about to bring suit for the freedom of the slaves.—*N. O. Picayune.*

**THOMAS SIMMS, THE FUGITIVE SLAVE.**—On Friday last, the United States Commissioner gave his judgment, assigning the slave to his owner. He was removed from Boston on Saturday, in the brig *Acorn*. The following account is from the telegraph despatch to the *New York Herald*:—At about three o'clock, detachments of the city watch, to the number of 150, armed with clubs and hooks, were brought into the neighborhood of Court Square—the police force, under Marshal Tukey, armed with short swords, assembled in the Square, went through some evolutions, and finally formed in a hollow square in front of the side entrance to the court-house. After all was ready, word was given to the U. S. Marshal, and Simms was brought down and placed in the centre of the square. The procession was led by the United States Marshal and his deputies, followed by the armed police. They proceeded through Court and State streets, and down Long wharf followed by about one hundred abolitionists, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Colver. Not the least attempt at violence was made. Mr. Colver, and other persons in the crowd, occasionally denounced the proceedings, and called for the thunderbolts of heaven to be poured down upon them. When the procession reached the wharf, the brig was found to be all ready, with the steamer *Hornet* alongside, with her steam up. Simms was taken immediately into the cabin. The *Acorn* had two cannons on board to protect her from any assault on the passage. The word was given to let go the fastenings, and she was soon under way. About thirty police officers accompanied the vessel as far as the steamer went, as a protection. Just as the vessel was about to leave the wharf, some of the crowd sang several hymns, such as "From Greenland's Icy Mountains"—"O? there will be Mourning," "At the Judgement Seat of Christ," "Be Thou, oh God, exalted," &c. It was just 5 when Simms left. The Abolitionists Vigilance Committee at half-past five, had passed a resolution, respectfully asking the people of Massachusetts to toll the bells in the several towns, as the intelligence reaches them of the return of a fugitive slave from this Commonwealth. They have also appointed a meeting for public religious services on the occasion. The military in considerable numbers were at their armories and Faneuil Hall; but there was no cause to call upon them to act in the matter, and this morning they were dismissed from further duty. The chains have been taken down from the Court House, and it has resumed its usual quiet aspect.

Oswego, April 21.—Steamboat Explosion and loss of life.—As the British Steamer *Comet*, at 3, P.M., with a full headwind of steam, was preparing to leave this Port, her boiler exploded in the centre of the boat, throwing her steam-pipes overboard and injuring her seriously. She sunk in a few minutes. The 2nd

Engineer, Carpenter, and one deck hand are missing, supposed to have been drowned. The 1st Engineer and five deck hands are very badly scalded, but only one of them dangerously so. The Captain, who was on deck at the time of the explosion, was thrown into the hold, but was only slightly injured. The boat now lies in about 9 feet of water, a perfect wreck. Further: the body of one of the hands has just been taken from the hold, but has not yet been recognised.

Baltimore, April 15.—A black boy, 13 years old, named George Long, has been arrested on a charge of murdering young Rump. A witness saw him take the child into the slaughter house, and on arrest he made a full confession, and says the boy had a top cord he wanted him to give him, and on refusing, he dragged him into the slaughter house, and beat him on the head with a stone. The bruises on his arms were caused by his holding his hands on his face and head to protect himself from the blows. Long says the child was not dead when he left him, and that he intended to kill him to get his top cord. Went back late at night and heard him groaning. He has been committed for trial.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamer *Empire City* arrived at New York on Tuesday last from Chagres, bringing California news to the 5th ult. Col. Fremont's term in Congress having expired, attempts have been ineffectually made to elect a successor. After 144 ballots, in a Joint Convention of the Legislature, an adjournment *sine die* took place. Lynch law was in active operation at San Francisco. An Englishman named Roe, a professed gambler, having killed a miner of the name of Myers, he was arrested and placed in the lock-up house. The mob assembled, went through the form of a mock trial, broke open the place in which Roe was confined, and hung him on a tree. A clergyman was found willing to attend on the occasion, and offer the culprit his official services. The Quartz mines are reported to be very productive of gold. The Indians continue to be troublesome, and a sanguinary war is anticipated.

**PAINFUL REMOVAL FROM THE SOUTH.**—If either private or public information is to be relied upon, another scheme of unlawful violence, to be directed against the territory of a friendly power, in the form of an attempt upon Cuba, is on foot. We have letters from the interior of Georgia, stating the departure of a number of persons for the Gulf coast, intending to meet and organize somewhere on the coast in the neighborhood of Apalachicola. We have from another point in the same vicinity the subsequent more distinct statement of the fact of the departure of a considerable body of men from that point in the same direction. We cannot doubt that the authorities of the United States, civil and naval, will be on the look out to prevent or defeat this new attempt to dishonour this republic in its own estimation and in the opinion of all the civilized world.—*National Intelligence.*

One hundred and twenty enterprising looking young men took the Macon and Western cars from this city this morning, bound professedly for California, but it is well understood here that their intended destination is the Island of Cuba. Several young men from Atlanta joined the company before it left. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, in this connexion, that half a dozen boxes of rifles were yesterday morning shipped on the Atlanta and West Point railroad from this place.—*Atlanta Intelligence.*

**PATRIOTISM.**—A Yankee gentleman conveying a British gentleman around to view the different objects of attraction in the city of Boston, brought him to Bunker Hill. They stood looking at the splendid shaft, when the Yankee said, "This is the place where Warren fell." "Ah!" replied the Englishman, evidently not posted up in local historical matters, "Did it hurt him much?" The native looked at him with the expression of fourteen Fourth of July's in his countenance—"Hurt him," said he, "he was killed, sir." "Ah! he was eh? said the stranger, still eyeing the monument, and computing its height in his own mind, layer by layer; "well, I should think he would have been, to fall so far." The native tore his hair, but it gave him a good opportunity to enlarge upon the glorious events connected with the hill, and the benefits therefrom flowing to our somewhat extensive country, and soon talked himself into good humour.—*American paper.*

**LARD FOR SALE.**  
100 KEGS FRESH LEAF LARD, averaging 112 lbs. each.  
JAMES MEGORIAN.  
Montreal, 23rd April, 1851.

**H. J. LARKIN,**  
ADVOCATE,  
No. 27 LITTLE St. JAMES STREET,  
MONTREAL.  
INSPECTION OF BEEF AND PORK.

THE Subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks for past favors, begs to inform his friends that he holds himself in readiness to INSPECT BEEF AND PORK for the OWNERS thereof, conformable to the amended Act of the Provincial Parliament of last Session.  
FRANCIS MACDONNELL.  
Montreal, 24th April, 1851.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.



THE usual MONTHLY MEETING of the above Body will be held at their Rooms, St. Helen Street, on TUESDAY EVENING, 6th May, at EIGHT o'clock precisely.  
By Order,  
DANL. CAREY, Secy.  
Montreal, April 24, 1851.

**INFORMATION WANTED**  
OF ELIZA DINNING, daughter of Timothy Dinning and Ellen Coleman, who left Quebec in autumn 1849. When last heard of, she resided in Troy, N.Y. Any information respecting her, addressed to her father, in care of the Rev. Mr. Nelligan, of St. Sylvester, C. E., would confer a lasting favor on her disconsolate parents.  
N. Y. Freeman's Journal and Boston Pilot will please copy.

THE Subscriber being about to retire from Business on the 1st of May next, it will be continued by F. F. MULLINS, on his own account solely.  
The Subscriber wishes all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts, and parties to whom he is indebted to send in their bills for payment.  
He offers the following to close off his stock:—  
Braziers' and sheathing Copper, Canvass, Anchors, Chain Cables, Deck Spikes, 150 Raft Sails, 50 Bolls. East India Twine, 45 lbs. each, 5 Tons of Hemp.  
FRANCIS MULLINS.  
Montreal, 25th Feb., 1851.

**MONTREAL CLOTHING HOUSE,**  
No. 233, St. Paul Street.  
GALLAGHER, MERCHANT TAILOR, has for Sale some of the very BEST of CLOTHING, warranted to be of the SOUNDEST WORKMANSHIP and no humbugging.  
N. B. Gentlemen wishing to FURNISH their OWN CLOTH, can have their CLOTHES made in the Style with punctuality and care.  
Montreal, Oct., 19th 1850.

**DR. TAVERNIER**  
HAS the honor of informing the Citizens of Montreal, and the Inhabitants of its vicinity, that, having returned from Europe, he will begin anew to attend to practice, on the first of March next.  
Surgery—in his former residence, No. 2 St. Lawrence main street.  
Montreal, Feb. 12, 1851.

**THOMAS BELL,**  
Auctioneer and Commission Agent,  
179 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL.

SALES OF DRY GOODS, BOOKS, &c., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & FRIDAY EVENING.

**L. P. BOIVIN,**  
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, opposite the old Court-House,

HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

**JOHN PHELAN'S**  
CHOICE TEA, SUGAR, AND COFFEE STORE,  
No. 1 St. PAUL STREET,  
Near Dalhousie Square.

**R. TRUDEAU,**  
APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,  
No. 111 SAINT PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL.

HAS constantly on hand a general supply of MEDICINE and PERFUMERY of every description.  
August 15, 1850.

**JOHN M'CLOSKEY,**  
Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Clothes Cleaner,  
(FROM BELFAST.)  
No. 33 St. Lewis Street, in rear of Donegana's Hotel,  
ALL kinds of STAINS, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., CAREFULLY EXTRACTED.  
Montreal, Sept. 20, 1850.

**RYAN'S HOTEL,**  
(LATE FELLERS),  
No. 231, St. PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the Public, for the patronage extended to him, and takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has made extensive alterations and improvements in his house. He has fitted up his establishment entirely new this spring, and every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him by stopping at his house.  
THE HOTEL IS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF MERCANTILE BUSINESS,  
Within a few minutes walk of the various Steamboat Wharves, and will be found advantageously situated for Merchants from the Country, visiting Montreal on business.

**THE TABLE**  
Will be furnished with the best the Markets can provide, and the delicacies and luxuries of the season will not be found wanting.  
**THE STABLES ARE WELL KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC,**  
AS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS,  
And attentive and careful persons will always be kept in attendance.  
**THE CHARGES WILL BE FOUND REASONABLE.**  
And the Subscriber trusts, by constant personal attention to the wants and comfort of his guests, to secure a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been given to him.  
M. P. RYAN.  
Montreal, 5th September, 1850.