

JAMAICA.—A correspondent of the *Pro-pagateur Catholique*, under date 12th April, 1843, gives some interesting information concerning Catholicity in the Island of Jamaica. Ten or twelve years since there was only one church on the Island, and but a single priest who resided at Kingston. Numbers of Catholics scattered through the country were deprived of spiritual succour, and many, in consequence, called upon Protestant ministers for marriages and baptisms. For first communions, they had no resource except to send their children to Kingston. The writer does not blame the worthy clergyman at Kingston, as having neglected to provide for the instruction of the dispersed Catholics. At first, he spoke nothing but Spanish, but soon qualified himself to hear confessions in French; and at length he was able also to preach in that language. He did all he could and laboured with the zeal of an apostle.

Bishop McDonald, who had been charged by the Holy See with the spiritual administration of all the English Antilles, finding his jurisdiction too extended, at length, obtained that this laborious missionary, Rev. Benito Fernandez, should be appointed Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica, with the Episcopal character.

Since that time things have changed their face. Rev. Father Duperron, whose zeal and health fit him for the task, has made missions over the whole Island travelling from village to village.

There are now two churches in Kingston, there is one in San Jago de Vega; otherwise called Spanish Town, which is the seat of government. Some have already been erected in the country, and others will soon be built.

Every where Father Duperron is received with joy, except by the Methodist and Baptist ministers; the only regret is that his sojourn must be brief in each particular place. The District is chiefly inhabited by Protestants, who, however, exert themselves to procure Catholic churches and priests. This taste might appear strange to some, but it will be explained by the following extract from a letter, written by a Protestant to his friend at Kingston: "If the inhabitants understood their true interests, they would cause Catholic chapels to be built in every parish, and in all the villages. Since a respectable Catholic priest has visited our quarters, a change has been effected among the negroes which is marvellous. By hundreds they leave the Baptists to listen to the Catholic priest, and are converted. It is observed with pleasure, that all those thus converted, are more obedient and respectful towards their masters, more industrious and laborious.—They do twice as much work, and no longer steal, as they did formerly. They are remarkable for their decent and moral behaviour."—*Catholic Advocate*.

In Hungary many remarkable conversions took place in the course of last year. Dr. John Furkes, Protestant preacher during 12 years, at Fuszta, embraced the Catholic Faith, and is engaged in preparing for the priesthood. Mr. Michael Mosey, Minister at Duna, and subsequently physician, Mr. Richter, editor of a Protestant Journal, Mr. Joseph Frederic Kopely, Student of Philosophy, Mr. John Miklo, Notary of the royal table; became Catholics.

BRUTAL EXHIBITION.—One of the most brutalizing and revolting exhibitions took place a few days since at Landbarn, England. The mother and daughter, both inmates of a respectable farm-house, had some angry words, which speedily ended in blows. The husband of the lady conceiving that ill-blood would continue between the parties, to the detriment of his business, coolly proposed to the mother and daughter that the quarrel should be settled outside doors by a regular fight. Preliminaries being agreed upon, they retired, the husband acting as second for his wife in this brutal encounter, and the eldest son second to his sister.—The minor branches of the family, to the number of eight, with the grandfather, formed a ring. A number of rounds were fought in which the mother was handled rather severely, she having been six times knocked down by the prowess of the daughter.—*Belfast Vindicator*.

EARTHQUAKE IN BELFAST.—The earthquake which was felt in Liverpool and its vicinity on the 27th inst., was also distinctly felt at Belfast and in the neighbourhood of Killeleagh. Captain Head, of the Reindeer steamer, from Belfast to Liverpool, experienced, on that night, a most unusually rough sea, though the weather was calm.

From Clerkenwell Police-office yesterday Charlotte Gardner, aged 70, the servant of Emanuel Emanuel, a Jeweller of 39, Lamb's Conduit-street was committed for trial for stealing four potatoes, value one penny, from Mr. Boshea, a greengrocer, of Tottenham-court-road.

The claims of the Puseyites on men's thoughts and minds are daily advancing in boldness and extent. Their doctrines, no longer quiescent in the pages of Frudge, the pamphlets of the Tractarians, or Episcopalian homilies enlisted in their advocacy, now begin to be practically developed, and openly manifested. Not a few churches in the kingdom burn lights at the altar: the priests neglect no genuflection or salaam, either allowed or prescribed: no Persian mufti turns more deferentially to the East than these ecclesiastical heliotropes, and even the sacerdotal surplus has become a subject of ceremonial change. Little notice would perhaps have attached to these doings, had they been confined to the clerical outskirts of some fifth rate diocese: but innovation assumes a more important shape, when it flourishes overtly in our cathedral-towns, no less than in Leeds in Liverpool, Marylebone, and Ipswich. These, nevertheless, exhibit but the first fruits of Puseyite principles; and, like Jonah's gourd, are comparatively but the growth of a night. We have now only to foster the incipient innovation, in offering no check or hindrance to its development, and England may probably sit under the shadow of Catholic rule with as much complacency and ease, as before the power of the Reformation shook its former fabrics and pomps into dust. Ab-bacy and Prelacy may again be established in their splendour, with no honest voice of a Milton to warn all Christians against them: Common prayer will be considered by spiritual advisers less wholesome than a Roman breviary, and the Gregorian chant of the Vatican waft the devotions of the pious to Heaven better than any tunes by Martin Luther. The theatre for these things may be considered as lighted up in England, for the tapers and candelabra are already introduced!—*London Sun*.

At Szomolnok, on the feast of the Ascension, two entire families, consisting of 12 individuals, made the profession of the Catholic faith.

At Zante, an Israelite named Ignatius Thellery, a surgeon by profession with

his wife and two daughters, received baptism.

At Bude, Mr. Maurice Ujhelyi, an Israelite, professor of Chemistry, and a distinguished oriental scholar was solemnly baptized,

The Great Western, Capt. Hosken, arrived at three o'clock Saturday morning, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 29th ult., by which arrival we have received our regular London files to the 28th, and Liverpool papers, with Lloyd's Lists, to the latest dates. The Great Western passed Prince's Dock, Liverpool, at 11 o'clock, A. M., of Saturday, 29th of April, Sandy Hook at eleven o'clock, P. M., on the 11th of May, and came to at the Quarantine Ground precisely at midnight—thus completing the passage in twelve days and thirteen hours—the shortest passage ever made across the Atlantic westward.

The news by this arrival is of little commercial, and still less political importance; indeed we have rarely received ten days' files of European papers, containing so very little intelligence of general importance. In commercial matters there is scarcely any change since our last advices, and little to be noted in the English Money Market. Domestic events of great interest to the British Nation have occurred since the last accounts; events with which the London papers are of course considerably occupied, but beyond this, there is really nothing.

The event, first in importance to the British Nation, is the birth of another Royal Princess which took place on the morning of the 25th, April, at Buckingham Palace. The Queen and the Royal infant were both doing well, and we need not say that the rejoicings on the occasion were warm and general.

These rejoicings, however, were somewhat tempered in their intensity, by a more melancholy dispensation which had occurred a few days before, in the death of the Duke of Sussex, the Queen's favorite uncle. His Royal Highness Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, departed this life at Kensington Palace at a quarter past 12 o'clock on the 21st of April, greatly lamented by all his relatives and it may be safely said, by nearly all classes of the people, with whom he has always been exceedingly popular. He was seventy years of age.

The mammoth Iron steamer "Great Britain" will be launched in the course of next month.

Six waggon loads of silver, an instalment of the Chinese tribute or indemnity, or whatever it may be called, had arrived at the Royal Mint, amounting to one million and a quarter dollars in Sycee silver.

Mr. Webster's despatch to Mr. Everett of the 28th March in relation to the right of visit, was published in the London papers of the 27th April. The London editors appear to think it a conclusive reply to Lord Aberdeen's despatch, and they maintain that it is a right which England can never surrender. Their remarks, however are temperate.

Parliament met after the Easter holidays on Monday, and, the following night, Sir Robert Peel entered into a somewhat detailed explanation of the reasons which frustrated the commercial treaties with Portugal and Brazil. It matters little what Portugal may do; but the failure of Mr. Ellis' mission to the Brazils is considered, by the trading community, as a national calamity. England, it is contended by the free traders, has been sacrificed in this instance to the West India monopoly.

After the United States, Brazil is England's best customer; hence the fear of having its markets closed against us.—*Courier and Inquirer*.

LETTERS AND REMITTANCES.

Oakville—Thomas Sweeny, 15s.

Amherstburg—Mr. Keevil for Serjeant

Collins, and Serjeant Phelan, each 7s 6d.

Newmarket—Rev. Mr. Quinlan, 7s 6d.

also for Wm. Wallis, James Wallis, (Bradford.) and Wm. O'Sullivan, each 7s. 6d.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION.

Plan of Instruction.
THE French and English Languages taught after the most approved modes: Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, the Elements of Philosophy and Chemistry, Drawing, Painting, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, &c.

General Regulations.
Parents or Guardians, residing at a distance, are respectfully requested to name some individual in the city who will be charged to liquidate their bills when due, and receive the ladies, if circumstances render their removal from School necessary.

Children of all denominations are admitted, provided they conform to the rules of the Institution; uniformity requires an exterior observance of the general regulations of worship, yet it is particularly wished to be understood, that no encroachments are made upon the liberty of conscience.

No pupil will be received for a shorter period than three months.

Payment will be required quarterly in advance.

No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of the quarter, nor for absence, unless occasioned by sickness.

There will be an annual vacation of four weeks.

DRESS AND FURNITURE.
Every boarder on entering, must be provided with bed and bedding, six changes of linen, stockings, pocket handkerchiefs, towels, three night wrappers, combs, tooth and hair brushes, a slate, books, paper, (and if to learn drawing,) drawing materials.

TERMS PER ANNUM,

Entrance,	8	4
Board and Tuition, (washing not included.)	10	2
Half Board,	5	2
Day Scholars,	1	4
Drawing and Painting,	1	2
French,	1	6

The French language will form an extra charge only for Day Scholars.
Kingston, April 23, 1842.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF TAILORING !!!

THE Subscriber, wishing to extend his business, takes this method of informing the public that he has made a very great reduction in his prices, amounting on some articles to one third less than formerly.

But in consideration of this great reduction, he intends in future to exact payment on delivery from all, without distinction of persons, as the time spent in collecting small debts might be more profitably employed; from this rule he will not deviate.

Those who patronise him may rest assured that no pains will be spared to have his work done in a style that will bear comparison with any in the Province.

The price of Cutting is also reduced.

SAMUEL McCURDY.
N. B.—The Spring and Summer Fashions are just received, in which a very material alteration in style will be observed from that of the last reports.

Hamilton April, 6, 1843. 31

ENLARGEMENT OF THE MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT.

THE Subscriber will commence, this day, to print on a sheet equal in size to any newspaper printed in Lower Canada—thus keeping faith with our original benefactors, and not sacrificing the reading matter for the advertisements. The circulation of the TRANSCRIPT amounts to

2,250 COPIES,

Thus justifying our friends in making us their advertising medium.

No addition to the present Price will be made either in Town or Country.

TERMS—13s. in Town, and 18s. in the Country, postage included.

All orders addressed to the undersigned will be punctually attended to.

D. M'DONALD.
Near the Post-Office

Montreal, May 2d, 1843.