

a village, threatening to burn it and mutilate the inhabitants unless 1,000 rupees is sent to them. The letters are generally sent in by cowherds who are out grazing their cattle. One was signed by a pathan, who wrote friendly messages in it to the native officer of an irregular cavalry outpost stationed at one of the fords, and mentioned that he had the pleasure to kill several Europeans at Cawnpore, and helped to burn the station.

The ex-King of Oude is said to have accepted a pension of 12 lacs (£120,000) and relinquished all claims on Oude. On the arrangement being completed, the Lucknow Herald is informed that his Majesty added five Bagums to the Zenana, and instructed his agents to forward all candidates for that honour to his palace at Calcutta.

CHINA.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND THE CHINESE OFFICIALS.

A correspondent of the American Journal of Commerce, writing on board the United States ship Pownall, under date of the 15th of July, gives the following account of Mr. Ward's interview with the Governor-General of one of the Chinese provinces:—"The conference was opened with the Governor-General, the second red-button Mandarin only occasionally joining in it. The Governor-General was neatly but plainly dressed, easy, gentle, and polite in his bearing, and, however earnestly speaking, using but little gesticulation. His age is 25 years. He is moderate in stature and size, and altogether, mentally, physically, and in manners, in a good degree of harmony with European ideas. Different in all respects was his associate, a stout, gross-built man, and his face indicative also of grossness of mind, cheerful and even laughing and considerably boisterous in conversation, which he enlivened and enforced by the use of much gesticulation. From his appearance he might be judged to be about 40 years old. As soon as they were seated in the room the Governor-General asked the Minister what had brought him to the north. He replied that he was on his way to Peking, there to exchange the ratifications of the treaty. The Governor-General asked if he had heard of the battle which had recently taken place with the English. The Minister replied, 'Yes.' The Governor-General then asked if the English had not acted very hastily and improperly. The Minister replied, 'These difficulties must be settled by themselves. He was pursuing the course marked out by the American treaty, that he hoped and believed the Chinese Government would abide by the stipulations of the treaty, and furnish him with the means of going to Peking. It was evident that his Excellency and others were quite uneasy in contemplation of the past and the future, and were even alarmed by their victory. This was especially evident when the Governor inquired about the English fleet, and was told that both the French and English Ministers had left the Gulf of Petcheee and gone down to Shanghai. Some notice of the Chinese military, as they appeared on this occasion, may not be out of place. The troops through which the cavalcade passed seemed, to be of two kinds. Those on the right of their line, which rested on the hall of conference, were dressed in a uniform which, from its uniformity in wear and tear, seemed to have but recently come into use, consisting of short blue cotton blouse, with lapels and cuffs of red, while a sort of medallion in Chinese characters was worked in white on the breast. Most of them were armed with spears, the staff unpainted, and apparently new. They had swords of iron, and quite rusty. The men were far from uniform in size, with smooth faces, indicative of occupation with doors rather than out, and having the appearance of a militia hastily collected from the neighbouring villages and towns. The rest, comprising two-thirds of the whole force, not exceeding 500 in number, were uncommonly stout, sunburnt, and hardy-looking fellows. They were stern and steady in demeanour, having the air of regular troops, though without pretensions to European drill. Four-fifths were armed with matchlock muskets and swords, and the remainder with bows. The archers seemed to have been selected for stature and strength. They were not in uniform, except that nearly all wore black leather boots, reaching down to the lower part of the calf of the leg. They also wore caps with broad black brims, which were turned up all around, so as to rise above and conceal the top of the cap, a circumstance which led some of the English soldiers, who got close up to the front when the attempt was made to storm them, to think that they wore their black hair plaited, and standing straight up from their heads. Perhaps these troops were Mongol Tartars. The conference, which lasted about two hours, ended with the usual ceremony of chin-ching, or leave-taking, when the Minister, Commodore, and their attendants, crowded and squeezed again into their moving dens, and the cavalcade returned to the jostly and junk. In passing down the river to rejoin the Toeywan the party was saluted by a body of cavalry drawn up on the left bank opposite the Toeywan. They were mounted on small horses, but were too distant for close inspection and intelligent comment."

We have advices from Hong Kong to Oct. 13. It is certain that the Chinese so far repudiate the United States ratified treaty as to refuse point blank to allow it to come into force until the British treaty is arranged. The United States Minister is at Japan, but it is not at all likely that this breach of faith will elicit anything beyond a rapid protest or remonstrance.

There has been no more rioting at Shanghai. Mr. Lay has recovered from the wounds he received in the riot at Shanghai, and is at present in Canton, engaged in organising that branch of the new Chinese customs service. The object of that new service is to secure to the Chinese Government the full payment of the duties which it has a right to claim, and the means proposed for that end are the employment of a number of foreigners acquainted with the Chinese language.

Admiral Hope, who has now entirely recovered from the wounds he received at Taku, is at present in this harbour on board the Chesapeake. So also is the French Admiral Paget, of Tahitian renown, who has come out to relieve Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, who has suffered much from sickness during the latter part of his stay in the East. It is expected that Admiral Paget will commence a new system of policy in Cochinchina, and not attempt to make movements unless they promise to be more effectual than those hitherto made. On the 16th September there was another combat between the French and the Cochinchinese, in which both sides are said to have suffered greatly.

To the long list of steamers lost upon the coast of China this year we have to add the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Canton, which has been broken in two in the recent gale on a rock before the Praia Grande at Macao. It was advertised for sale at the time this accident occurred, and its remains will be sold in a few days, the boiler and machinery being uninjured.

From Japan there is some important intelligence. On the 25th August a Russian officer of the name of Maufet, and one of his sailors, were barbarously murdered in the streets of Yokama, a village close to Kanagawa. This is said to have been done by some Japanese officials who have been degraded at the instance of some other of the foreign representatives. General Monroviell was fortunately at Yeddo at the time with several men-of-war, and refused to leave until the murder was fully atoned for. The consequences are that the chief official at Kanagawa has been dismissed by the Japanese Government, and according to report the southern part of the large island of Sachalin has been ceded to the Russians. It was expected that there would be a change of ministry at Yeddo, and one favourable to foreigners. The dollar question still remains unsettled.

FRANCE.

FRENCH OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MOORS.

The *Moniteur* publishes a long account of the operations of the French troops against the Moorish tribes. The official journal says:—"The expeditionary corps in Morocco has just re-crossed the frontier, after having fully attained the object which the Emperor had assigned to its operations. No extension of territory was in view, but the sole intention was to inflict a severe and decisive punishment on the Moorish tribes who had, in August and September, made predatory incursions in the districts of Maghnia and Nemours. A pretended chief, assuming the traditional name of Mohammed-ben-Abdallah, had at that period excited those tribes, and induced them to undertake a holy war. The 30th year of French occupation was approaching, and it was that period

which, according to the belief of certain Mussulmans, French domination was not to exceed. The calm which had for a long time prevailed on the frontier had caused a feeling of security to be entertained, of which the fanatic adherents of the cherif took advantage, first, by surprising isolated soldiers, and afterwards a detachment of cavalry, in which affair two French squadrons, abandoned, and, perhaps, betrayed by the gnomes who were charged to conduct them, were suddenly surrounded by a large body of the Moors, and lost 30 men. After these ephemeral successes, the partisans of the cherif, in order to swell their number and still further excite the imaginations of those around them, carried about in triumph the spoils taken from the French soldiers, and at length ventured to attack the post of Zortia, in the district of Maghnia, and the French camp of Tiouly, in the district of Nemours. These brilliant results, obtained almost simultaneously on a line of nearly 100 leagues in extent, completed the campaign of the expeditionary corps and of the columns of the south. The latter immediately fell back on the frontier with their captures, and the principal corps commenced its movement in the same direction on the 7th. It encamped on that day at Meliti, on the 8th at Guemfouda, and on the 9th on the ground of the battle of Isly, near Onchda. This place had also merited chastisement, and it was made to expiate its part in the disturbances by a contribution of 38,000 francs and 100 mules. The Caid, in taking part in the perfidious attack of Sadi-Zahir, had evidently disregarded the instructions of his Government, which remained at peace with France. He was arrested and sent to Tangiers. On the 11th the divisions re-crossed the frontier, and proceeded to their respective garrisons, with the exception of six battalions and four squadrons, who are to form a camp of observation until affairs on the frontier have returned to their normal state."

GENERAL MONTAUBAN'S ADDRESS TO THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The following order of the day has been addressed to the soldiers and officers forming the "Corps Expeditionnaire de Chine," by General Montauban, the Commander-in-Chief:—"Officers and soldiers—Under the aegis of Napoleon III. and France, you are called on to undertake a distant and glorious expedition. Your mission will not be to add a new conquest to all those that have rendered France illustrious. You are going, by your severe discipline, to show to numerous populations that you are not the barbarians they think, as you will prove to them the superiority of your courage by your bellicose ardour. For the second time your flag will unite itself to that of England, and the union will be a pledge of victory, as the union of the two peoples is a pledge of peace for the entire world. The task you have to complete is grand and noble; but your success is secured by your devotion to the Emperor and to France. One day, on returning to your country, you will say to your fellow-citizens with pride, that you have carried the national flag into countries whither immortal Rome never thought of penetrating with her legions in the time of her greatness. His Majesty, in granting me the honour of commanding you in chief, did me a great favour, for which I cannot better evince my gratitude to him than by occupying myself with providing for all your wants with constant solicitude. Let the day of combat come, and you will rely on me as I rely on you. We will make victory smile to cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' 'Vive la France!' —COUSIN DE MONTAUBAN, General Commanding in Chief."

The preparations for the expedition are still actively going on. The embarkation of the Marine Infantry has begun, and all the ships of war will be at sea by the 15th to the 20th December. General de Montauban, Lieutenant-Colonel Schmidt, head of the staff, and the Intendant, head of the administration service, will proceed by the English mail on the 12th January, and be at Hong Kong early in March. Generals Jamin and Collienne will embark with their troops, and proceed by the long sea voyage. These troops are expected to reach China towards the end of April or beginning of May.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

THE RATIFIED TREATIES.

The Marquis de Banneville arrived at Paris, on Thursday, from Zurich with the ratified treaties. On the day, when the ratifications were exchanged, M. Armand delivered to the Austrian Plenipotentiary a draught at sight for 20,000,000 fl. The remaining 8,000,000 fl. will be paid by four instalments, at short intervals. It is believed that Count Rechberg, assisted by Prince Metternich, will represent Austria at the Congress.

THE INVITATION TO THE CONGRESS.

Prince Metternich has remitted to Count Walsowski the letters from the Austrian Government, addressed to the foreign powers, inviting them to take part in the Congress. These invitations will be delivered by the French couriers conveying similar invitations from the French Government. Count Fourtales, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, has arrived in Paris, and has visited His Excellency in instruction to give to the French Government authentic explanations of the late interview between the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia.

THE CONFERENCE AT WURZBURG.

Intelligence has been received of the proceedings of the representatives of the minor German States at the Conference at Wurzburg. The principal questions to be considered are the settlement of the right of domicile, the establishment of federal courts of justice, the national demonstration in favour of unity, reform of the federal laws relating to the army, the Hesse-Electoral and Holstein questions, and regulations for an uniform system of Weights and measures for all Germany.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GARIBALDI.

General Garibaldi left Nice, on Monday, for Genoa. Before his departure he addressed the inhabitants of Nice and said:—"I shall be ready to resume my command when necessary. Let us be united under Victor Emmanuel, let us continue under arms as long as an inch of Italian soil remains oppressed."

THE AUSTRIAN AMNESTY.

An Imperial autograph letter orders the Ministers to grant a full amnesty to all persons compromised by the part they have taken in Italian affairs. This amnesty will apply to civil as well as military persons. Criminal offences of no political character are to be excepted.

EXCITEMENT IN VENETIA.

The *Gazette* states that two recent condemnations had caused much excitement in Venetia; that of an engineer, named Franceschini, to 15 years' imprisonment with hard labour, and that of a workman, Angelo Bottari, to 16 years' hard labour. The former was found guilty of having wished to serve in the Italian army; the latter of having committed acts of inurrectionary enthusiasm, in consequence of a rumour which prevailed after the battle of Magenta, of an arrangement which would liberate Venetia.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.—A married woman, living at a place called Gawthrop, near Ossett, has been delivered of a female child having two heads and three arms. The child was well and symmetrically developed, the two faces having a very prepossessing appearance. The third arm proceeded from the back, and was found, on a careful examination, to be two arms in one common integument as far as the wrist, where it separated into two hands, one having the usual number of fingers and thumb. The child died shortly after birth, it weighed nine pounds, measured 19½ inches round the two heads when close together, 17½ inches round the shoulders, 15½ inches round the chest, and its length was 20½ inches.

An idle man once asked a coal-merchant what a peck of coal multiplied by eight, divided by four, with a ton added to them, and a bushel subtracted, would come to. "If you burn 'em," replied the coal-merchant, "they'll come to ashes."

Correspondence.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—The *Islander* of the 13th inst. was handed to me, to take notice of some ill-tempered remarks of the editor, on the subject of a pamphlet from the pen of the Hon. W. Swabey, who he accuses of falsifying despatches, to deceive the people. For having shown that it was Lord Goderich's desire that the land should be forfeited for the unredeemed arrears of Quit Rent, and as the editor has published his authority, upon which he has founded his accusations, if it is shown that he has given the despatches a wrong construction, on purpose to bring an accusation against the Hon. W. Swabey, he can have no objections if the terms "falsifier of despatches" and "deceiver of the people," is applied to himself.

The whole question at issue rests upon a despatch from Lord Goderich to Governor Young, dated the 27th January, 1833; and whoever will take the trouble to read it will see that it remits no arrears of Quit Rents without commutation; nor is there any release from the conditions of settlement; it is only a proposal from the Colonial Minister to the Legislature here, to find out whether the authorities would agree to remit the arrears of Quit Rent, and release proprietors from their conditions for settlement, for the sum of fifteen, eighteen, or twenty years Quit Rent, paid down as commutation. The Minister objected to a forfeiture for the non-performance of the conditions for settlement; but if the proprietors neglected to commute for the Quit Rent, he recommended the forfeiture for arrears of Quit Rent to be enforced with rigour. Now, when the terms proposed were not accepted, while the management of the lands remained with the Colonial Minister, the proprietors' claim to proposed indulgences fell to the ground and also the opinion of the Lords of the Treasury by A. Y. Spearman, and the right to an escheat for arrears of Quit Rent revived with more force.

The plan for a commutation of Quit Rent was offered to New Brunswick, and adopted, and then the plan, as far as it was applicable, was offered to this Island; but Lord Goderich did not remit the arrears of Quit Rent for this Island, up to Midsummer day, 1831—the same as he had done for New Brunswick—where his plan was adopted. He says, in the third section, that the claims to Quit Rent will revive retrospectively and prospectively at the termination of the existing land tax; but if the measure proposed is adopted, as in New Brunswick, I am of opinion that the arrears due at the termination of the land tax ought to be remitted; and to prevent any misunderstanding of his proposals, he says, in the fourth section:—"Having established these conditions, I think the punctual payment of all unredeemed Quit Rents ought to be rigorously exacted. I have my objections to a forfeiture for non-settlement according to conditions of Quit Rent. It appears to me a forfeiture for non-payment of Quit Rent. It appears to me clearly for the interest of the Colony that the forfeiture for unredeemed Quit Rents should be enforced with rigour."

I have used different words to what is in the despatch, on purpose to make it more plain to my country friends, but I have given the same meaning.

Lord Goderich objected to an escheat for non-settlement with foreigners, because it would have given the tenantry claims which Ministers do not choose to recognise; but he strongly urged an escheat for arrears of Quit Rent, as in that case the tenantry would have become the tenants of the crown; but as the lands would now come into the hands of the Colonial Government, I think it right to support the measure brought forward by the Hon. W. Swabey. The Ministers cannot refuse assent to what they have strongly recommended; but we should not give up the plea that it was wrong to keep British subjects in a position intended for foreigners; for if that was given up, the proprietors might pay their arrears of Quit Rent, to keep the tenantry in bondage. To buy the land from proprietors, even at a low price, would be giving them up the arrears of Quit Rents, and a sum of money to carry out of the country, which would keep it backward for many years; but to pay the like amount into the Treasury would improve the Colony, and keep the money in circulation. WILLIAM COOPER.

Sailor's Hope, Dec. 17, 1850.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—In the last *Islander* I read with pleasure the report of a meeting held on Tuesday, the 13th instant, for the very laudable purpose of establishing a Public Dispensary for the sick poor. The necessity for such an institution was universally felt. And now, that they have established one, the citizens of Charlottetown will, I am sure, cheerfully respond to the call that must be shortly made on their liberality for its support. The meeting exercised a wise discretion in the selection of officers. They have put the right men in the right places, and that of itself is a good beginning. I fear, however, that with such large committees responsibility will be nowhere. My humble opinion is, that if smaller committees were appointed, with a trustworthy man under them, whose duty it would be to visit the sick daily, ascertain their wants, and see that they were properly attended to, it would be a better arrangement. This individual would bear the same relation to the Dispensary that a carrier does to a retail establishment. He should be a person of temperate habits, religious principles, and have a general knowledge of *Materia Medica*. His salary would be money judiciously expended, and could not fail to be productive of the best results. After running over a list of gentlemen eligible for the situation, I can find none whom I can more cordially recommend than John Ar buckle, Esq., M. A., Visitor of Schools, &c. He possesses to perfection all the necessary qualifications. With the energy of youth he unites the experience of age; the clarity of a Christian with the zeal of a temperance apostle. And when I reflect that much of the sickness and misery of the city can be traced to strong drink, the appointment of a gentleman who has been for years eloquently expatiating on the evils of intemperance, would, in my opinion, be a wise extension of the principle of putting "the right man in the right place." On the merciful mission of healing the sick, Mr. A's persuasive eloquence would gain access to hearts otherwise inaccessible. His appointment as messenger to the Public Dispensary would draw around that institution the sympathies of all the Sons of Temperance. It would not only gladden their hearts, but would be hailed with sincere pleasure by the clergy of the "various denominations." The sick require spiritual consolation as well as medical aid. This Mr. Ar buckle is eminently qualified to impart, and no Christian could object to his acting as general chaplain to the sick of all denominations in the City; seeing that he has, at one time or other in his life, and no doubt sincerely, professed the religious opinions of them all.

I said that the messenger of the City Dispensary should be a gentleman possessed of some medical skill, and I will now proceed to show you that I have not recommended a man without the requisite qualification in this respect. It is true that John Ar buckle, M. A., is not a licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh or London. But I will venture to say that he is as well entitled to a medical diploma as to the degree of Master of Arts. For, many years ago, before the Free Education Act was passed, when doctors and schoolmasters were not as plenty as they are now, Mr. Ar buckle is said to have successfully practised the healing art whilst teaching the young idea how to shoot. In Belfast, especially, among his kind-hearted countrymen, his labors in these respects were highly appreciated. Even at this day, though many of his patients and pupils have gone to their long home, the people of Belfast entertain a lively recollection of his invaluable services in the cause of education and humanity.

Perhaps some of your readers may object to Mr. Ar buckle's appointment to the situation I have provided for him, because he has to superintend all the educational establishments in the Island. With reference to the country schools the objection is worthless, because they have already reached so high a degree of excellence that they can dispense, as indeed they do now, to a great extent, with the Visitor's services. I am sorry that I cannot say so much for the Town schools, Mr. Ar buckle's time apparently being almost wholly devoted

to them. The appointment, however, would not interfere with their supervision, whilst it would relieve the Visitor from the disagreeable task of travelling in the country during cold and stormy weather. This would be conducive to Mr. A's health, and probably proving a useful and valuable life.

Dec. 16, 1850.

Yours, &c., CONSERVATIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

DEAR SIR,—In the last issue of your paper a very vindictive letter appeared over the signature "Nosco." Although anonymous, and consequently entitled to no credit, yet the author is well known to me, and I feel called upon to offer a few remarks upon it. Had the writer evinced as much zeal in the pursuit of truth as in the gratification of his malicious propensities, I would not have been necessitated to trouble you Mr. Editor with this communication. "Nosco" must be animated with an unpardonable animosity towards me. Under the specious pretext of defending the C. Y. M. L. Institute, the gentlemanly "Nosco" has been repaying an old grudge. Nor is this the first time he has attempted to injure me, as more than one of the proprietors of the city press can testify, they having repeatedly refused to publish attacks of a similar nature from the same party. If "Nosco" knew I furnished the editor of the *Protestant* with the silly squib which appeared in that paper of the 10th instant, he need have no hesitation in appending his real signature to his not very creditable letter, and also stating how he knew; but he was aware he had but a groundless suspicion to warrant him, and therefore withheld his name. The cause of "Nosco's" ill-will to me could be easily explained, and is well known to the members of the C. Y. M. L. I., and they also know that I never gave him any just cause of offence. I therefore regard his present attack as a very trivial matter. The accusation of being a renegade and guilty of base ingratitude, &c., is unworthy of notice rather, than to say that it comes with a bad grace from the man who could allude in a taunting manner to the afflictions of Providence; and while it affords a reflex of "Nosco's" mind, his attack is rendered harmless to me. I can afford to leave him to his own conscience, which, in all probability, will sooner or later, inflict wounds deeper than those ever received from either the pen or sword. One more remark:—Heretofore I had imagined that those services which so often and freely I have rendered to the Institute in critical moments of its existence,—services which contributed in no small degree to its present prosperity, if not entitling me to common courtesy at the hands of even its nominal friends, would, at least, have preserved me from such gross attacks as the present. Experience has, however, proved the fallacy of my belief.

Dec. 19, 1850.

I remain, your obedient servant, E. R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

DEAR SIR,—I see that the editor of the *Protestant* makes himself responsible for, and tries to justify the attack of, his correspondent on the members of the C. Y. M. L. Institute. Let him not suppose that the members of the Institute entertain any feeling towards himself or his correspondent, but those of pity mingled with contempt, for the false testimony which they have borne against their unoffending neighbours. The editor says that the correspondents of the *Examiner* "accuse" of "misrepresentation and falsehood," yet do not deny or disprove one statement which he has made. It is true that I did not disprove the assertions of "†" because I considered his communication, what the whole public have since pronounced it, a low squib, which scarcely contained a grain of truth to the bushel of falsehood, and which was as devoid of wit as it was of taste. I may remark, however, that instead of Mr. Roach pronouncing the word dream "dhrame," he read his lecture quite distinctly, and pronounced the word referred to accurately, as given by Johnson. The lecture was quite as intelligible as some speeches which I have heard in the House of Assembly from the lips of certain Hon. Executive Councillors. Mr. Roach lays no claim to the scientific research of a Kane or the eloquence of a Grattan,—two Irishmen whose "rich brogue" the world will not willingly let die—he is satisfied with being a useful member of society, for as a teacher of youth he stands high among the highest. Again, as to whether the audience were deserving of the low appellation of "B'hoys" or not, I leave the respectable slanderers to prove. Again, instead of "one of the debaters" saying that the "Faithful" were bound to believe in ghosts, &c., he simply stated, what is the opinion of several able writers, that the doctrine of Purgatory, he thought, favoured the belief in the supernatural. Whether he is an "Ass" or not for stating this, the opinion of the luminaries who vegetate near the market square is scarcely worth notice, people who cannot issue a number of a paper but is full of egregious blunders. Witness the article on Cromwell in a late No., and in Saturday's paper they say, "the last *Islander* contains a communication brimful of anti-party against Cromwell!" Whereas the last *Islander* contains a defence of Cromwell, and not a word "against him or his admirers."

The editor supposes that we are "labouring under a delusion," because we deny his right to abuse persons who never gave him the slightest offence; but he maintains the right, and if this be the order of his masters, we thank him for letting us know it. He says, again, "if it be true that the objects of the Institute are purely literary and scientific, and the doors freely opened to all denominations, where was the necessity of such an Institute while the Mechanics' Institute was in active operation? And why is it called the Catholic Young Men's Institute, if open to all denominations?" I can answer this to the satisfaction of all, I think, except perhaps the questioner. Four years ago a few Catholic young men attended regularly the lectures of the Mechanics' Institute, and regretted that so few, seldom more than a dozen, of their fellow-Catholics derived the great benefit which an attendance on the lectures would confer. They tried to induce their Catholic acquaintances to attend the Mechanics' Institute, but their efforts failed, because the Catholics entertained a groundless prejudice against the Temperance Hall, that building being the place wherein their enemies held hostile meetings and poured forth violent tirades against Popery, &c. When they found this feeling existing they thought that were a society formed amongst the Catholic young men, whose meetings would be held in a Catholic Room, it would in time foster a love for literature and science, and be the means of preventing many young men from spending their leisure hours in taverns or perhaps worse places. I am sure all good men will admit that these were pure motives. The society was called Catholic because it was formed especially for Catholic Young Men, and because we thought the name would induce respectable Catholics to support it, besides we love and would die for the cause which has been borne by the great, the good and the wise for nearly two thousand years. Here, then, is the reason for the establishment of the Institute and its name. We praise God for blessing our efforts; we now number above one hundred members, amongst whom are men of wealth and education; we have a good lecture hall, an excellent library, and a comfortable reading room, and, with the assistance of a few more attacks from the *Protestant*, we shall become greater and stronger, supported by all good Catholics, and honored by all noble and generous-minded Protestants.

The editor says, "we should not take so much amiss a gentle hint that may be the means of improving our pronunciation." We are duly thankful for the writer's good intentions, and in return remind him that his "gentle hints" concerning correct pronunciation would be more appropriate