

performed by stuffing a bullock's hide with straw, upon which they place their garments; then throwing themselves flat upon this pile, propel themselves forward by striking water with their feet.

Jellalabad is distant from Peshawur about 90 miles; the road traverses a barren and hilly country, between two ranges of mountains, at the greatest elevation is the Lunpi-Khama Pass; descending from this height into a narrow valley the entrance to the Khybur Pass is approached; it is a narrow ravine running in a tortuous direction between steep barren hills; in the centre of this pass is the fort of Ali Masjid. Peshawur is situated in a plain, 15 miles from the Khybur Pass; has an extensive bazaar reaching from extremity of the town to the other; the environs are well laid out in gardens and orchards, which are very productive in fruits, vegetables, &c

From the Correspondence of the Boston Pilot.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF MARSEILLES.

The Hotel Dieu is a hospital for the poor sick, whether Catholic or Protestant. The one is as readily received and as kindly treated as the other. No newspaper scribbler or reforming zealot has yet arisen in Marseilles as in Boston, to talk about the horrible progress of pauperism, and the degrading vice of poverty! and to recommend that no provision whatever be made for foreign paupers; and that when sick they should be left to die in their own cheerless hovels, or in some corner of the House of Industry out-houses. In the Hotel Dieu there is no classification except of disease and degrees of convalescence. It contains at present about seven hundred inmates, distributed into various halls or dormitories, some of which are at least three hundred feet in length, and fifteen feet in height, and have a row of beds on each side, about four feet asunder, with a canopy over each bed, which gives them a remarkably clean and comfortable appearance. The nurses are all Sisters of Charity, whose services are of course gratuitous, and therefore the more zealously, humanely, and faithfully performed. You hear no scolding, no angry retorts—indeed, no loud talking. Silence, order and quiet, reign in every part of this immense building, which is five or six times as large as the House of Industry at South Boston, though its inmates are not much more numerous. The Superintendent of this institution is a priest; but do tell our Protestant friends, that he is, nevertheless, a very gentlemanly, excellent man. He receives from Government just sufficient for his maintenance, which is all that a Catholic priest, having no family, requires. He is also chaplain of the institution. Lay persons are appointed to manage the secular affairs.—The kitchen, wash-room, laundry, store-rooms for provisions and clothing, bathing-rooms, &c., are all of ample dimensions, and remarkably clean and under the sole care of the Sisters. I believe no other females are employed about the establishment for any purpose. I wish, fervently, that the unprejudiced and high-minded City Council of Boston, would place the poor sick and infirm of the City-Institutions under the care of the good Sisters. It would be a great saving of expense, and I am sure the Sisters would gladly un-

dertake the task, and while they zealously performed their duties, they would be found by their superiors to be the most docile and obedient officers. The sick are attended by six physicians, who reside in the city.

The *Hospice de Charite* is also a poor house, but for those in health and able to work. It is situated in another part of the city. It contains one thousand, men women and children. One hundred and thirty of the latter are boys. The chapel is the first building that meets the eye on entering the gate. My conductor remarked—"The head of this House is God let us first call on him." We directly entered the chapel, and knelt for a few minutes in silent adoration before the Most Blessed Sacrament. We then entered the main building, and inquired for the Rector, who is also a priest and Chaplain of the establishment. With the utmost urbanity, he shewed us all parts of the House. The men were at work, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering, &c. The women, sewing, washing and cooking, and the boys eating their dinner. The food of all, young and old, is soup, bread, fruit, and wine and water—for breakfast, dinner and supper. The boys looked fat and merry, and ate as boys should; though in order and silence.

The *Asylum* for orphan and deserted children called here the children of Providence, is a noble institution. It contains a hundred boys, from nine to fifteen years of age. They are all under the kind and paternal care of a religious order, called the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Their whole time is devoted during life, to the instruction of poor children, and I am informed that nearly all the free schools of France are under their care. They live in communities, and receive a small stipend from government, just sufficient for their maintenance.—The boys at this Assylum were at play, and appeared very happy. They wear a uniform of dark cloth, with a yellow star on the left breast. Hence they are commonly called "children of the star." I inspected their writing-books, and was delighted with the proficiency they had made.

In one of the *free schools* that I visited, under the care of the same sisters, were five hundred boys and fourteen brothers, or about thirty-six boys to each master. I inquired here what salary they received, and was told fifty francs a month, or about \$9.50—less than the wages of a common American sailor—and with this they must clothe and feed themselves.—They are nevertheless men of intelligence and learning. They open and close the schools daily, with religious exercises, and accompany the children every morning to some church, where they may assist at the Holy Sacrifice of the altar.

The *Asylum for orphan girls* is kept by the Sisters of Charity. This institution is founded for the instruction and protection of those females who were left orphans in consequence of the ravages of the cholera though at present not limited to those. Here I saw one hundred and fifty children, some of whom are deaf and dumb and some are blind. They attend school daily, and work at sewing, knitting, &c. The blind read from books with raised letters, similar to those used in Dr. Howe's justly celebrated institution at South Boston. They have quite a library of such books.

RECEIPTS FOR THE CATHOLIC.

Guelph—Thomas Heffern, 7s6d
London—H. O'Brien for John Fitzgerald, 83d Regt. 7s6d.
Toronto—Messrs. J. P. & P. O'Neil, 6s.
Richmond—Rev. T. Smith, on account of Rev. P. Lamb, 7s6d.: N. Brown, Esq. 10s.: A. R. McDonald, 10s.; Jas Murray, Wm Shea, Peter Cassidy, Thomas Walsh, Joseph Quinlan, Wm Hanrahan, James Manly, John Manning, and Pat Gorman, each 7s6d.
Perth—Rev Wm. Dolan, 10s.

CANADA FALLS BOARDING-HOUSE.

MR. TRUMBLE,

BEGS to acquaint his friends and the public, that his house, the residence of the late General Murray, is now open for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Falls, who may prefer a private Boarding-House to the bustle of a Hotel. They can be accommodated by the week, day or month on reasonable terms; and from the invariable attention paid to the comfort and convenience of those who may frequent his house, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Niagara, June 22, 1842.

ALL persons are hereby forbid harboring Margaret Cone, a girl of 10 years of age, fair haired and rather stout, who ran away from Mrs. Hatt, of Dundas, in March last: she is supposed to be in Hamilton. Any intelligence respecting her left at this office, will be thankfully received by her mother,
ANN CONE.

June 22, 1842.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING.

E. MCGIVERN

BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has engaged a first rate Carriage Trimmer, lately from New York, and is now prepared to execute all orders in the above line in the newest styles and on the most moderate terms, at his Shop on King street, second door from Hughson street, opposite Messrs. Ross & Kennedy's store.
Hamilton, June 3, 1842

REMOVAL.

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Factory.

E. MCGIVERN respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand to the new building, opposite to the retail establishment of Isaac Buchanan & Co., on King street. In making this announcement to his old friends, he most respectfully begs leave to express his grateful thanks for past favors, and hopes that unremitting attention to business will insure him a continuance.
Hamilton, Feb. 22, 1842.

Carriage, Coach, and Waggon PAINTING.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public, that he has removed his Shop from Mrs Scobell's to Walton and Clark's premises, on York Street, where he continues the Painting and Varnishing of Carriages, Coaches, Sleighs, Waggon, or any kind of light Fancy Work. Also, the manufacture of OIL CLOTH.

Having had much experience during his service under the very best workmen, he is confident of giving satisfaction.
C. GIROURD.

Hamilton, March 23, 1842.

GIROURD & MCKOY'S EVERY SEASONS Near Press's Hotel HAMILTON.

Orders left at the Royal Exchange Hotel will be strictly attended to.
HAMILTON, March, 1842.

C. H. WEBSTER, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST King-Street, Hamilton,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Hamilton and vicinity, that he has commenced business opposite the Promenade House, and trusts that strict attention, together with practical knowledge of the dispensing of Medicines, to merit a share of their confidence and support.

C. H. W. keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of *Drugs, Chemicals, and Patent Medicines, Warranted Genuine Imported from England.*

The following is a list of Patent Medicines received direct from the Proprietors
Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Moffat's Life Pills and Bitters, Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, Tomato Pills, Sphon's Headache Remedy, Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Low and Reeds Pulmonary Balsam, Bristol's Extract Sarsaparilla, Bristol's Balsam Horehound, Southern Tonic for Fever and Ague, Rowland's Tonic for Fever and Ague, Sir James Murray's Fluid Magnesia, Urquhart's Fluid Magnesia, Hay's Liniment for Piles, Granville's Counter Irritant, Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment,

Also Turpentine, Paints, Oils and Colours:—Copal and Lenthal Varnish, Dye-Woods and Stuffs; Druggists' Glass-Ware, Perfumery, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Spanish and American Cigars, Souffls, &c.

Horse and Cattle Medicines of every Description.

Physician's prescriptions and Family recipes accurately prepared.

N.B. Country Merchants and Pedlers supplied on reasonable terms.

Hamilton, May, 1842. 38-6m

INFORMATION WANTED of Catharine Gannon, who was heard of being five miles below Kingston about four months since. Her cousin, John Gannon, being in Hamilton, would be thankful for any information concerning her. Kingston papers will please insert.
Hamilton, May 25, 1842.

JEREMIAH O'BRYAN, a boy twelve years old, has run away from his poor widowed mother, living in Guelph. Any account of him through this paper would, for his mother's sake, be a great charity.
Guelph, May 25, 1842.

TEN DOLLARS BOUNTY.

ABLE BODIED MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER, have now an opportunity of joining the **FIRST INCORPORATED BATTALION, Commanded by Lieut-Colonel Gourlay,** The period of Service is for two years (to the 30th of April 1844.) Pay and Clothing the same as Her Majesty's Regiments of the Line, with

FREE RATIONS.

Immediate application to be made at the Barracks, Hamilton.
Hamilton, April 30, 1842.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS FOR 1842

HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER

HE ALSO wishes to acquaint his Patrons, that he has REMOVED to his New Brick Shop on John Street, a few yards from Stinson's corner, where they may rely on punctuality and despatch in the manufacture of work entrusted to him.
S. McCURDY.

Hamilton, 1st April, 1842.

JUST PUBLISHED

A NEW Edition of Mackenzie's MAP of Hamilton, in Pocket form,—For sale at Ruthven's Book Store—Price 7s6d
June 1, 1842.