

will find when they arrive there. The hope of conquest would immediately unite armies of Cossacks and Cossacks without expense.

"On a subsequent day, the 27th of the same month, Napoleon again started the subject, and made use of the singular and most impressive statements which follow:—

"In the course of a few years," said Napoleon, on this latter occasion, "Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as it had already taken place.

IS THERE STILL HOPE FOR FRANKLIN.—It is quite possible that intelligence may yet arrive, from Sir E. Belcher or Captain Keltie, announcing either the discovery of our long-lost countrymen, or that of further tracks of their route and their possible whereabouts. We have yet to learn the result of the explanations of Captain Keltie's officers; and we must not forget that Captain Collinson, who entered the ice at Behring's Strait, in 1851, may, by keeping a high north latitude, strike their track. At the same time, although we have always leaned to the side of hope, bearing in mind the amazing quantity of animal life existing for the subsistence of the lost party in the Arctic Regions, we cannot lose sight of the fact that the head waters of Wellington Channel have been partly explored, without finding any vestige of Franklin or of his ships, and that the explorations of Captain McClure to the southward of Melville Island prove beyond a doubt that they cannot be entangled in the ice in that locality. Our heart begins to faint, we must avow, beneath the burden of hope deferred. Vast, however, as is the area which has now been swept by our searching ships, a much larger field yet remains unexplored. We cannot expect, after all that has been done, with the now faint chance of saving life if discovered, that the Admiralty will continue the search until the ground shall be exhausted; but we would fain have the promising route by Nova Zembla tried, and the Siberian coast explored. Then, if the result of Sir E. Belcher's deliberation at Beechey Island shall be his return to England, and consequent abandonment of the search for Sir John Franklin in the waters to the north of Wellington Channel, shall we be satisfied with the very imperfect search in that direction which still holds out the greatest promise? Surely when we are told of an open sea in May, and of a Polar basin free from ice, its navigation cannot be either difficult or tedious. Captain McClure has shown us that one north-west passage exists; but we are much mistaken if other and more open passages far to the north across the pole itself will not be found.

We may take this opportunity to state, that one of the bottles picked up near the mouth of the Obi, on the Siberian coast, has lately arrived at the Admiralty. In a former number we stated that several of these bottles had been found in the above locality; and that the Admiralty had requested the Russian Government to forward one to England. It was, of course, hoped that it might prove to have belonged to Franklin's ships; but, having personally examined it, we are sorry to say that they are evidently of foreign manufacture, and not at all likely to have been furnished to Franklin's expedition. It is about the length of a soda-water bottle, but more spherical; and is formed of very dark glass, nearly a quarter of an inch thick. We are glad to hear that commanders McClure and Ingfield have been promoted.

FACTORY LIFE IN RUSSIA.—I will begin with the masters. They are generally slave holders, and can buy or sell any number of slaves. They are obliged to feed them, but that is all. They can please themselves whether they give the slaves any wages, and if they ask for any, they can flog them for doing so; they have no alternative but to submit. Some of the slaveholders, who have no manufactories, will give their slaves a passport to work elsewhere, but they must pay him so much per year for that privilege, and he can call them at any moment he may think proper, and they are bound to obey. The food for the slaves is black bread and salt, with soup three times a day; but I have been told that the officials, or the men who are placed over them, will eat the beef and skim the fat from the top of the soup, and the slaves dare not complain. If you go into a shop and ask the price of any article you may wish to purchase, they will ask you three times as much as they intend to take, and if you are a foreigner they will cheat you if they can. I come now to the workpeople. It is the custom here to work day and night. I have had an opportunity of seeing the French and Belgian workpeople, but I must say that one Russian will do as much work in the same time as any two of the above mentioned countries. They do their work most cheerfully and appear contented; but I do believe that if the people were free to-morrow, there would be nothing but bloodshed. They must first educate the people; most of them can neither read nor write. They are generally very badly clothed, having little more than a coat made of sheep-skins. Since I have been with them, they have been very civil and kind. It is customary here to have soldiers at the mills—some four and some six—their duty being to examine every one of the workpeople before they leave the mill. It is also their duty to flog any one with a birch rod. If a person has to be flogged there is a man to each leg and arm; he is laid on his belly upon the ground, and receives his quota on his bare flesh; and if the flogger does not do his duty, he gets the same number. —Letter from an Artizan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.—Sir, I heartily concur with you in the remarks you have made in reference to the case of Miss Cunningham. It is truly surprising that ladies possessing so much landable zeal for the cause of truth should go so far a-field for the objects of interest. Surely, Sir, it will be time enough to turn our thoughts to such a field of labor as that which Miss Cunningham has chosen for herself when we have done all that needs to be done in the "spiritual desert" at home. I would say to Miss Cunningham and to others like her, "Why not work at home? Why leave your own people? We cannot spare you yet, nor shall we be able to do so till we have no ignorance left in our country—no want of Ragged-school teachers—no need for district visitors—and none to whom the sound of the Gospel has never yet been proclaimed." This, Sir, would be to begin at the beginning, and all this may happily be done here at home without let or hindrance. If Miss Cunningham wishes to be employed in a truly useful sphere, let her come home at once (if she has not already done so), and apply to any clergyman in any parish in the metropolis, who

will, I venture to say, find her ample work enough among the poor and ignorant, sufficient to satisfy the most untiring zeal—only she must be prepared to expect in this way no greater honor than that which usually attend, a prophet at home.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,—A RAGGED-SCHOOL TEACHER.

We find in the *Catholic Telegraph* the following notice of the death of a lewd priest, said to be poisoned by the Jesuits; a calumny which the *Montreal Witness* of course reproduces:—"A wretched priest, Bartolomeo Botarro, died lately in Genoa. He had written some 'Political Psalms,' which for their irreligious tendency, were justly condemned at Rome. He refused to submit; and his refusal made him a hero with the Mazzinian faction of Piedmont. It is said that he died of poison; and it is further said that he was poisoned by the Jesuits. Unfortunately for this bit of romance, there are no Jesuits in the whole kingdom, thanks to the justice and wisdom of the liberal government. We remember, too, that certain Italian converts of rather questionable character (the Madiai) were poisoned last year in prison by the Jesuits. Yet they came to life again, and are now rusticated near Geneva. So too, it may probably turn out that this bad priest was either not poisoned at all; or, if he was, that the dose was administered by some of his 'democratic' friends. It is not the first time that we have known infidel revolutionists to commit crimes with the express view of casting odium upon innocent persons." This story about the poisoning of Botarro is as rich as the lie which the Protestant ministers, especially in Montreal, so industriously circulated last winter about the death of that "noble man Francisco Madiai"—a great stress upon the "At"—in prison; a full and particular account whereof was read to one of the Anniversary Meetings, whereat all the old women groaned aloud. We are so used to Protestant lies however at the present day, that we scarcely deign to notice them. Truth from such a quarter would indeed surprise us.

PROTESTANT REVERENCE.—The *Christian Guardian* of the 15th ult. has an article, telling us how one Mister Carron, a famous Protestant minister in Ireland, prayed "long, simply, fervently, and like a man who had fast hold of God, and would not let him go, without a blessing." This Mister Carron puts us in mind of his reverend brother, the Scotch minister, who, praying for fine weather one very stormy autumn, but disheartened by the continual pelting of the storm upon the roof of the kirk, at last gave it up in despair. "Aye, aye—rain away, rain away, Good Lord!" he exclaimed—"rain away; and its muckle thanks ye'll get frae the puir folks then."

#### THE RESTRICTIVE LAWS OF THE OLDEN TIMES.

We were reading recently a history of Connecticut, from its first settlement under George Fenwick down to the Revolution. The volume was originally published in London, in 1781, and re-printed at New Haven in 1792; and we found some curious enactments therein. Here are some of the laws:—"Whoever wears cloths trimmed with gold, silver, or bone lace, above two shillings by the yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the offender at £300 estate."—"A debtor, in prison, swearing he hath no estate, shall be let out, and sold to make satisfaction."—"No one shall read the book of Common Prayer, keep Christmas or Saints' days, make minced pies, dance, play cards or play on any instrumental music, except the drum, trumpet, and Jewsharp."—"The Sabbath day shall begin at sunset on Saturday."—"No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day."—"No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair, or shave on the Sabbath day."—"No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting."—"No one to cross a river but with an authorized ferryman."—"No food or lodging shall be afforded to a Quaker, Adamite or other heretic."—"Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap," &c. &c.

We find the following account of a punishment inflicted for entertaining heretics, on one Deacon Potter, whom Cotton Mather says was verily guilty, and that he had a fair, legal and candid trial, and was convicted on good and scriptural evidence:—"Deacon Potter," says Mather, "was hanged for heresy and apostasy, which consisted in showing hospitalities to strangers who came to his house in the night, among whom were Quakers, Anabaptists and Adamites." His wife betrayed him for hiding the spies, and sending them away in peace. There was also a political offence, the remedy for which is worth noting.

"No man shall hold office who is not sound in the faith, and faithful to his dominion; and whosever gives a vote to such person, shall pay a fine of one pound; for a second offence, he shall be disfranchised."

If the above were a history of Catholic times, instead of a picture of Protestant fanaticism and villany it would not have been put forth under the mild head of "The Restrictive Laws of the Olden Times." We would have, in big black capitals, "Horror of Popery," "Persecutions of Rome," "The Pope's Emissaries"—and other startling headings, with an admonition to beware of Catholics, for what they were then they would be now. But, as the Saints who concocted the "laws of the olden times" were good Protestants, this code is merely quoted now to show the weaknesses of our forefathers.—Ed. *Catholic Mirror*.

#### THE HAPPY RESULTS FROM THE USE OF DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

Are daily forcing themselves before the public. Our citizens will speak out. Read the following:—"This is to certify that I was troubled with liver complaint for six months, and being advised by a friend to use Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills, I got two boxes, and by the time I had finished taking them the disease had entirely disappeared. I therefore cheerfully recommend them to all afflicted with liver complaint, or any other disease from excess of bile."

MRS. CARNES, No. 5 Clinton street, New York.

P.S.—The above valuable preparation, also Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

#### NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Notice, a MEETING was held at Mink's Hotel, by the Master HORSE SHOEERS of the City of Montreal, for the purpose of establishing a LIST of PRICES for Horse Shoeing. The Meeting was opened, when Mr. JOSEPH SARGISON presided, and Mr. G. SWINBURNE acted as Secretary. The following Resolutions were put from the Chair, and carried unanimously:—

1. Resolved—That in consequence of the present high prices of all kinds of materials used for Horse Shoeing, in connection with the high prices for all kinds of provisions, the present prices paid for Horse Shoeing are found to be entirely too low to pay the current expenses of the business.

2. Resolved—That, in order to make provision against this emergency, it becomes absolutely necessary to establish a new Tariff of Prices, which are proposed as follows for all Horses used for the carriage and saddle purposes:—

The prices will be, for Four New Shoes, £8 6 0  
Do. do. Four Shoes Removed, 0 3 0  
For all Horses used as business work Horses,  
Four New Shoes, 0 5 0  
Do. do. Four Shoes Removed, 0 2 6

3. Resolved—That a printed Tariff, in the French and English Languages, be furnished to every Master Horse Shoer doing business on those principles, and said Tariff to be kept in the most public place in his Establishment, as a reference to his Customers.

4. Resolved—That the foregoing Resolutions take effect from the First of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Three.

(Signed)

JOHN GRACE,  
J. G. AINSLIE,  
WM. HILL,  
JAMES MALONEY,  
THOMAS LAUGHRAN,  
JOHN CANNON,  
JAMES SVALWELL,  
J. B. RATTELLE,  
ALEX. GRANT,  
JAMES MASON,  
JOHN THOMPSON,  
MICHEL BENOIT,  
MICHEL LAFRANCE,  
MICHAEL MURPHY,  
JOSEPH SARGISON,  
Chairman.  
GEO. SWINBURNE,  
Secretary.

November 5, 1853.

#### CHARLTON'S EXCHANGE TABLES,

REDUCING CURRENCY INTO STERLING  
FROM A PENNY TO £5,000 CURRENCY,  
IN A PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF ONE QUARTER PER CENTUM,  
From 5 per Cent. Premium to 14 1/2 per Cent. per Annum, and at the Old Par of Exchange; also a series of Tables Reducing Sterling into Currency and into Dollars and Cents, from a Penny to £5,000 Sterling, and several other Tables useful to the Merchant, Accountant and Ship Master.

This highly useful Work is now for SALE at the Book Stores of D. & J. SADLER, Corner of Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Streets; and B. DAWSON, Place d'Armes.  
PRICE 7s 6d PER COPY.

#### EMPORIUM OF FASHION

AND  
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

#### SCHWARZ & CO.

WOULD beg leave to announce to the ladies of Montreal, that they have taken the Store, 131 Notre Dame Street, lately occupied by WM. BENJAMIN & Co., next door to Mr. Sharpley, which they have fitted up, without regard to expense, in a superior manner, and where they are prepared to show to the Ladies of Montreal and Canada, the Handsomest, and Largest Assortment of

BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

And other articles of Fashion, ever exhibited in this Market. All the Goods being made up by superior hands, expressly procured from Paris and New York at an enormous expense, they are enabled to assure the Public that every article sold in this Establishment will be of the latest and most Recherche Style, fashion plates being monthly received, and that prices will be Lower than at any Store this side of New York.

P.S.—TWENTY GOOD MILLINERS and TWO AP- PRENTICES WANTED IMMEDIATELY—apply as above November 3.

#### THE METROPOLITAN, FOR NOVEMBER.

A Monthly Magazine, devoted to Religion, Literature, and General Information.

CONTENTS.—ART. I.—THE WORLD OF SPIRITS.—II. THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.—III. TO MY GUARDIAN ANGEL. (Poetry). IV.—LAWRENCE, OR THE LITTLE SAILOR (with four fine Illustrations). V.—THE NEW YORK MARTYR. VI. MORALITY AND RELIGION OF ENGLAND. VII.—ROME SAVED BY POPE ST. LEO I. (Poetry). VIII.—ON CATHOLIC EDUCATION. IX.—JOURNEY IN TARTARY, THIBET AND CHINA (with three fine Illustrations). X.—THE MISSION OF WOMAN—THE MEANS TO ACCOMPLISH IT.—XI.—LITERARY NOTICES. XII.—RECORD OF EVENTS.

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#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN.

Since the commencement of this publication, we have often had occasion to express our grateful acknowledgments to the Rev. Clergy and others, who have manifested an interest in its success, particularly by getting up clubs, and sending us lists of subscribers. That we fully appreciate their friendly co-operation, and are disposed to make a liberal return for the patronage we design to increase the contents of each number, commencing with the month of August, by adding SIXTEEN PAGES OF MATTER WITHOUT FURTHER CHARGE. This enlargement of the work will enable us also to diversify its contents in such way as to make it an interesting and instructive Magazine to the more numerous class of readers—to the clergy as well as laity, to the better educated as well as to the less enlightened. As this increase of matter, together with the introduction of original articles from able writers, will involve a considerable outlay, we appeal with confidence to the friends of Catholic literature in the United States, for their zealous co-operation in extending the circulation of the work.

We will supply *Brownson's Review* and the *Metropolitan*, for 1853, free of postage, on the receipt of \$5.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., PUBLISHERS,  
178, Market Street, Baltimore.

#### NEW AND ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED WORK.

PUBLISHED, with the approbation of the Most Rev. DR. HUGHES, Archbishop of New York.

Just ready, part 1, with two superb Engravings, price 1s 3d, THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, MOTHER OF GOD; with the History of the Devotion to Her—Completed by the Traditions of the East, the Writings of the Fathers, and the Private History of the Jews. Translated from the French of the Abbe Orsini, by Mrs. J. SADLER. To be completed in from fourteen to sixteen parts, with a very fine Steel engraving in each.

#### NOTICES OF THE PRESS:

"We intended this week a lengthy notice of the first number of this work, but in consequence of a pressure of news, not to be omitted, we must delay it for a future occasion."

"We shall only say now that the original is a work of the very highest reputation; that it includes everything in record, or in tradition, about our gracious and blessed Lady, and that Mrs. Sadler is the translator of that original. Her name is praise enough."

"As to the typography and paper, the Sadler's seem to have considered this their best work, and to have spared no expense in making it, what it is, the most perfect of its kind. The Life of our Blessed Lady, so produced, will surely have a place in every Catholic household in the New World."—*American Celt*.

"A SPLENDID NEW WORK.—We have received through Mr. Cunningham, No. 1, of the 'Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary,' a work which the Messrs. Sadler of New York, have just commenced to issue in numbers. This life of the B. V. has been translated from the French of the Abbe Orsini by Mrs. Sadler, and is issued with the recommendation of the Archbishop of New York. The publication will be completed in fourteen numbers. The specimen before us is a splendid exhibition of the typographical art, and gives promise of a volume of great richness. It is also illustrated with several charming engravings."—*Philadelphia Catholic Herald*.

D. & J. SADLER & Co.,  
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

#### NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED

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#### ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the north-western suburbs of this city, so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June.

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The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150  
For Students not learning Greek or Latin, 125  
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, 15  
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, 20  
Music, per annum, 40  
Use of Piano, per annum, 8  
Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges.  
No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

Rev. P. REILLY, President.

##### NOTICE.

WHEREAS that part of the Act of Incorporation of the College of L'Assomption, which provides, in case of death or resignation, for the election of four of the members of the Corporation of the said College (to replace the deceased or resigned) has become inoperative by the repeal of the Act for the appointing of Parish Officers; an Application will be made to the Legislature, during the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, by the members of the said Corporation, to have the said Act so amended as to provide for the election of the aforesaid members of the Corporation of the College of L'Assomption.

N. BARRET, Priest,  
Secretary.

L'Assomption, Oct. 10, 1853.

##### CARD.

MR. ROBERT McANDREW, No. 154, Notre Dame Street, in returning his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal support extended to him since his commencing business in this city, begs to say that he will keep on hand a choice assortment of DRY GOODS, both Staple and Fancy, Wholesale and Retail; and that his Goods will be placed on the most moderate scale of profits. He trusts he will be enabled, by strict attention, to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

N.B.—For sale by the Subscriber, a choice assortment of STRAW BONNETS, of the latest BRITISH and NEW YORK FASHIONS, LOW FOR CASH.

ROBERT McANDREW.

Montreal, May 11.

#### MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS.

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(FROM BELFAST.)

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BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silks and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.

Montreal, June 21, 1853.