

will be enormous. There will not be ships enough to take the crowds eager to depart for the land of promise. As a necessary consequence, the places thus left vacant must be filled by those who remain, and prosperity, already very general, will be thrust upon every individual wise enough to avail himself of it. Never do I remember seeing people look, as a whole, so comfortable and happy. In Spitalfields, Bethnal Green, Wapping, and Rotherhithe, everybody appears contented, so far as content can be made visible in their countenances and habiliments; and those who will work need not be without employment for a single hour."

ATROCIOUS MURDER IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—One of the most tragical murders which have been committed in Staffordshire for many years was perpetrated early on Monday morning, about three miles from Stafford, on the road to Wolverhampton, down a narrow and secluded lane. The house was occupied by an aged couple named Blackband, who were the owners of several fields of land. Naturally of a penurious turn he invariably carried about with him a large quantity of gold, and it is supposed to have been the knowledge of this fact which induced some person or persons to conceive and perpetrate the horrid idea of murdering the old man and woman for the purpose of possessing their wealth. At about 8 o'clock a. m., his cottage was discovered to be on fire, and assistance having been procured, the doors were forced open. On ascending the stairs, the old man and woman were discovered at the further end of the bedroom on a bedstead, still burning. The head of Blackband had been cloven with some heavy weapon. The body was reduced almost to a cinder.—Across the bottom of the bed lay the burnt trunk of his wife's body, arms and legs being entirely gone. She had received a heavy blow over the right eye. For many years the old couple, through infirmities, had slept apart in different rooms in the house. The stairs to the old man's room ascending from the house-place and those to his wife's bedroom at a distant part of the dwelling from the pantry. At the bottom of the pantry stairs is a large pool of blood; and it is supposed that, after the murderer had despatched the old man, he proceeded to the other part of the house, where his second victim was descending the stairs, when he immediately dealt the fatal blow which deprived her of life. Having committed this twofold deed of guilt he must have carried her through the house to the bedroom of her husband, and placing her on his bed, have set fire to the clothes, intending to destroy every vestige or mark which would tend to his detection by burning the house and all it contained, and thus lead to the supposition that the fire was one of accident. The dog, which was kept in the house, was found in the well opposite the door, a heavy blow on the head having, no doubt, previously deprived it of the power of making any alarm. The murder must have been perpetrated after daylight. At half-past seven o'clock a gentleman passed the house, when there was no sign of fire, but he observed a man walking through an adjoining field, as if leaving the house. No clue, however, has arisen as to whom the guilt of this barbarous transaction attaches.

BARBAROUS INFANTICIDE.—BARNSTABLE, Oct. 23.—Our usually quiet town has, within the last day or two been shocked by the rumor that a young woman named Eliza Boucher, a servant in the employ of Mr. W. Wadham Hill hairdresser and perfumer of High-street had been delivered of an illegitimate child, which she had afterwards destroyed by burning it in the wash-house furnace. It appears that her condition was suspected by her mistress, who taxed her with being enceinte, but the young woman stoutly denied such an insinuation. Discoveries were made, however, which left no doubt of her confinement having taken place, whereupon she was again questioned as to her conduct. She then admitted that she had been confined, and that she had thrown the child into the river. Subsequently, however, she said she had buried it in the ashpit, and as if to give a plausibility to her story, she commenced digging herself as if to bring it out. At length, however, all attempts to conceal the truth failed, and she confessed that she had burned the infant in the washhouse furnace, where she had kindled a large fire early on the washing morning. She was then, of course, handed over to the police authorities, but she was now too ill to be examined. Such an act of barbarity has not been perpetrated in the county of Devon for many years.

EXTRAORDINARY CHILD MURDER.—On Tuesday great excitement prevailed in Peckham and its vicinity from the discovery of the body of a female child in the house of Mr. Whitby, a highly respectable inhabitant of James street, Commercial-road, Peckham, which had undergone the most extraordinary mutilation by the inhuman mother. It appears that on or about the 16th ult., a young woman named Mercy Steer, who was servant to Mr. Whitby, seemed to be in very ill health, and in consequence her mistress conceived that all was not right. She, however, left her service on the 20th ult., without any elucidation taking place, and proceeded to her native village, a place called Billingham, near Petworth, in the county of Sussex. Having there continued in an ill state of health, she found it necessary to obtain medical advice, and the result of which was that she was found to have been recently delivered of a child. After a persevering search in the house of Mr. Whitby, the remains of a newly born female child were brought forth from the water-closet; but the child had been separated into, so many minute portions as to be almost calculated to destroy all traces of the previous existence of any human body. The object of this mutilation, it would seem, was to force the respective portions through the soil-pipe, for which purpose the skull had been divided longitudinally, and the vertebrae had undergone a similar process. Prior to the foregoing examination, information was transmitted to Mr. J. S. Flower, surgeon to the P division of police, who promptly attended, and to whose surgery the whole of the mutilated remains were conveyed with a view to a post mortem examination. From a cursory view it would appear that the child was born alive, and must therefore have been subjected to horrid mutilation by the inhuman mother. The woman Mercy Steer is now under the surveillance of the Sussex constabulary, and when sufficiently restored to health, will be brought to London, in order to undergo the necessary judicial inquiry relative to the horrid deed she is supposed to have committed.

WEDNESDAY.—A shocking tragedy had just been perpetrated here, a married woman having drowned her child, aged 15 months, in a tub, and afterwards made an attempt on her own life by hanging herself. The jury, after a charge from the coroner, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Sarah Smith.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE HOLY SEE.

A Mr. James Lord, the chairman of the Protestant Association, has published the following correspondence:—

October 18, 1852.

"My Lord—You were pleased to favor me with a prompt reply to my former letter, dated June 28th, and to give an unqualified denial to a report to which I had drawn your attention, with reference to the alleged mission of some diplomatic agent to Rome, to treat with the Pope on certain important subjects then referred to. Since then a rumor has gone abroad, attended with some matters of so circumstantial a kind as to give probability to it, and to have impressed many with a belief of its truthfulness. The rumor to which I now refer appeared in substance in the *Debats* and other papers. It is to the effect "that Sir Henry Bulwer had visited Rome; and, when there, had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli, on which occasion Sir Henry is represented as having hinted that it would be advisable for the British Government to accredit to Rome an agent with a higher title than that of consul, and that Cardinal Antonelli had replied that it would be time to discuss such a question when a Papal nuncio was admitted to the Court of England, &c., &c. may I then request of your lordship information on the following points:—

"1. Whether Sir Henry Bulwer has been accredited as ambassador or minister to the Court of Rome, or to act there, in any diplomatic relation, on behalf of the British Government?

"2. If any communication, official or otherwise, has been made by him, or others, to her Majesty's Government of any such interview as is above referred to?

"Your lordship's exalted position may place you above noticing mere ordinary rumors; but I trust that, in a question of so much importance, and in which many feel so strongly, and one thus specially brought under your notice, a speedy and satisfactory reply will be afforded.

"I have the honor to remain, my lord, your lordship's obedient servant,

"JAMES LORD, Chairman.
"The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby."

"Downing street, Oct. 20, 1852.

"Sir—I am directed by Lord Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, in which you request to be informed whether Sir Henry Bulwer has been accredited as Ambassador or Minister to the Court of Rome, or to act there in any diplomatic relation on behalf of the British Government, and also whether any communication, official or otherwise, has been made by him or others to her Majesty's Government of any interview with Cardinal Antonelli; and I have, in reply to your first question, to acquaint you that Sir Henry Bulwer has not been in any way accredited to the Court of Rome; and with respect to your second question, that it does not consist with Lord Derby's duty to answer any inquiries as to private and unofficial communications which may have passed in conversation between Sir Henry and Cardinal Antonelli, or any other person at Rome.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,"

"W. T. TALBOT.
"James Lord, Esq."

FIRST REPORT OF THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION OF CHARITY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, attached to the Metropolitan Parish of Dublin, and instituted for the Spiritual and Temporal Relief of the Sick Poor. Dublin: Powell.

In carrying out their design of affording religious instruction to the ignorant, the members of the Society have formed classes of adults who attend in the Church of St. Francis Xavier on Tuesdays and Thursdays. They also, some time ago, undertook to prepare for first Communion the children of the parish schools of St. Michael's, a task which was performed equally to the satisfaction of the Clergy and the benefit of the poor children. The inquiries instituted by the Society relative to proselytism realised discoveries of an extended and active organization for the perversion of the children of the Catholic poor. The following report from the Lady Superintendent of the Educational and Anti-Proselytising Department, will be found of peculiar interest as showing how these stealthy and soul-destroying practices have been carried on almost unnoticed at our very doors:—

We have elsewhere mentioned that the children of the poor had excited deep sympathy. It soon became our duty to examine into the cause of so great a number frequenting Protestant schools. Here our path was beset with difficulty. Persons were found to question the fact, and even to deny the existence of so many proselytising schools. Those parents who acknowledged sending their children to Protestant schools excused themselves by saying "nearly all the children there are Catholic." Some of the parents were ignorant of the pernicious system of such schools; they did not clearly discern the difference between private Protestant and the National schools, and in many instances were persuaded that, as they said, "the children's religion was not meddled with." To ascertain if the children were principally Catholic, as the poor people asserted, we sought, and often obtained admittance into the Protestant schools, which cover, as the snares of the fowler, the face of the city. Alike in the streets and by-lanes, in respectable looking buildings, bearing their date of erection in legible characters, and in back rooms and decaying houses is the work of proselytism stealthily carried. Into the schools in Lower Rutland-street we vainly sought admittance. We witnessed, however, outside the place quite sufficient to establish the fact of the chief part of the school being baptised Catholics. The children whom the Ladies of St. Vincent observed leaving the school were generally Catholic; the mistress tried to prevent us speaking to the children; one they seized by the waist, and carried away from us into the school-house; another they dragged away by the arm. The mistress told the ladies none should be allowed to leave while they remained in the street.

The friends of the infants especially were surprised and dissatisfied at the unusual delay in letting out the children. One child addressing our ladies said, "O, ma'am, the children would burst the walls to get to you if they could!" By degrees some children were let out, a few at a time; the ladies who direct the schools came also themselves into the street.

"What brings you here?" said one of the ladies, evidently the chief directress of the school.

"We are looking for the Catholic children," was our reply. Thereupon a buzz of approbation ran through the crowd.

"What new thing is this?" asked the chief lady. Then addressing the children, by this time pretty numerous (all the boys were out)—

"You come of your own free will," she said.

"We deny it, we deny it," rejoined the juvenile crowd.

"You come by the free consent of your parents," continued the lady.

"We deny it, we deny it," echoed the voices of women bearing babes in their arms.

Murmurs and whispers of bribes, and of "being forced" to the school, ran through the crowd.

"It is a charity in you to look after the children! God bless you!" "More power to you!" were aspirations often repeated.

The lady above mentioned had obtained a cross from one of the children, to whom we had given it.—Holding it out in her hand, and showing it to a lady standing near her, she cast upon this emblem of our redemption a look of ineffable contempt, and said—"See the idols these ladies distribute among our children."

Something equally indicative of their noxious character is generally found by those who watch these schools. Catholic infants will lip out, "I am a Protestant!" and the teacher remarks "These children have made their own selection." Parents who thus sacrifice souls for food, raiment, and employment are not without remorse. In one abode familiar to the Ladies of St. Vincent, the tears chased each other down the withered cheek of the father, and he exclaimed—"A time there was when I used to receive every first Friday, and now I never go for I cannot get the absolution." He sighed deeply. His children still go to the Protestants, because there is nothing else to keep them out of the poorhouse.

Sad, harrowing, is the hypocrisy witnessed in adult schools. Some, indeed, listen to their teachers with stolid indifference; others seek to propitiate good will by pious grimace. Winks and signs are given to the initiated. To the question, "For what are they come there?" one friend teaches another to reply, "To hear the word."

Into the adult school, where we penetrated, the females sit in circles, the children at their feet, and very frequently infants in their arms. On talking with these unfortunate creatures in their homes, we found their dread of the poorhouse so great that, for the morsel of dry bread doled out to them in the Sunday school, they pledged their immortal souls.

The results of these discoveries we embodied in a series of reports, which, without any intention upon our part, found their way into the hands of our late Archbishop. Their startling contents failed not to excite his Grace's alarms, and though it would be a criminal presumption in us to take to ourselves any credit for measures subsequently adopted, we may legitimately derive comfort from the reflection that these measures have been extensively effective in achieving what we had in view, namely, the checking of proselytism, by providing increased and more convenient means of education for the children of the poor.—(Pp. 21—24).—*Tablet*.

VOCAL MUSIC.

MR. GRANT has the honor to inform the CONGREGATION of St. PATRICK'S CHURCH, that he proposes, in the course of a few days, to resume his class of VOCAL MUSIC.

Persons desirous of joining the Class, are requested to meet at the St. PATRICK'S HOUSE, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at HALF-PAST SEVEN P.M.
Montreal, November 11, 1852.

CATHOLIC FEMALE SERVANT'S HOME, AND REGISTRY OFFICE,
13, Alexander Street, Opposite St. Patrick's Church.

JAMES FLYNN, in returning thanks to all those who have patronised him during the past year, hopes to merit a continuance of their kind favors.

FEMALE SERVANTS who can produce certificates of good character, are requested to apply at the Office in Alexander Street.
There is room at present for EIGHT BOARDERS.

REMOVAL.

DYEING BY STEAM!!!
JOHN McCLOSKEY,
Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer,
(FROM BELFAST.)

HAS REMOVED to No. 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street, begs to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the kind manner in which he has been patronized for the last eight years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to state that he has now purchased his present place, where he has built a large Dye House, and as he has fitted it up by Steam on the best American Plan, he is now ready to do anything in his way, at moderate charges, and with despatch. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. 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, August 13, 1852.

P. MUNRO, M. D.,
Chief Physician of the Hotel-Dieu Hospital, and Professor in the School of M. of M.,
MOSS' BUILDINGS, 2ND HOUSE BLEURY STREET.
Medicine and Advice to the Poor (gratis) from 8 to 9 A. M.; 1 to 2, and 6 to 7 P. M.

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BY M. P. RYAN & Co.

THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Terminals, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure.

THE FURNITURE
Is entirely new, and of superior quality.
THE TABLE
Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the markets can afford.

HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge.

THE HOUSE will be OPENED to the Public, on MONDAY, the 10th instant.
Montreal, May 6, 1852. M. P. RYAN.

TAILORS! TORONTO TAILORS!!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, SIXTY TAILORS, COAT, PANT, and VEST MAKERS. Constant Employment, the Best Wages, and all Cash paid. Apply to
HUGHES & Co.,
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Toronto, C. W.
Oct. 22, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY; OR, THE LILY OF ISRAEL,

TRANSLATED from the French of the Abbe Garbet; to which is added a Treatise on the veneration of the Blessed Virgin Mary—18mo. of 400 pages, with an exquisite engraving of the Immaculate Conception. Muslin, gilt backs; price only 2s. 6d.

This is a Life of the Blessed Virgin, written in the form of a story. It is both interesting and instructive, and the price is so low as to place it within the reach of every person.
J. & D. SADLER & Co.,
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.
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THIS ACADEMY being patronized by the Catholic School Commissioners enables the Principal to impart instruction in the above departments on extremely moderate terms, which he warrants to be equal (if not superior) to any school in Canada. He will resume his Evening Classes on the 1st of October next. Book-keeping, by Single or Double Entry, will be thoroughly taught by Lecture. Gentlemen desirous of studying Surveying or Engineering, will find this a good opportunity. References—Rev. Messrs. Pinsonault, Prevost, and the Clergymen of St. Patrick's Church.
W. DORAN, Principal.
September 25th, 1852.

DR. HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS.

SUPERFLUITY of Bile may always be known by some unfavorable symptom which it produces, such as sick stomach, headache, loss of appetite, bitter taste in the mouth, yellow tint of the skin, languidness, costiveness, or other symptoms of a similar nature. Almost every person gets bilious, the neglect of which is sure to bring on some dangerous disorder, frequently terminating in death. A single 25 cent box of Dr. Halsey's Gum-coated Forest Pills, is sufficient to keep a whole family from bilious attacks and sickness, from six months to a year. A single dose, from 1 to 3 of these mild and excellent Pills for a child; from 3 to 4 for an adult; and from 5 to 6, for a grown person, carry off all bilious and morbid matter, and restore the stomach and bowels, curing and preventing all manner of bilious attacks, and many other disorders.

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No reliance can be placed on Salts or Castor Oil. These, as well as all common purgatives, pass off without touching the bile, leaving the bowels costive, and the stomach in as bad condition as before. Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills act on the gall ducts, and carry all morbid, bilious matter, from the stomach and bowels, leaving the system strong and buoyant—mind clear; producing permanent good health.

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In 1845, Dr. Halsey's Pills were first made known to the public, under the denomination of "Halsey's Sugar-coated Pills." Their excellent qualities soon gained for them a high reputation, and the annual sale of many thousand boxes. This great success excited the avarice of designing men, who commenced the manufacture of common Pills, which they coated with Sugar, to give them the outward appearance of Dr. Halsey's, in order to sell them under the good will Dr. Halsey's Pills had gained, by curing thousands of disease.
The public are now most respectfully notified, that Dr. Halsey's genuine Pills will henceforth be coated with

GUM ARABIC,
an article which, in every respect, supercedes Sugar, both an account of its healing virtues, and its durability. The discovery of this improvement, is the result of a succession of experiments, during three years. For the invention of which, Dr. Halsey has been awarded the only patent ever granted on Pills by the Government of the United States of America.

The Gum-coated Forest Pills presents a beautiful transparent glossy appearance. The well-known wholesome qualities of pure Gum Arabic, with which they are coated, renders them still better than Dr. Halsey's celebrated Sugar-coated Pills.—The Gum-coated Pills are never liable to injury from dampness, but remain the same, retaining all their virtues to an indefinite period of time, and are perfectly free from the disagreeable and nauseating taste of Medicine. In order to avoid all impositions, and to obtain Dr. Halsey's true and genuine Pills, see that the label of each box bears the signature of G. W. HALSEY.

Reader!!! If you wish to be sure of a medicine which does not contain that lurking poison, Calomel or Mercury, purchase HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS, and avoid all others.

If you desire a mild and gentle purgative, which neither nauseates nor gives rise to griping, seek for HALSEY'S PILLS.

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If you do not wish to fall a victim to dangerous illness, and be subjected to a Physician's bill of 20 or 50 dollars, take a dose of Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS as soon as unfavorable symptoms are experienced.

If you would have a Medicine which does not leave the bowels costive, but gives strength instead of weakness, procure HALSEY'S PILLS, and avoid Salts and Castor Oil, and all common purgatives.

Parents, if you wish your families to continue in good health, keep a box of HALSEY'S PILLS in your house. Ladies, Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS are mild and perfectly harmless, and well adapted to the peculiar delicacy of your constitutions. Procure them.

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July 2nd, 1852.