

the Church of Rome, without seeing that in her alone is to be found any security against the evils she foresees and laments, yet it is consoling to find that he takes the right side. It is to his credit, and to the infinite discredit of the other Commissioners, that he alone ventures to maintain the old law. Doctor Lushington must have overcome all the prejudices of education, and all his knowledge as a lawyer. He knows perfectly well that the principles on which he determines in his court the matrimonial questions that come before him, are not founded on expediency, or State necessity, or public convenience, but on Christianity itself. Nevertheless, he agrees with Lord Beaumont, or Lord Beaumont with him, and they sign their names to a scandalous proposition in company with Lord Campbell, the Chief Justice of England.

People choose to look upon the question in what they call a social point of view. But their view is confined. We are sure of this, that they do not contemplate half the mischief that will result from legalising the recommendations of the Commissioners. They refer to the little apparent evil which has resulted from the present practice, and to the feanness of divorce bills. This argument may be retorted, as Lord Redesdale has done, and be used against the proposed change. It is worth while to make so great a revolution when the necessity is so slight? We cannot, however, consent to argue it on this ground, because we should thereby ignore the higher and supernatural reasons. Most questions, if not all, are injured by being argued on grounds short of the whole truth, and the question of marriage is distinctly one of Christianity among Christians, and cannot be disposed of by considerations of State, or of mere apparent social and political respects.

**BISHOP IVES NOT THE FIRST EPISCOPAL CONVERT.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLASGOW FREE PRESS.

SIR—As it has gone round of both Catholic and Protestant papers, that Dr. Ives is the first Protestant bishop who returned to the Catholic Church, it seems full time to correct this misconception. A writer in the 'Catholic Miscellany' has attempted this, but his arguments are only suppositions about Bishop Butler, &c. He might, in the same way, have added Dr. Godfrey Goodman and Dr. Richard Cheney, Bishops of Gloucester. What we are about to adduce is beyond all capacious cavil.

Dr. John Gordon, of the family of Coldwells, near Elton, Aberdeenshire, was royal chaplain at N. York, when, on the vacancy of the See of Galloway, a *congé d'élire* was issued, December 3, 1687. Gordon was elected Bishop of Galloway on 4th February 1688, and consecrated at Glasgow by Archbishop Paterson. At the Revolution, the new bishop followed King James to Ireland and France; and, while residing at the Court of St. Germain, he read the Liturgy of the Church of England to such British Protestants as resorted to him at his lodgings. Probably through the pious zeal of the Duke of Perth, Gordon was introduced to the celebrated Bossuet; and, after a few conferences, being thoroughly convinced of the errors of Protestantism, he resolved to abjure heresy and become a Catholic. This step took place shortly after the conversion of the Rev. John Wallace (future vicar-apostolic of the lowland district of Scotland), then at Paris, and seems to have been done privately. Afterwards Gordon went to Rome, and made a solemn abjuration in the hands of Sacripanti, the cardinal protector of the Scottish nation. At his conditional baptism, the *quondam* bishop appears to have taken the additional name of the reigning Pontiff, Clement XI., for ever after he signed his name John Clement Gordon. The Pope wishing to bestow some benefice-pension on the new convert, that he might have an honorable maintenance, caused the Congregation of the Holy Office to institute an inquiry into the validity of Gordon's Protestant orders. That the investigation might proceed in form, Gordon opened it with a memorial to his Holiness, wherein he stated his grave doubts of the validity of his orders, and the reasons on which the doubts were based. In consequence of this memorial, a thorough examination was gone into the origin of Anglican orders, and the forms employed in England.—The investigation, seriously and carefully prosecuted, lasted, after the fashion of Roman cautiousness, for a long time, and finally resulted in a declaration that Gordon's orders were null from the beginning. This decree of the Holy Office was issued on Thursday, April 17, 1704. In pursuance of this decree, Gordon received the sacrament of confirmation, and Clement XI. conferred on him the *tonsura*, giving him the benefice of the Abbey of St. Clement; hence Gordon commonly went by the name of the *Abbate Clemente*. Archbishop Cassoni, assessor of the Holy Office, ordained him minorist in St. Mary Majors; but although the Pope desired Gordon to proceed on to the priesthood, the humility and modesty of the convert prevented him from assuming further orders than the minor ones. He busied himself in his leisure moments, on writing that little gem of controversy, entitled, 'Cax Vobis, or Gospel Liberty.' He died at Rome in 1726, aged 82, having survived all the Protestant bishops ousted at the Revolution, and repaired the scandal of the apostasy of the first Protestant Bishop of Galloway, Alexander Gordon, Archbishop of Athens, *in partibus*. It is curious to remark that the Protestant Bishop Keith ('History of the Scottish Bishops'), studiously concealed the fact of Gordon's conversion, although he quotes the Errol manuscript, in which we ourselves have seen the conversion recorded.—Neither did Bishop Russell, in his late edition of 'Keith's Bishops,' refer to the matter, either by way of note to the text, or in his appendix. But truth, like murder, will out! Another of the bishops, deprived by the Revolution, Drummond, Bishop of Brechin, is said to have died a Catholic.

The Episcopal bench of Scotland gave more converts to the Church than any other public body. Father Fairfoul, S.J., was a son of Fairfoul, Archbishop of Glasgow. The Rev. Thomas Forbes, was son of Forbes, Bishop of Edinburgh. Mrs. Dr. Smith, was granddaughter of Arthur, Bishop of Galloway. Lady Strange, wife of the eminent engraver, Sir Robert Strange, was granddaughter of Lumisden, Bishop of Edinburgh. The Rev. R. F. Strachan, was nephew of Barron, Bishop of Galloway. The Rev. Charles Whitford, was grandson of Whitford, Bishop of Brechin. The Rev. Alexander Cunningham, was cousin of Boyd, Archbishop of Glasgow. We believe that Father Paterson, S.J., was son of Paterson, Archbishop of Glasgow; as was Father Boniface Strachan, of Ratisbon, son of Strachan, Bishop of Brechin. Lady Sinclair, of Roslin, was grandniece of Archbishop Spotswood, of St. Andrews. Sir Ellis Leighton, was brother of

Archbishop Leighton, of Glasgow. A descendant of Bishop Edgar, of Fife, is at present a Passionist in England. LLEWELLYN.

**WELLINGTON AND NAPOLEON.**

After the battle of Waterloo, it is well known that Blucher made a proposition to the Duke of Wellington to the effect that, should the Emperor fall into the hands of the Allies, he should be shot as an outlaw. To this proposition the Duke returned an indignant refusal. From the lately published *Memoirs of the Baron Von Muffling*, we extract the following details: "During the march on Paris, Field-Marshal Blucher had at one time a prospect of getting Napoleon into his power. The delivering up of Napoleon was the invariable condition stipulated by him in every conference with the French commissioners sent to treat for peace or an armistice. I received from him instructions to inform the Duke of Wellington that, as the Congress of Vienna had declared Napoleon outlawed, it was his intention to have him shot whenever he caught him; but he desired at the same time to know what were the Duke's views on this subject, for should he entertain the same as himself he wished to act in concert with him. The Duke stared at me in astonishment, and in the first place disputed the correctness of this interpretation of the Viennese declaration of outlawry, which was never meant to incite to the assassination of Napoleon. He, therefore, did not think that they could acquire from this act any right to order Napoleon to be shot should they succeed in making him a prisoner of war. But be this as it may, as far as his own position and that of the Field Marshal with respect to Napoleon, were concerned, it appeared to him that since the battle they had won they were become much too conspicuous personages to justify such a transaction in the eyes of Europe. I had already felt the force of the Duke's arguments before I most reluctantly undertook my mission, and was therefore little disposed to dispute them. 'I therefore,' continued the Duke, 'wish my friend and colleague to see this matter in the light I do; such an act would hand down our names to history stained by a crime, and posterity would say of us that we did not deserve to be the conquerors of Napoleon; the more so as such a deed is now quite useless, and can have no object.' I made use of these expressions only as far as was necessary to dissuade the Field-Marshal from his idea. It is not unimportant to preserve to history the motives which actuated the Field-Marshal in giving me this commission. With this view I have introduced three notes from General Von Gneisenau relating to this subject."

"1. To the Royal Major-General Von Muffling, Grand Cross, &c.

"The French general De Tromelin is at Noyons with the intention of proceeding to the head-quarters of the Duke of Wellington to treat for the delivering up of Bonaparte. Bonaparte has been declared under outlawry by the Allied Powers. The Duke of Wellington may possibly (from Parliamentary consideration) hesitate to fulfil the declaration of the Powers. Your Excellency will, therefore, direct the negotiations to the effect that Bonaparte may be delivered up to us, with a view to his execution.

"This is what eternal justice demands, and what the declaration of March the 13th decides; and thus the blood of our soldiers killed and mutilated on the 16th and 18th will be avenged. "VON GNEISENAU.

"Compiègne, June 27, 1815."

"2. To the Royal Major-General Baron Von Muffling, &c.

"I am directed by the Field-Marshal to request your Excellency to communicate to the Duke of Wellington that it had been his intention to execute Bonaparte on the spot where the Duc d'Enghien was shot; that, out of deference, however, to the Duke's wishes he will abstain from this measure, but that the Duke must take on himself the responsibility of its non-enforcement.

"It appears to me that the English will feel embarrassed by the delivery of Bonaparte to them; your Excellency will, therefore, only direct the negotiations so that he may be delivered up to us. "N. VON GNEISENAU.

"Senlis, June 29, 1815."

"3. To the Royal Major-General Baron Von Muffling, &c.

"When the Duke of Wellington declares himself against the execution of Bonaparte, he thinks and acts in the matter as a Briton. Great Britain is under weightier obligation to no mortal man than to this very villain; for by the occurrences whereof he is the author her greatness, prosperity, and wealth have attained their present elevation. The English are the masters of the seas, and have no longer to fear any rivalry either in this dominion or the commerce of the world. It is quite otherwise with us Prussians. We have been impoverished by him. Our nobility will never be able to right itself again. Ought we not, then, to consider ourselves the tools of that Providence which has given us such a victory for the ends of eternal justice? Does not the death of the Duc d'Enghien call for such a vengeance? Shall we not draw upon ourselves the reproaches of the people of Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Portugal, if we leave unperformed the duty that devolves upon us? But be it so! If others will assume a theatrical magnanimity, I shall not set myself against it. We act thus from esteem for the Duke and — weakness."

**HIGH-FERROTING.**—A friend of, progress, and enlarged views, indignantly asks the editor of the *Durham Advertiser*:—"I should like to know how far your advocacy of literature and scientific institutions is intended to embody the development of those mighty principles which make mankind what it is, and serve to illustrate the facts which attend upon the advances which civilisation is daily making in regard to the progress of public order and morality, which is inseparable from the idea of the rightly-constituted mind upon subjects of vast importance to the welfare of the community which enforces their influence." The editor was obliged to give in.

21, Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs.

MRS. COPPY begs leave to inform her Friends and the Public in general, that in consequence of intending to REMOVE to No. 148 NOTRE DAME STREET, on the 1st of MAY, she is determined to dispose of her present Stock of Goods at COST PRICE; therefore she solicits an early call.

**BRANDY, GIN, WINES.**

FOR SALE.

Martell's Brandy, in Bond Do Free  
DeKuyper's Gin, in Bond Do Free, and in cases  
Wines, in Wood and Bottle  
Teas, a few good samples  
Tobacco, &c. &c. &c.

G. D. STUART,  
1544, St. Paul Street.  
Opposite the Hotel-Dieu Church.  
Montreal, December 16.

**GROCERIES, SUGAR, &c. &c.**

FRESH TEAS, very Superior JAVA COFFEE, PICKLES, SAUCES, HAMS, BACON, and a good assortment of other Articles, for sale at No. 10, St. Paul Street.

JOHN PHELAN.  
Montreal, August 20, 1852.

**WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S**

**MARBLE FACTORY,**

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WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them.  
A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

**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.

**SALTS AND CASTOR OIL.**

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 gaul-duets, and carry all morbid, bilious matter, from the stomach and bowels, leaving the system strong and buoyant—mind clear; producing permanent good health.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

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 of 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, supersedes Sugar, both on 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.

If you would have the most concentrated, as well as the best compound Sarsaparilla Extract in the world, for purifying the blood, obtain Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS.

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.

Travellers and Mariners, before undertaking long voyages, provide yourself with Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS, as a safeguard against sickness.

Wholesale and Retail Agents:—In Montreal, WILLIAM LYMAN & Co., J. B. BUCKS, and ALFRED SAVAGE & Co.; Three Rivers, JOHN KEFAN; Quebec, JOHN MURSON; St. John's, BISSETT & TILTON; Sherbrooke, Dr. BROOKS; Melbourne, T. TATE; St. Hyacinthe, J. B. ST. DENIS.  
July 2nd, 1852.

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WANTED, an ASSISTANT TEACHER in this School.—None need apply except those whose character and abilities will bear the strictest investigation. Apply to  
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April 12, 1853.

**WANTED,**

AS an APPRENTICE in the DRUG business, a Young Boy speaking both languages.—Apply at this office.  
Montreal, March 4, 1853.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

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A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale,  
232 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**Mrs. REILLY,**

**MIDWIFE.**

The Ladies of Montreal are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the late fire, MRS. REILLY has REMOVED to the house occupied by Mr. JOHN LOUGHRAN, as a Paint and Colour Store, opposite the HOTEL DIEU Nunnery Church, No. 154, ST. PAUL STREET.  
Montreal, July 3, 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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No. 27 Little Saint James Street, Montreal.

**JOHN O'FARRELL,**

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Office, — Garden Street, next door to the Ursuline  
Convent, near the Court-House.  
Quebec, May 1, 1851.

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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.

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

**NOTICE.**

The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.  
Montreal, May 6, 1852. M. P. RYAN.

**FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY,**

**REGISTRY OFFICE,**

**AND FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME,**

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MR. FLYNN respectfully informs the Public, that he has OPENED a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, containing a collection of Books from the best Catholic Authors, on History, Voyages, Travels, Religion, Biography, and Tales.

To those who do not possess Libraries of their own, Mr. FLYNN'S Collection of Books will be found to be well chosen; and as he is continually adding to his stock, he hopes to be favored with a sufficient number of subscribers to ensure its continuance.

**REMOVAL.**

**DYEING BY STEAM!!!**

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Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer,

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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, Woolens, &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, July 21.