

THE LEAGUE BANQUET.—The Council of the Anti-Corn Law League have commenced the issue of their circulars of invitation to the great banquet to be held shortly before the meeting of Parliament in the Free-trade-hall, Manchester, and already nearly 30 members of the Legislature have signified their acceptance of the honor, in addition to about 160 gentlemen who have consented to act as vice-presidents.

"Garotte" robberies are becoming very frequent at Leeds. Two men have been committed for trial for a most desperate outrage of that kind. Mr. Hartley, a young merchant, was attacked by two men at midnight, at Hunslet Moor, a lonely place in the vicinity of the town; though he resisted gallantly, he was held by the throat, beaten, kicked, bitten in the hand, and eventually overpowered; when the ruffians rifled his pockets, and ran away. Mr. Hartley's trousers were actually torn to ribands in the efforts of the robbers to get at the pockets.—Spectator.

John Berrington, a clergyman of the Established Church, has been remanded by the Marylebone Magistrate on a charge of fraudulently obtaining the halves of four five-pound notes from Miss Richardson. Berrington has been in custody before; probably more charges will be made against him. In the present case, he advertised for a governess to go out to Australia with himself and "wife and family." Miss Richardson saw him on the business at Rottingdean, near Brighton; he offered to give her £120 a year as governess, and to allow her good interest on any money she might have; thus he induced her to send the halves of notes. His tale about emigrating with his "wife and family" was a fiction; he has deserted his three children, and has been living with a woman named Clarke. This woman was charged as an accomplice; but there was no evidence against her, and she was liberated.—Ib.

SIR E. BELCHER'S SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—We have heard that intelligence has been received from the squadron commanded by Sir E. Belcher, and led by him up the Wellington Channel, to the effect that from what they have discovered floating down the Channel—remains of whales, bears, and other animal substances—the party have been led to the conclusion that not only is there food for mankind in that direction, but that the floating portions of whales and bears form the relics of what have been actually consumed by human beings. Sir E. Belcher, has by this time most probably explored the regions pronounced to be accessible by Captain Penny, but injudiciously abandoned, and has thus confirmed the truth of Penny's testimony. It is fearful to contemplate the consequences of a year's delay in following the track presumed to have been taken by Franklin, as of course hopes of effectual success must be diminished by the year's postponement of that search which Penny so warmly suggested on the spot, and which he so nobly volunteered to undertake on his return to England last autumn.—Morning Herald.

EXTRAORDINARY SUPERSTITION.—On Wednesday last, at the Newark Police court, an elderly woman, who gave her name as Ann Williamson, living at Nonwell, near Newark, charged a man named Thomas Freeman, a hawker, of the same place, with cutting and maiming her with intent to commit bodily harm. It appeared in evidence that Freeman came to her house in the night a short time before, and grasped her arm, making several cuts with some sharp instrument, which caused the blood to flow freely; he then went away. The defendant being called on to answer the charge, made the following extraordinary statement:—Some time ago one of his daughters was taken ill; she was reduced to a complete skeleton, and suffered much pain, during which she frequently called out complainant's name. Recently another of his daughters was attacked in a similar manner, which induced him to commit the outrage, being encouraged so to do by some of his neighbors, who told him that if he could by any means draw blood from the complainant, who was supposed to have bewitched his daughter, it would dissolve the charm, and both his daughters would get better. Accordingly he repaired to the house on the night in question, and requested the complainant to come down and see his daughters. She, however, refused, in consequence of the scandal he had raised about her. He admitted having drawn a damning needle across her arm, and upon being reprimanded by the magistrates, and asked if he believed in such superstition, answered that he did, and if the bench had seen as much of such charms as he had they would believe in witchcraft too. He was fined 14s 6d and costs.—London Spectator.

UNITED STATES.

Bishop Vandeveldt may soon be expected from Rome with the approbation of the decrees and nomination to the new Bishoprics in the United States.

The splendid Cathedral of Albany, is to be dedicated on the 14th inst.

It is now the fashion in Boston and its vicinity to baptize Protestant children with water brought from the river Jordan. Rev. Dr. Young uncorked the first bottle. The second bottle was opened in the Third Congregational Church in Cambridge.

In the Municipal Court last week, the Grand Jury returned two indictments for murder—first against John Stafford, for killing his wife, and the other against Hannan Thompson, colored, for killing her illegitimate infant.—Boston Pilot.

In the Cambridge almshouse there are 107 inmates, male and female, 96 of whom are state paupers. This institution must be a money-making concern. When the State almshouses and hospitals are finished it will have to jail, or board its native paupers out.—Ib.

MORE EMIGRANTS.—The packet ship President, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on the 21st ult., with 558 passengers.—Ib.

ROBBERY OF A CHURCH.—Some Hartford villains entered the Catholic Church, on Sunday evening Oct. 17th, and robbed it of property worth \$40 or \$50 and committed some heartless outrages, unworthy of human beings.—Ib.

CUBA.—So far as appearances go, it is safe to say that another piratical descent upon Cuba is in contemplation. It is equally safe to say that government will do little or nothing; that the buccanniers will go; that they will find the overwhelming majority of Cubans faithful to Spain, that they will be defeated, and that the Spanish government will not spare such pirates as may be caught. The fate of Lopez will most justly await all prisoners taken in arms. Some will escape. Our government will not punish them, and they will continue to plot, and to keep the peaceful Cubans in a state of constant alarm.—Ib.

A CURIOUS RELIC.—The Oneida Morning Herald gives the following clause from the will of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. "It will be seen," remarks the Herald, "that the worthy old patriot partook liberally of the prejudice which existed among our honest Dutch fathers against the Yankee race."—"It is my desire that my son Gouverneur Morris may have the best education that is to be had in England or America, but my express will and directions are, that he be never sent for that purpose to the Connecticut Colonies, lest he should imbibe in his youth that law craft and cunning, so indecent to the people of that country, which is so interwoven in their constitutions, that all their art cannot disguise it from the world, though many of them, under the sanctified garb of religion, have endeavored to impose themselves on the world for honest men. 1760, Nov. 33. LEWIS MORRIS."

LOID DERBY'S LAST STAND IN CANADA.

A good general always tries to choose his own ground but when he has a free choice he never would choose the very worst that he could take up. Such, however, in Colonial affairs would seem to be the principle on which the present Ministers act. When they entered office, Sir John Pakington personally showed a disposition to accept the expression of Colonial opinion, and he obtained considerable credit for the improved relations which he fostered between the Colonial Office and the colonists of Australia and New Zealand. His demonstration in favor of protecting the fishing interest of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was possibly ascribable to a sympathy with Colonial wishes, not altogether to be condemned in its motives by its exceedingly infelicitous result. But when the Government, as a whole, has been called upon to make a deliberate stand in Colonial affairs, it has selected the very worst ground. In Australia, its firmest stand is upon transportation; in the Cape of Good Hope, upon the Caffrarian scheme and the delay of the representation; and now in Canada, we see it taking its stand, of all grounds, upon the Clergy Reserves!

The correspondence between the Imperial Government and the representative of the Canadian Government has been laid before the Colonial Parliament.—The local Legislature had sought the authority of the Imperial Legislature to alter the existing arrangements with regard to Clergy Reserves, and the late Imperial Government was about to introduce a bill for the purpose of conferring that authority; the present ministers do not intend "to propose such a measure to Parliament this session;" and Sir John Pakington states why they have revoked the official promise. The reasons are four: first, that a general election had taken place in Canada, and the views of the new Assembly were not ascertained; secondly, (we scarcely abridge the original phrase,) that Ministers doubt how far they will be able to give their consent to an arrangement which would probably divert to other purposes the only public fund except that devoted to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church for the support of divine worship and religious instruction in the colony; thirdly, that although Ministers would be willing to reconsider the distribution of the Clergy Reserves, they hold that the distribution authorized by the existing Clergy Reserve Act leaves "no ground for reasonable jealousy or complaint of undue favor to particular religious denominations;" and fourthly, that "numerous petitions, having many thousand signatures, have been addressed to the Imperial Parliament, praying that the existing act may continue in force."

This is a most extraordinary array of reasons self-condemning. The profession of acting on petitions received from a minority, and from an interested minority, is an avowal of partiality as a principle. The opinion in favor of the existing act begs the very question in issue. The hint that if the reserves be given up, the Roman Catholic Church will be the only one endowed with a public fund for the maintenance of public worship, is baseless; The Roman Catholics have certain funds secured to them by treaty, their property; but the only public money which they receive is a share of the grant in common with other persuasions.—The professed desire to await the new Assembly is the most transparent of pretenses: the public opinion is very well known, and the last Assembly as fairly expressed the public opinion as the new one. The profession of awaiting the decision of a new Parliament in England on the subject of Free-Trade was a less transparent humbug; since there had been public changes in this country. A Ministry pretending always to await the decision of "the next Parliament" would have as reasonable a ground as that of Lord Derby's Government in asking the next Assembly whether it adhered to the long-formed opinion of the whole province. The absurdity of this reference from the past to the present Assembly is shown by the last vote of the new Legislature, which affirmed the demand for authority to deal with the Clergy Reserves by 52 to 22. Indeed, the evasive spirit of the Ministers is shown in the obstinate resolution to ignore a resolution of the Council, submitted to the Colonial Office by Mr. Hincks, because it had not yet been received by the usual official channel.

The colony will not give up its demand, for the reason that this inconvenience occasioned by the system of reserves is practical. No person in this country can know so well how to dispose of the lands and the proceeds of sale as persons in the colony. If funds for spiritual ministrations be needed, of course the colonists will know how to provide themselves suitably, since religious decorum is not bounded by the Eastern shore of the Atlantic Ocean; and any attempt to bind the colonists prospectively must be vexatious rather than profitable. There can be no pretence to justify the position assumed by Lord Derby, except the wish of some of his High Church party allies in this country. In the colony, his position can only illustrate the unwisdom, the official ignorance, and the capricious prejudices to which the substantial interests of the Colonies are sacrificed.—Spectator.

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. SALLIER & Co., Corner of Notre-Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal, Nov. 3, 1852.

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., New York and Liverpool Houses, Toronto, C. W. Oct. 22, 1852.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF MARY FRAWLY, about 16 or 17 years old, a native of Killybegs, County Clara, Ireland, who took shipping at Liverpool about the 1st June last, for Quebec, where she is supposed to have arrived, and to be now in some part of Canada, probably about Bytown. Any of the Catholic Clergy, or others, who should know anything about her will please address, "Mr. John O'Dea, Renfrew, C. W.," who has been written to by her father (in Ireland) who is very anxious to hear from her.

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, MATHEMATICAL, DAY, BOARD, AND EVENING ACADEMY, 45 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

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.

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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.

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.

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 free 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 gall-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 1815, 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, surpasses 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.

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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.

Travelers 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., R. BIRKS, and ALFRED SAVAGE & Co.; Three Rivers, JOHN KEBAN; Quebec, JOHN MUSSON; St. John's, BISSETT & TILTON; Sherbrooke, DR. BROOKS; Melbourne, T. TATE; St. Hyacinthe, J. B. ST. DENIS. July 2nd, 1852.

Mr. MALONE, PROFESSOR ST. ANNE'S COLLEGE, BEGS to intimate to Parents and Guardians, that he is prepared to receive two or three young Gentlemen as Pupils, to instruct in that department of Civil Engineering, which consists of Railway Surveying, Levelling, Laying out Curves, Determining the Gradients, the Radii and Tangents of all Curves connected with Railways. Two-half days in each week will be devoted to field operations, and the remainder of the week to inside work, such as Laying down Lines, Plotting, Plan Drawing, Making Sections, and Working Drawings, the Calculation of Areas, and the various Solids which present themselves in Excavations. One year is sufficient for a Pupil of moderate talent. Terms £35 currency per annum, including Board, &c., with the family.

A WORK FOR EVERY CATHOLIC FAMILY. DE LIGNEY'S CATHOLIC LIFE OF CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES.

D. & J. SALLIER & Co. have just published THE HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, from his Incarnation until his Ascension. To which is added—The History of the Acts of the Apostles. Translated from the French of Father De Ligney, by Mrs. J. SALLIER; with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, Archbishop of New York.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS. "We have received the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th numbers of this splendid edition of the Life of Christ. This book is translated from the French of Father Francis De Ligney, S. J., by Mrs. Sallier, a lady well known to the readers of the Pilot. The numbers are illustrated with engravings of the following subjects: Jerusalem, the Prodigal Son, the Wisemen's Offering, and the interrobial of St. Thomas. The Life of Christ is concluded in the 9th number and the history of the Acts of the Apostles commences, being intended as a sequel to the Life of Christ, by the same author. We cannot too strongly recommend this book to the Catholic community."—Boston Pilot.

"We cordially congratulate the Catholics of the United States on the appearance of a work, at once so important and interesting, as Father De Ligney's Life of Christ. It is already widely known and appreciated on the continent of Europe, where it has long been prized as one of the most useful and devotional works. Mrs. Sallier, to whom the Catholics of the United States are already much indebted for her valuable contributions to our Catholic literature, has rendered Father De Ligney's work into our tongue with singular felicity, and a nice regard to the original text. The work is superbly printed, and appears in parts, at the very low price of twenty-five cents per number. The steel engravings are done in the best style of the art, and are after designs by Rubens, Vanduyck, De Causse, Schaeffer, and other eminent masters of the old school. We know no Catholic publication of more general utility, and really so cheap. It has already attained a wide circulation in Europe, and we doubt not but that it will be soon found in every Catholic home in the new world."—N. Y. Truth Teller.

"History of the LIFE of OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, Sallier & Co., New York. This is a new edition of the life of our Divine Saviour from His Incarnation to His Ascension, compiled in French from a careful examination of the sacred Scriptures by the learned and pious De Ligney, and translated by Mrs. J. Sallier. The merits of this work are universally recognised, and its reputation yet increasing. This edition is elegantly translated, beautifully printed on fine paper, and illustrated with splendid engravings. The engraving in this first issue is 'The Descent from the Cross,' and is worth the price of the number."—Philadelphia Catholic Instructor.

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A liberal Discount made to parties clubbing together, and ordering Six or more copies. D. & J. SALLIER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal, Oct., 1852.

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THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, founded in Montreal in 1849, after having been closed since May, 1851, will be re-opened on the 5th of OCTOBER instant, at the village of St. Charles de l'Industrie. The Director having visited the principal Deaf and Dumb Institutions of Europe, and acquired a knowledge of how Pupils are there treated, will now employ the most effective means of performing the duties devolved upon him. As he will be aided in the work of instruction by the Clerks of the Society of St. Vinter, he will be able to give a greater development to the Institution. Among other modifications, he will establish an Articulation Class for young Pupils; those altogether unable to articulate will be carefully exercised in the study of Labiology. Adopting the ingenious methods now employed in several of the Institutions of Europe, he hopes to succeed in making many articulate distinctly, and others to catch the words on the lips, with a facility proportionate to their respective capacities. This Institution having no real endowments, nor, as yet, received the smallest aid from the Legislature, no Pupil will be admitted free. Instructions will be given during six months and a-half in the year on the following terms:— For Board and Teaching, 5 Dollars per month, payable half-yearly in advance; when bedding, washing and mending are provided by the establishment, the charge will be 7 Dollars a month. Medical attendance and Stationery, when furnished by the Institution, will form extra charges. Pupils belonging to poor families will be taught and boarded for the moderate sum of 3 Dollars and a-half per month, without any additional charge for Medical attendance, and school furniture. Externs, unable to pay, will be received gratis. Pupils of apparent intelligence and quiet habits, will be received at the age of eight years; those advanced in years will receive religious instructions only by the language of signs and the most essential words. Montreal, October 1, 1852.

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