

be difficult to define. But to return to the Prerogative-office. Mr. Moore is not the only sinecurist. The office abounds with those happy people; neither is he the only one of his name. He has a nephew, whom he appointed "clerk of a seat," the Rev. G. B. Moore, and he received in 1848, £2,040 for doing nothing—paying a deputy. Mr. G. B. Moore has also the living of Tunstall, near Sittingbourne, worth about £600 per annum, from which living he has received about £9,000, having been appointed in 1837. There are four other "seats," as they are called, in the office; one, worth £1,725 6s. 10d., is held by the three deputy-registrars, and the duty is done by deputy; another, worth £3,251 2s. 3d., is held by two Messrs. Abbot, one of whom performs the duty, the other doing nothing! The public, of course, are robbed to make up these vast incomes, paying 8d., and the Stamp office 6d. per folio, for work that is actually done for 14d. The interest felt in Mr. Moore is perhaps enhanced by the recollection that his brother, the Rev. George Moore, was till 1846, by gift from the same quarter, Canon of Canterbury (value as above) held since 1795. Rector and Vicar of Wrotham (value till his death £2,061, with suitable house), held since 1800. Vicar of East Peckham (value £750 with suitable house), held since 1805.

The people of Scotland ought not to be the last to show the interest they feel in their Canadian fellow-subjects. Yet we do not hear of anything been done to aid the unfortunate families in Montreal who so lately were rendered homeless and penniless. The dreadful fire which occurred in Montreal on the 8th and 9th of July last, destroyed 1200 houses, in a poor and densely populated quarter of the city, and left upwards of 10,000 persons without shelter; a large proportion of whom are entirely destitute, and with the severity of an approaching Canadian winter impending over them. The circumstance of one-fifth of the entire population being homeless is the strongest plea we can put forward on behalf of the sufferers. London and New York have already bestowed themselves nobly to assist them; will Edinburgh not lend her aid? We are sure that all of our Bankers will be happy to receive subscriptions for the relief of the homeless of Montreal, and forward them to the Committee in London.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

The Rev. James Nisbett has been committed by the Worcester Magistrates on the charge of uttering a forged bill of exchange for £300. Heavy bail was required, which was not forthcoming. It is said that several other charges will be preferred against him at the Assizes.

"One of the cheapest diplomatic bargains" that Uncle Sam has ever made—and he does invariably carry his peculiar chattering genius into public business—has been that driven by him in the matter of Fundy fish. Everything he demanded has been granted—and more than he demanded; and there is the largest margin left for him to push these concessions to the utmost. He has given an equivalent to be sure. There is to be a beautiful reciprocity—"all on the one side." British fishers will be allowed to take fish in all American waters—and American fishers in all British waters—whether reserved by the Convention or not. We can well fancy how satisfactory and amusing such a little settlement must be to the bangers of Maine and Massachusetts. Far north of the lakes, deep in British waters, lie the richest fisheries on the globe; cod, mackerel, and herring, seal and whale. There the waters teem thick with wealth; and the heavy nets daily mesh fish enough to feed the people of the globe. 'Tis a fine reciprocity for this to be sure, to yield the right of fishing in the comparatively barren waters of the States. Imagine for a familiar case in point, Mr. Bindon Burton yielding the delicate and succulent "reciprocity" of Red Bank for rights over leathery Malakide or exhausted Polldoddy! What forsooth should bring the Maine seines north, spite of treaty and three-mile-line, if their own waters had yielded them prey enough. The *Times* proposes, now that the fishery question has been arranged, to enter upon the consideration of the whole relations of England to her colonies, starting with the suggestive premise that Canada has thriven precisely in proportion to the extent of independent government she has been allowed.—With the annexation agitation risen again, and Papineau at its head—with the discontent and contempt of the Home Government, generated by the Fundy affair—with the relations of reciprocity now established in fisheries, and likely to be established in all trading relations with the States—and a military avowed Annexationist first candidate for the President's chair—it is not unlikely we may see the Canadas ceded within a few years, and perhaps the West Indies gravitate after them in the same direction. Territory worship—to hold the Continent, from Panama to the Arctic Circle, is the great American idea; and it is developing with a vengeance.—*Nation*.

While Protestantism and Infidelity are raising subtle and wordy questions as to Creation, Matter, God, Revelation, and Sin, and doubting whether most or all of these are not fables, and creations of the brain of an interested priesthood, the Catholic Church is teaching to her obedient children the nature of God and Revelation, and is forgiving sins in His name; just so, while Anglican clergymen have been holding their schismatical Synod at Exeter, to anathematize a decision ratified by their own Archbishops, the Prelates of the Catholic Church have been up and acting, "Deeds and not words" has been their motto; and at Thurles, two years ago, and now at St. Mary's, Oscott, they have met in solemn Synod, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. The decrees of the one Synod have been already confirmed, and are beginning to show their results in the shape of a Catholic University; and the "Synodal Letter" of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Westminster, is in itself a proof of what, in a few weeks—may, perhaps, even sooner—will be effected by the united energy of the Catholic Episcopate, in spite of the efforts of Lord John or Lord Derby—of Exeter Hall, or the Anglican Convocation.—*Dublin Telegraph*.

BAPTIST NOEL'S CHARACTER OF THE BRITISH CHURCH.—Of its 16,000 ministers, about 1,568 do nothing; about 6,681 limit their thoughts and labors to small parishes, which contain from 150 to 300 souls, while others in cities and towns profess to take charge of 8000 or 9000 souls; and of the 12,953 working pastors of churches, I fear, from various concurrent symptoms, that about 10,000 are unconverted men, who neither preach nor know the gospel.

Under the revised penal code of Prussia, it is provided that "executions are no longer to be public;" the sentence of the law is carried into effect in an enclosed space, attached either to the prison or some other building, as may be appointed. The first execution under the new system, in the district of Berlin, took place last week at the prison of Moabit, about a mile from the city. The criminal was a peasant named Lamm, condemned to death for the murder of his uncle. The regulations of the new code were strictly observed. They require that the members of the court which pronounces the sentence shall also be present at its fulfilment, together with the public prosecutors, or Staatsanwalte, of the district and city criminal courts, and a deputation of the commune in which the prison or place of execution may be situated. On the present occasion all the persons compelled to attend *ex officio* were present; a few persons connected with the several courts were also admitted by tickets, but the public were kept in ignorance both of the place and hour of the execution. The yard of the new prison in front of the south-west tower was appointed. A body of mounted police guarded the external approaches; but there was scarcely any occasion for their services, very few persons having assembled. To those without the walls, the time of the execution was only known by the tolling of the prison bell from the moment the criminal was brought out till the axe descended. The body was placed in a plain coffin, and interred without any religious rites in the neighboring burial ground. A written placard, posted in the entrance of the district court during the day, was all the notice the public received. It will only be heard of like a fire or any other daily catastrophe, and will make less impression than the account of a railway accident. The *Gazette* of the same evening gave, under the title of "warning," a brief statement of the crime (which was committed on the 6th of March, 1849), and an extract from the sentence, with a note stating that "it has been this day executed."

GENERAL HAYNAU.—General Haynau is still in Paris. On Sunday he dined with a large party at the house of a great capitalist. There were several French officers and other persons of distinction present, and in the course of the evening one of them, whilst paying some compliments to General Haynau on his military skill, which, he said, had been serviceable not merely to his own sovereign but also to Europe in general, alluded delicately to the report which had been circulated against him on the subject of the ill-treatment of a female. General Haynau replied as follows:—"I intended to leave to history the task of doing me justice, but I am thankful to you, sir, for giving me this opportunity of contradicting an infamous calumny. It is quite true that a female was flogged. The Countess —, on the abdication of the predecessors of my Emperor, in order to express her joy, had a figure representing him dressed up, and with her entire household went through the farce of internment, with the most outrageous insults to that illustrious personage. The captain chef d'escadron who was in the place, hearing of the affair, arrested the countess, and ordered her to be flogged. This is true, but I declare, on the honour of a soldier (*sur mon honneur comme militaire*), which I hold sacred, that when this occurred I was at a distance of 60 leagues from the place, and when I heard of it I expressed disapprobation of the conduct of that officer, and placed him under arrest." After some further explanations, General Haynau observed that he had been spoken of as a severe and harsh man. He would admit, he said, that he had shown severity, but it was in the conscientious performance of his duty.—He was at the head of brave troops, ardently devoted to their Sovereign, and it became him to act with energy as the best means of bringing to a close a war in which they had so many difficulties to contend with. "I regard war," he added, "as the greatest scourge that can be inflicted on humanity, and consider that a severity which is likely to hasten the triumph of one of the contending parties is the best sort of humanity that can be practised." He then alluded to the charge that had been brought against him of having, in cold blood ordered at one time the execution of eighteen persons. These persons, he said, were condemned by the military tribunals, after a patient examination into the charges against them. He had nothing to do with their condemnation. He had the power, indeed, of preventing the execution, but the circumstances were not such as to make clemency consistent with duty. An example was necessary, and he allowed justice to take its course.—*Galignani*.

COPPER IN BOTTLED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—The *Lancet* gives the following as the result of an analytical examination of 33 samples of preserved fruits and vegetables:—"That of the 33 samples, seven were free from contamination with copper. That 27 samples were more or less impregnated with that metal. That traces of copper were discovered in three of the samples. That in seven of the samples copper was present in small amount only. That eight samples contained it in considerable amount. That in six samples the metal was present in very considerable amount. That four of the samples contained this poisonous impregnation in very large quantities. That the samples of limes contained copper, the one in small amount only, the other in amount more considerable. That gooseberries, as commonly preserved, contain a considerable amount of copper, and some samples even a very large quantity. That rhubarb usually contains an amount of copper more considerable, some samples being contaminated with it to a very large extent. The greenhouses in general contain a still greater quantity of copper, the metal being frequently present in highly dangerous amounts. That in olives this poisonous impregnation is in the largest amount, although its effect in heightening the color of the fruit is less marked than in the other cases. That the preserved red fruits, as currants, raspberries and cherries, are not, as a rule, contaminated with copper."

PENALTY OF EMBRACING MAHOMETANISM.—A number of political fugitives took service in the Turkish army while Omar Pasha was in Bosnia. These men, though renegades, persisted in refusing to submit to a certain ceremony which Mahometans have in common with the Jews. Force was at last employed, and all the men were subjected to the operation, excepting two, who killed themselves in order to avoid an ignominious stigma.

A TOAST.—Woman—She needs no eulogy, she speaks for herself.

A PHILOSOPHER.—In the neighborhood of Rockdale, a big hulking collier, six feet two in his stockings, had an extremely diminutive wife; being in country dialect a spreet, was in the habit of thrashing her husband. "John," said his master to him one day, "they say that your wife beats you. Is this true?" "Yoy," drawled John, with most provoking coolness.—"Yoy," responded the master with indignation, "what do you mean, you ignorant lout? A great strapping fellow like you, as strong as a steam engine or an elephant to let a little woman like your wife thrash you? What a blockhead you must be." "Whoy, whoy," was the patient reply; "It pleases her and does me no hurt!" Here was a true philosopher; one who had never heard of Academic and Stoic rules, but from his natural powers, had practically discovered the *summum bonum*.—What a store of pent unhappiness we should diffuse through the world if in all dealings with our neighbors we kept in mind the collier's answer; "pleases her and does me no hurt!"

POPULAR IGNORANCE.—At a recent missionary meeting in Nottingham, a Mr. W. Allen, of Sheffield, told a story of a woman in the latter town, who lately astonished a neighbor with the intelligence that the devil was dead! The story did not meet with acceptance, and the sceptical woman, therefore, accompanied her friend to the shop in which she had seen the fact advertised. They at length reached a dyer's shop, in the window of which was a placard with the inscription—"satin dyed here!"

Peaceful Christians continue to be scandalised by the squabble amongst the Wesleyans. At Louth, last week, the trustees, aided by the chapel-keeper and his son, effectually guarded the pulpit stairs, and peremptorily forbade the "Hull man," sent by the "Conference party" to ascend the pulpit. He was kept a prisoner till the service was too far advanced, refusing to pledge himself not to go into the pulpit if allowed to go into the chapel! In another instance, the Reformers, being aware the "Conference man" had a key that would open the chapel door, secretly provided themselves on the Saturday night with a new lock and key, to the mortification of the intruder, who found himself outwitted!

AN EDITOR IN HEAVEN.—Under the above caption a southern newspaper gives the following obituary of a brother quill, from which we extract the closing paragraph:—"Are we not also glad that such an editor is in heaven? There the cry of 'more copy' shall never again fall on his distracted ears. There he shall never be abused any more by his political antagonists, with lies and detractions that should shame a demon to promulgate. There he shall be able to see the immense masses of mind he has moved, all unknown and unknown as he has been, during his weary pilgrimage on earth.—There he will find all articles credited, not a clap of his thunder stolen, and there shall be no typographical errors to set him in a fever.—There he shall no more be used as a ladder for the aspiring to kick down as soon as they reach the desired height, and need him no more. We are glad the editor is in heaven."

The story in the *Lantern* of the Irishman's repartee when he had saved a gentleman's wife, and the gentleman gave him a shilling,—namely, "Sure the honorable gentleman best knows what she's worth"—is a piracy from the actual reply of Burns to a similar act of meanness. A laborer picked up a merchant who had fallen from the quay of Glasgow; the man of wealth gave him a shilling, and some bystanders who had seen the transaction were loud in their abuse of his niggard nature. Burns with a glance of withering scorn, thundered out, "Let the chiel gang!—he best knows his ain value, pur bodie!" and so saying Rantin Rob strode off to take a glass, and scribble "Honest poverty."—*New York Post*.

An Irishman in distress asked a gentleman for relief. He was, however, repulsed with a "go to h—l!" Pat looked at him in such a way as to fix his attention, and then replied—"God bless your honor for your civility, for ye're the first gentleman that's invited me to his father's house since I cum to Ameriky!"

The Editor of the *Hillsboro Gazette* says—nothing was so much dreaded in our school-boy days as to be punished by sitting between two girls. Ah! the force of education. In after years we learned to submit to such things without shedding a tear.

#### 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.

September 25th, 1852.

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Open every day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

#### INFORMATION WANTED,

OF MICHAEL BUTLER, a child three years old, fair hair, blue eyes, small features, and red complexion. This child was stolen from his father's residence, Almet Island, on the 30th of July, and is supposed to have been conveyed to some place convenient to Montreal. Any information that may lead to his recovery, addressed to the Rev. Mr. LYNN, Almet Island, will be gratefully received by his father, MICHAEL BUTLER.

#### 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.

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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.

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#### 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.

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#### 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 gall-bladder, 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 thousands of 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.

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Parents, if you wish your families to continue in good health, keep a box of HALSEY'S PILLS in your house.

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July 2nd, 1852.