

feared it is so, and that with his Romanising speculations, shallow as they are, the heads of that very respectable denomination have become very extensively added. The foundation principle of Romanism we understand Dr. Nevin to have deliberately adopted; his complete perversion would seem to be only a question of time and circumstance. This movement is by no means new or local; the leaders of the sect, both in this country and Germany, have long been sapping the foundations of Protestantism, and have, with Dr. Hengstenberg at their head, got over a large part of the gulf which separates Protestantism from Popery. When they fairly take their place, with the more honest Newman, within the pale of the Roman Church, it will be a relief. Meanwhile, the prospects of the new college are certainly far from flattering under such auspices."

GAVAZZI.—We (*Boston Pilot*) do not care to say much, editorially, about this unhappy man. When he comes here, we may relate a few things which we know about him. Greeley, of the *Tribune*,—cunning fellow that he is, finds that Gavazzi's mission does not pay. He is doing to Protestantism in America far more harm than good. He is the wrong card, turned up a wrong time. Indeed, when we first heard of his intended visit to America we said,—and events have confirmed our notion,—that Catholics in America could well afford to pay Gavazzi's passage to and from America, and his expenses while here. Poor Gavazzi has gone to Baltimore. The respectable Protestants of that city, ignored him. In Maryland, too, as it happens, there is a school question before the people. One of the journals of Baltimore, the *Traveler*, has the following very reasonable sentences:—"Father Gavazzi, the recusant monk, upon whom has been conferred by his admirers, the imposing title of the modern Luther, has been lecturing in our midst, upon the evils, impositions and errors of the Romish Church. At this time, his presence is calculated to inflame to the highest degree, the animosities, and bickerings, of a community already divided and excited upon questions purely local. Coming to us, as he does, the eloquent advocate of a new reformation; rendered more zealous, by the reception and favor accorded to him in New York; easily comprehending the state of affairs in Baltimore, and deriving thence fresh incentives to his boldness; whether in earnest, or skillfully playing a conspicuous part for the sake of the notoriety such a career will secure him, we think it wrong to encourage his preaching here, and sincerely hope his sermons, unlike the sermons of the divines of the present day, will fall unheeded, or be at least unremembered by his hearers."

SATISFIED WITH THE RAPPINGS.—The *Boston Journal* gives an account of a recent visit of a worthy man of that commercial metropolis to a medium to witness the wonders of spiritual rappings. He had lived 12 years with a notorious shrew, who at last died, soon after which he married a young woman of comely person and pleasant disposition. On inquiring if any spirits were present, he was answered by raps in the affirmative. Who? The spirit of Malinda, your deceased wife. Ah! exclaimed he, with a gesture of alarm, but recovering himself, he kindly inquired are you satisfied with your condition?—Are you happy? Perfectly so, replied the spirit. So am I! guffly exclaimed the ungallant inquirer, as he turned upon his heel and walked off.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF MORMON PREACHERS.—The *Boston Herald*, in announcing the death of Elder G. Adams, a Mormon preacher, says:—"On his second visit (to Boston) the Elder preached, baptised converts, whipped a newspaper editor, and played a star engagement at the National Theatre. He was industrious, and filled up all his time. We have a fund of anecdotes concerning this strange mortal, which we shall be glad to print at some other time. We close this article by briefly advertent to the chastisement he gave an editor for strongly criticising his performance of Richard III. The office of the editor was in Washington-street, where Propeller now keeps. Adams armed himself with a cowhide, and watched for his victim. Soon the unsuspecting fellow came down the stairs, and Adams sprang upon him, exclaiming, 'The Lord has delivered thee into my hands, and I shall give thee 40 stripes save one, Scripture measure. Brother Graham keep tally.' So saying, he proceeded to lay on the punishment with hearty good will. In the meantime a large crowd had gathered around the avenging priest and the delinquent. When the tally was up Adams let the man go, and addressed the crowd as follows:—"Men and brethren, my name is Elder George J. Adams, preacher of the everlasting Gospel. I have chastised mine enemy. I go this afternoon to fulfil an engagement at the Providence Theatre, where I shall play one of Shakespeare's immortal creations. I shall return to this city at the end of the week, and will, by Divine permission, preach three times next Sabbath on the immortality of the soul, the eternity of matter, and in answer to the question, 'Who is the Devil?' May grace and peace be with you.—Amen."—*American Paper.*

MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A case of bigamy was recently tried in Cheraw county, South Carolina, and discharged. In the charge of his honor, Judge Frost, to the jury, he remarked that there was no law in the State of South Carolina prescribing a marriage ceremonial. If Mr. A. and Miss B. jump over a broom, the former saying, I take this woman to be my wedded wife, and the latter, I take this man to be my wedded husband, and go to house-keeping, they are legally married, and have entered into a bond of union which cannot be annulled, so long as they both do live.

The case of the colored British sailor Roberts, who was arrested and kept in prison at Charleston (for no offence but his color) under the laws of that State, has been decided by the State Court, in favor of the Sheriff making the arrest, and against the pretensions of the British Consul, who holds the law to be unconstitutional, as being an infringement of rights secured to British subjects by treaty made by the duly recognised treaty-making power of the United States. A bill of exceptions to the charge, and verdict, was handed in, upon which the cause will be carried before the Supreme Court of the United States.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CUBA.—According to our last advices from Havana, there is very considerable excitement prevailing in that city, and all over the island, on the Cuban question. The official *Diario* is in a perfect blaze of alarm and indignation at the appointment of Mr. Soule to Spain. It threatens all sorts of dreadful things if he attempts to try on the filibusters at Madrid, in any way. And if there should be a liberating expedition sent over to help the Cuban creoles to independence and free trade, the

whole island, in its defence, will be reduced to a mass of ruins. Meantime, it is reported that the cunning old Catalans, are selling off their property, and making all snug, as the sailors say, against the coming storm, while on the other hand, the still more sagacious creoles are investing largely in real estate. Notwithstanding these portentous movements, the slave trade seems to be as thriving as ever, and negroes, fresh from the gold coast, rule at good prices. But the Spanish authorities at Havana have no faith in Soule, none in General Pierce, no respect for his inaugural address, being fully impressed with the terrible idea that the administration is in a league with the Cuban Junta and the Order of the Louse Star, to seize upon Cuba the first dark and stormy night, after all the preparations are perfected. Verily, Mr. Soule from the outcries of the *Diario*, will never be permitted, to enter the city of Madrid. The matter is becoming intensely interesting.—*N. Y. Herald.*

NEGROES IN DELAWARE.—The convention for revising the Constitution, at Dover, has passed the following section of the new constitution, by a vote of 19 yeas to 8 nays:—"No free negro or mulatto, not now an inhabitant of the state, or who shall leave the state with intent to change his residence, shall after the adoption of this constitution, settle in this state, or come into and remain within the state more than ten days. All contracts made with any free negro or mulatto coming into the state contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be void; and any person who shall employ such free negro or mulatto, or otherwise encourage him to remain in the state, shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty or more than five hundred dollars." The Hon. Mr. Bayard, in his speech supporting this amendment, stated that there are 18,000 free negroes in the state of Delaware, making about one-third of the whole population.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

DEPOPULATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Who has not heard of the wonderful success of the Protestant missionaries, in converting the benighted inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands? Wonderful indeed it was, that after years of fruitless toil on various missionary fields, after a vast expenditure of money, which had no other result than to enable the ministers and their wives to live in comfort, a people should be found at last willing to listen to the teaching of Protestantism, and destined to remove the curse of barrenness with which it had been so long reproached. The ministers were careful to let the world know what extraordinary things they were doing, in the Sandwich Islands. At every anniversary, the ears of the Protestant saints were gratified with accounts of brightening prospects and hopeful conversions. A refreshing dew had come down from Heaven, and in an instant the desert bloomed as the rose, bibles and tracts were distributed by millions, preachers were multiplied, churches established, and those islands were declared to be fully under the influence of Protestant Christianity. To be sure, there were some, who did not give entire credit to the rhetorical flourishes of the anniversary orations, especially as they found them always ending in an appeal for more "material aid;" a few were even so irreligious as to investigate the actual condition of the Sandwich Islands, and to tell the world, that the unfortunate inhabitants instead of having derived any benefit from Protestant Christianity had deteriorated physically, mentally and morally! This was hard on the preachers, yet, notwithstanding that they moved heaven and earth to support their credit, and secure their salaries, it is proved beyond doubt that the inhabitants of the Sandwich are yearly wasting away from the effects of a nameless disease introduced by Protestant Christianity! Here are the figures which we take from one of our exchanges, and which show at once the physical and moral condition of these unfortunate people.

The decree seems to have gone forth inevitably, that these Islands should, at no distant day, be stripped of their native population. The following table, the result of a recent census, exhibits, in brief compass this melancholy fact. The population of the entire Islands is as follows:—

Islands.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.
Hawaii,	37,304	2,726	568
Oahu,	23,145	2,409	395
Mauai,	17,751	1,719	267
Kaui,	18,751	1,619	267
Molokai,	3,426	122	62
Nihau,	753	49	18
Lanai,	528	57	5
Total,	80,721	7,943	1,478

Such are the triumphs of Protestantism.—*Crusader.*

Dr. Ives, the late convert to Catholicity, writes to one of the English journals, the following vindication of his conduct in joining the Church:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN.
"Rome, March 7, 1853.

"Sir—I have read, with equal pain and surprise, a paragraph in the *Standard*, copied from your paper, which compels me to correct certain grave and injurious misstatements.

"1st. It is not true, as there stated (thanks be to God's good providence), that I have ever, except when under the immediate delirium of typhus fever, been deprived of the use of that measure of reason with which God at first was pleased to endow me. It is true, however, that I have had a brother deprived for a time of that blessing. But how far that circumstance should be visited upon me as a punishment for following the demands of my conscience, I will leave it with yourself to determine.

"2nd. Neither is it true, as you state, that just before leaving my diocese, I drew upon it for, and received from it, a year's salary, under a false pretence. It is true, however, that, before leaving my former field of labor to gain, if possible, relief in some way, to a disquieted mind (the state of which I had communicated to a clerical member of my standing committee) I received an advance of six months' salary. And it is also true that, after my arrival in this city, as my conscience, under additional lights, would not allow of longer delay in my submission to the Catholic Church, and before making that submission, I wrote to my diocese a letter of resignation, of which the following is the concluding paragraph:—"In conclusion, as this act (unexpectedly to myself) antedates by some months, the expiration of the time, for which I asked leave of absence, and for which I so promptly received from members of your body an advance of salary, I hereby renounce all claims upon the same, from this

date, and acknowledge my obligation to return, at the intimation of your wish, whatever you may have advanced, beyond the 22nd day of December, 1852."

"I shall now only add, the eyes of God and of His Church are upon you, waiting to see whether you have the magnanimity to do an act of simple justice, and publish this contradiction of the statements you have sent abroad in your next paper.—Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"L. SILLIMAN IVES,
"Late Protestant Bishop of North Carolina."

NOT A DAGUERRETYPE.—The following fabulous description of a sitting of the House of Commons is given in a recent *feuilleton* by Mery, one of the most amusing writers of modern France:—"Speeches are delivered in a psalm-singing tone; members sleep here and there, and everybody yawns; the Speaker does not use a bell, and no one is ever called to order; there is never any agitation on any of the benches;—*ennui* rains in torrents; Whigs and Tories share among themselves badly-baked biscuits; a good deal of Barclay and Perkin's porter is drunk; members go out every moment to swallow a basin of turtle-soup; on their return they turn over collections of caricatures; Ministers play at short whist in a corner; those who are not asleep read a romance of Dickens; speakers seem not to care about being listened to."

**MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL,
45 ST. JOSEPH STREET,**

Mr. W. DORAN, Principal.
Mons. GARNOT, French Minister.
Mr. FOLEY, Preparatory Class.
Mr. MAFFREY, Music do

IN consequence of some of the Pupils of this School having gone to business, there are a FEW VACANCIES, which may be filled up by application to the Principal, who assures parents and guardians that neither expense nor pains are spared to render the

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL

every way worthy of patronage.
BOARD and TUITION, or TUITION, extremely moderate.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION from 2 to 7 o'clock, P.M.
W. DORAN.
Montreal, May 12.

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.

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 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.

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

CARD.

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

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

Montreal, May 11.

ROBERT McANDREW.

WANTED,

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



EDWARD FEGAN

Has constantly on hand, a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO,
"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.

H. J. LARKIN,

ADVOCATE,
No. 27 Little Saint James Street, Montreal.

JOHN O'FARRELL,

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

DEVLIN & DOHERTY,

ADVOCATES,
No. 5, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

THOMAS PATTON,

Dealer in Second-hand Clothes, Books, &c. &c. BONSECOURS MARKET, MONTREAL.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

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.

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,
13 ALEXANDER STREET.

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!!!

JOHN McCLOSKEY,
Silk and Woolen 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 now patronized for the last eight years, and now craves a continuance of 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. &c.; also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woolen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., dyed and Watered. All kinds of Stains, such as Ear, 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.