

The King. The work was translated into several languages, and the reviewers held that it was genuine, as they could not find a word in it which did not belong to the period in which it was alleged to have been written. The University of Heidelberg, however, had the name of the work inserted in their catalogue as "Trials of Witches." A celebrated Jurist, however, found the addition of one syllable to the period which did not occur in the law processes of the period, and Meinhold being a Lutheran Minister, laid before the Synod or Clergy of his district his distinct statement of the fact that the work was one of fiction. In consequence of his doing so his critics were much enraged, and stigmatised him as a forger. Even when Meinhold published another work, and gave his authorities and documents on which he had founded his work of fiction, he would not be believed. In 1846 he published a second edition of his book, in which he gave a history of his education, and that he wrote the work in question to puzzle the critics. After some years Meinhold retired, gave up his living, and died in 1851, in a manner that was consistent with his friends. His son was now a Parish Priest in Prussia. It was not his intention to do more than briefly touch upon English literature, and of the attempt to deceive by putting forth works as being those of a previous age. There was the case, for instance, of Chatterton; but when they considered his age when he committed his forgeries, and the had direction his mind had received, we could only regret that he had not been reserved for higher purposes, when he might have filled a brilliant page in literature. At the age of seven years he went into a school at Bristol, and even then he designed the forgeries which had deceived so many. He used to shut himself up from play and imitate old manuscripts, and he was only 12 years of age when he published the works of a poet supposed to have lived in the reign of Edward the Fourth. At an early age he was disgusted with all around him, and took the fatal poison which stretched him in death upon a sofa—and termination, which they could only regret. His forgeries puzzled some of the ablest critics. The Dean of Exeter and Mr. Bryan, most eminent antiquarians, defended the book. It seemed astonishing that a boy of his age could have accomplished this. The deceit, however, was discovered, and hence his end came so prematurely. At the Exhibition in Manchester, the painting of poor Chatterton in his garret in death had always a crowd round it, and many persons came some distance to see that painting alone. (Hear, hear.) In literary forgeries a great difficulty to deal with was where a work was given as a work of truth which was entirely false.—The most extraordinary attempt of that kind was the celebrated forgery of the history of the Island of Formosa, which was published in 1703. Formosa was one of the cluster of islands which unite Japan with China, and the history in question was put forth as being the production of a native of that island. So successful was the work, that in 1705 a new edition was published which was read greedily, yet, at the present day, no one would read 12 pages without saying that it was the veriest trash. (Hear, hear.) The author, however, received the greatest attention, and subscriptions were made to secure him a pension for life, in order that he might be enabled to attend to his collegiate studies. His story was that he had left the island at an early age, yet he was able to give in his book the most minute details of the history and peculiarities of the island. He invented an alphabet which was not Chinese or Japan, and he affected to give drawings of the buildings in the island, &c., which more closely resembled European than anything else. (Hear, and laughter.) He made the natives living in the tropics to dress in bearskins—(renewed laughter)—and stated that 18,000 children were given up every year to be slaughtered and their hearts roasted. He also said that Greek was the language of the island—but Lord Pembroke his patron at length said that he could not stand such statements any longer. (Hear.) He gave himself out to be the victim of the Inquisition, and he was well received in consequence. All the statements he made were of a highly European character, and he was marked by one word of Orientalism, so that the wonder was he was not found out. Afterwards he gave himself up to remorse. He went by the name of George Salzmanzer. He took to learning Greek, and became a most accomplished Greek scholar; turned to be very moral, and when he died he was upwards of eighty years of age. Even Dr. Johnson, on being asked who was the most moral man of the day, replied, George Salzmanzer. He (Salzmanzer) acknowledged that vanity had induced him to practice the impositions he had done, as was poor Chatterton's case also. After Salzmanzer's death, a work was published he left behind him, acknowledging the frauds he had committed, but he would not tell his real name, or the place of his birth, though he was believed to be a native of the south of France—that he had heard at the college of Avignon about Japan and China, and in that way had been led to write the work about Formosa. Dr. Johnson who contradicted everybody, said, when asked if he contradicted Salzmanzer, "Sir, I would as soon think of contradicting a Bishop." (Laughter.) With reference to his supposed persecutions, Salzmanzer acknowledged his statements on that head were all false, and had been prompted by vanity. There was another literary forger he would refer to, named Lauder, who published a work in 1761, in which he made Milton confess that he had passages before him belonging to other authors which he had copied into his works. The forgery was soon found out, and Lauder went to the West Indies, where he kept a school, and died despised by the whole world. The Cardinal then referred to another class of authors, of whom the American poet, Poe, was one, who, by some glaring oversight or misstatement totally destroyed the probabilities of the tale which they desired to impose upon their readers. In conclusion, the Cardinal directed the attention of the meeting to the very striking and extremely gratifying circumstance that the Holy Scriptures had withstood all the tests which the learning or the ingenuity of man had brought to bear against them. Time and inquiry had proved literary forgeries; but all investigation and research had only more strongly established the truth and the Divine origin of the Book of their common faith. His Eminence concluded his very interesting lecture amid loud cheers.

that war was deliberately intended, and has only been averted by external influences: brought to bear on the mind of the French Emperor, it now becomes our duty to consider whether we cannot secure the permanence of peace by giving to those influences a wider and more powerful development. Why is the world not already at war? Why are not the plains of Italy drenched once more with that French blood, which has flowed there so freely from the day of Ravenna to those of Novi and Marengo? Not because money is wanting, for though neither side has much to boast of in that respect, the habit of keeping up vast armaments, which cripples the arts of peace, renders despotic Governments always ready for the ruinous conflicts of war; not because men are wanting, for East and West of the Ticino a million of men are arrayed in arms, ready to launch upon each other those awful missiles of destruction, the last and gloomiest triumph of physical science. We are indebted for such peace as we still enjoy wholly and solely to the unmistakable expression of European public opinion. France, Germany, and England have been unanimous in the expression of their ardent wishes for the preservation of peace. In Germany and England the people and the Governments have held the same language; in France, for a wonder, the expression of opinion has overpowered the voice of its autocratic master. One country alone is silent, and awaits the result of these fearful moments of deliberation, as if the alternative of peace or war were to her a matter of the most absolute indifference. That country is Austria herself. She cannot be said to be inert, for she is hurrying on her warlike preparations with all the energy of a nation shortly about to be involved in a struggle of life and death. But Austria resolutely silent. Her title to the Lombardo Venetian Kingdom is boldly questioned in a semi-official manifesto by the French Government. Her policy on the Danube and on the Po, at Belgrade and at Ferrara, is boldly and bitterly arraigned, and indictments are preferred against her setting forth all the evil she has done from her youth even until now. To all this she answers nothing. She repairs her fortresses, procures horses for her artillery, places her troops in the most advantageous positions, and awaits, without comment, without report, and without any attempt at self-justification, whatever more serious events may issue out of the war of words which has so long been raging around her. Austria has not left to herself the vestige of any constitutional form through which, like the Emperor of the French, she might place her claims and her wrongs on record before the public opinion of Europe, and she seems to have little desire to make for herself one of those opportunities for doing justice to her cause which are never wanting even to the most absolute, reserved, and self-contained despots. This may be a very magnanimous attitude, not altogether wanting in that sullen grandeur with which the Ajax of the *Odyssey* inspires the reader when he returns no answer to the address of the hated Ulysses; but, however magnanimous, we are bound to say that in persevering in this line of conduct Austria is neither serving her own interests nor those of the European confederacy, by whose expostulations she is at this moment protected from attack, and from whom she ought carefully to avoid the slightest appearance of separating herself.

With reference to the hostile attitude of certain continental Powers, the *Globe* says:—"The question now at issue is not one of reform, but one of the observance of treaties. It was not by her own act that Austria was placed in a position to dominate over Italy. It no doubt argues a sad lack of foresight in the statesmen who assembled at Vienna in 1815 that they should have placed Austria in Lombardy and Venice. But they did so. The act remains. It is public law. Is it to be permitted that for a mere convenience of policy the right of Austria should be called in question, and that the demand of your assent to our views or your blood, should elicit a quiet surrender of public law to the wishes of the agitators? The precedent, which the war party is anxious to establish, is one that would destroy all trust in documents which have received the sanction of Europe. The way in which the question is regarded in Turin may be gathered from a speech of Signor Lanza, Minister of Finance, in asking the assent of the Chambers to the new loan. The argument of the Minister is that the hostile attitude assumed by Austria demands a corresponding move on the Piedmontese side of the Ticino. The armaments of Austria are more powerful, says the Minister, than are required in time of peace; and he affects to be deeply grieved at having in consequence to propose additional public burdens. This is very edifying. No doubt Signor Lanza is verbally correct in describing the present as a time of peace, but more ingenious minds would be apt to regard it as a time neither of peace nor war. To overlook the provocations received by Austria, to ignore the combinations against her, to see nothing in the concentration of a splendid army in Lombardy but a capricious design of aggression against Piedmont is drawing too largely upon human credulity. The provocation has come from Piedmont and her intimate ally. It is too much to ask us to believe that Austria would have dared, in defiance of France and England, to make the slightest aggressive movement upon Piedmont. The just and natural dissatisfaction of the Lombards has been heightened by external agencies, and that alone would suffice to cause an increase of the Austrian garrison. But beyond this Austria has been menaced by an external combination, and this is an additional and cogent reason for taking defensive measures. The warlike preparations referred to by Signor Lanza were on the Piedmontese side of the Ticino, not on the Austrian. Whatever may ensue, let us call things by their right names. Of course France and Sardinia have a perfect right to go to war with Austria or any other Power upon a legitimate *casus belli*. But to make a *casus belli*, and impute its manufacture to your opponent, is neither honest nor truthful."

The Advertiser communicates a piece of information which it holds to be decisive—if any doubt on the point could have existed before—of Louis Napoleon's determination to go to war with Austria. It is, that within the last few days the French Government have applied to one of the most extensive ship-owners in England to ascertain what number of vessels he could place within a specified time at the disposal of France, for the purpose of transporting troops; and also the number of troops which such vessels would be capable of accommodating. It is understood that the shipowner in question had only to name his own terms.

Nothing is so difficult says the *Times* as to find out the true meaning of that which was originally intended to have no definite meaning at all. The use of language is, as we have all read, twofold—the one to conceal, the other to make known, our thoughts; and the Address of the Emperor of the French to his Legislature reminds us so strongly of a composition of the former nature, we cannot but fear that if, by the application of a microscopic scrutiny, we were to succeed in fixing upon it any clear and precise purport, we should, in so doing, be counteracting the intentions of its ingenious author.—The Speech has this negative merit,—that there is no expression in it which can be considered to threaten war, but this merit is partly counterbalanced by the corresponding defect that there is nothing in it that can be construed to announce or to promise peace. The Speech seems to be the work of two different hands, the idea of the first part of it being to show that there is no ground whatever for dreading the occurrence of war, while the second part is intended to show that, if France did go to war, there would be sufficient reason to justify it.

INFANT MORTALITY IN GLASGOW.—Dr. Strang, the City Chamberlain of Glasgow, in a report on the vital and economic statistics of that city, has the following remarks on the large amount of infant mortality which prevails there. Last year it appears that the proportion of deaths amongst infants was more than one-half of the whole of the deaths, or 53.8 per cent. upon the mortality of all ages. But, says Dr. Strang, when the infant mortality of Glasgow is compared with other towns in Scotland, it cannot be denied that the result is startling, but, to draw from this unfortunate peculiarity the deduction that this great mortality arises wholly from the physical condition of the city is absurd. The high rate of infant mortality in such cities as Glasgow, in fact, arises not so much from climate, position, or any other physical condition of the town, but from peculiar social, industrial, and moral causes. It arises from the large proportion of births to the population, thereby affording a wider field for the large death figure applicable under any circumstances to all infant life—from maternal neglect, consequent on our factory and manufacturing system—from the opium-smoking resources, and other poisonous appliances, to which those entrusted with the care of the helpless offspring of unnatural parents have recourse—and from the almost total absence of all medical aid and attention afforded, because never asked for, by the idle and criminal. It springs from the dissipation and intemperate habits of many of the labouring classes themselves; and, in fine, from that large substratum of city society which from all quarters of the country, has been attracted thither, through poverty and wretchedness, to seek for plunder or charity, by screening itself beneath the miserable covering of dilapidated hovels from the observation of its more industrious and virtuous fellow-creatures. In short, it is to the philosopher and philanthropist, and to the industrial and moral reformer, more than to the engineer, that we must look for any material diminution on our infant mortality. The cure for this "Murder of the Innocents" lies deeper than the surface panaceas which any sanitary board can effectuate. It will be found, and found only, we suspect, when we have improved the industrial condition of the vast amount of individuals who depend for existence on daily labour—when we have elevated the character and ideas of the great body of the people towards a better condition of life—when we have raised the masses from the degradation into which so many have fallen through vice and dissipation—when we have unknelt the idle and profligate from their dark and hidden dens of disease and of crime—when we have improved the humble dwellings of the honest poor—when we have provided refuges for the innocent and neglected outcasts of unnatural parents—when we have extended the principles of self-reliance and self-control to those who have them not—when we have made our population more virtuous and less wicked, more industrious and less cruel, more like responsible and immortal beings, and less like the brutes that perish. When, in short, these things are accomplished, and when we have made fathers and mothers of the lowest class feel that they are men and women, bound to be faithful to themselves, to their country, and their God—then may we look with certainty on our annual figure of infant mortality being greatly lessened; but without some such agency as this, we suspect we shall look to other sanitary sources in vain.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN WASHINGTON.—A terrible tragedy occurred in Washington on Sunday. The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, member of Congress from this city, shot dead Phillip B. Key, Esq., District Attorney for the District of Columbia. Mr. S. charged Key with dishonoring his (Sickles) wife, of which fact there appears to be no doubt, inasmuch as the unfortunate woman has made a full confession of her guilt in writing, and before two witnesses. The story is one of the most melancholy we have ever read. Mr. Sickles is under arrest, awaiting the action of the authorities. It is thought nothing will be done to him. Mr. S. was formerly Secretary to the American Legation at London.—*N. Y. Vindicator*.

A Law-Suit has grown out of the Revival of last year in New-York. The John-street Methodist Episcopal Church of that city has sued the Young Men's Christian Association, in one of the minor courts, for rent amounting to \$272. The Church named was used for the celebrated Noon Prayer-meeting, a bargain having been made for it by a committee-man who has since become insolvent. The trustees, not being able to collect from him, sought payment from the Association. They were, however, consulted by reason of a prudent resolution when the Committee on Devotional Services was constituted, that they should not involve the Society in debt. Is this another evidence that where the "Revival" was most prosperous, contentions is most rife? If Universalists were as litigious as the Church above-named, would it be a proof of the evil tendency of Universalism.—*Star of the West*.

PROSELYTISM IN CHARLESTON, (S. C.)—Charleston, counted justly one of the most liberal cities in the Union, has more than one institution, which, under the plea of benevolence, fosters proselytism and sets at naught parental rights. We know of children inveigled into them, after promise to the parents, that they would be brought up Catholics. Will that promise be fulfilled? Never. And they who made it, knew it at the time. Supposing that some Jewish mother, reduced to absolute poverty, had to put her child into our orphan-house, would it be brought up in her creed? No; because its mother is poor, the child must grow up a Protestant. Catholic children, in the same way, are stripped of their religion, once they enter, and are made Protestants. Why? Because their parents are poor, or died so. Twist it as you will, this is ultimately the great reason; whether it be theological or politico-economical, for the life of us, we cannot tell. The Pope's reason for his late action was, we rather think, not only nobler, but far more intelligible. Suppose a Catholic child taken sick, only a day or two after being received, were to send for its mother and a priest; would he be allowed to enter? No. Their poverty has forfeited the rights of both mother and child; and the latter, though not yet a Protestant, is forbidden to die anything else, by the rules of the House. We know of another benevolent institution, in which a Catholic child was perverted; and when the parent sought to recover the child, a determined refusal was the only reply, and it would have been the only one to each succeeding application, were it not that a threat of legal proceedings and fear of consequent exposure extorted at last the reluctant surrender of the child to its parent.—*Miscellany*.

A marriage was celebrated in Leicester, the other day, under rather singular circumstances. The bride was a widow, and the bridegroom a widower. The son of the bride acted as "father," and gave his mother, while the daughter of the bridegroom officiated as bridesmaid.—*Stanford Mercury*.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES appointed to transact the ERECTION OF A NEW CHURCH AND SACRISTY, required to be Built in the Parish of St. JEAN CHRYSOSTOME, shall receive TENDERS for the Work to be done, until the FIRST of APRIL NEXT; on which day the Contract shall be given to the successful competitor. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the Tenders of the lowest bidder. The Signatures of two good and sufficient Securities shall be made known in each Tender. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Priest's house, in said Parish. St. Jean Chrysostome, Feb. 28, 1859.

IMMIGRATION.

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PER SAUEL & SEARLES FIRST CLASS LINE of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON, and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now issued by the undersigned. Rates and information will be furnished on application. All letters must be pre-paid. HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents, Montreal. January 1859.

TESTIMONIALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

A pleasing travelling companion, and one that no person should be without, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sudden attack of diarrhea, dysentery, or cholera morbus can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it, it is equally effectual in curing scalds, burns, &c. Thomas S. Ranney, writing from Rangoon, Burma, December 19, 1856, says:—"It is becoming more popular, and in several instances I am assured that the cholera has been averted and life preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappointed in my ability to supply them. Please send me an invoice of \$150 worth by the first opportunity." CAPE TOWN, Africa, Jan. 28, 1856. Messrs. P. Davis & Son—Dear Sirs: The Pain Killer, we are happy to say is getting in good repute here, and its good qualities are being appreciated. Lately we have a great demand for the article, and confidently anticipate a large trade in the Pain Killer. BORRODALE, THOMPSON, HALL, & CO. Sold by druggists everywhere. Lyman, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

North Western Journal Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1856.

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, Gentlemen: Your *Oxygenated Bitters* should be better known in the Western Country, for we have among us thousands who are suffering from Dyspepsia. I feel that I am indebted to your Bitters for my recovery from this awful disease. My habits at this time were solitary; and my complaint was aggravated by too close confinement. I despaired of relief, and considered myself a hopeless dyspeptic. I concluded to try the *Oxygenated Bitters*, and a wise conclusion it proved to be. I have taken in all, four bottles, and I am cured. Although rather a small man, my present weight is 160 pounds. Your Bitters need only to be known to have a very extensive sale in this section of the country. Respectfully, &c., B. MERWIN, Editor Journal.

For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Armes.

- GOLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, INCURIED CONSUMPTION, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Chemists, Boston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Dist. of Mass.

COUGHS.—The great and sudden changes of our climate, are fruitful sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches" or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Cures Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza. Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieves the Hoacking Cough in Consumption. Relieves Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh. Clears and gives strength to the voice of Singers. Indispensable to Public Speakers.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. [From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.]—"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of. In all my lecturing tours, I put 'Troches' into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. I do not hesitate to say that in so far as I have had an opportunity of comparison, your Troches are pre-eminently the best, and the first, of the great Lozenge School."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. [From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.]—"I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purpose, and recommend their use to Public Speakers."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. [From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, New York.]—"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. For children laboring from Cough, Whooping Cough, or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted, on account of their soothing and demulcent properties. Assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box. For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, St. James Street.

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TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1858.

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