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Travellers



# And Protestant Vindicator

"I have set Watchmen upon thy walls, O Jerusalem, which shall never hold their peace day nor night."

VOL. 2.

BYTOWN, SEPTEMBER 15, 1840

NO. 6

## MAYNOOTH.

The continuation or increase of any grant for the Education of the Romish Priest-hood in the "superstitious and idolatrous" Doctrines of the Church of Rome, a National Sin.

## DECLARATION

MADE BY

HER MAJESTY

HER CORONATION

I, Victoria, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do believe that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other Saint, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are Superstitious and Idolatrous."

"What agreement hath the Temple of God with Idols?"—2 Cor. vi. 16.  
"If the Lord be God follow Him; but if Baal then follow him."—1 Kings xviii. 21.

PROTESTANTS—descendants of the noble army of British Martyrs—bear a word of solemn warning, and faithful exhortation, a danger lies at your door—all that British Protestants used to value is about, by a blind and Christian Policy, to be sacrificed on the altar of a hollow expediency;—a false liberalism has already thrown down those barriers which the wisdom of our Forefathers had raised as a safeguard against the tyranny and despotism of "superstitious and idolatrous" Rome, and this too, in the delusive hope of conciliating that "Mystery of iniquity" which "exalteth and opposeth" itself against that Blessed Word, which "is the power of God to Salvation to every one that believeth"—that corrupt system which would cancel the charter of the sinner's deliverance from the bondage of Satan, and substitute in its place the traditions of sinful and erring men.

For centuries this country groaned under the bondage of the man of sin, until God, "who is rich in mercy," caused a mighty deliverance to be wrought out for us, and with a high hand and stretched out arm, rescued this favoured people from that galling "yoke which neither they nor their fathers were able to bear." Protestants, you and your ancestors have for nearly three centuries

enjoyed, in an extent unknown in any other land, civil and religious liberty—as you now prepare to surrender that liberty, by consenting to a measure which must, eventually, lead to a Popish ascendancy in this Kingdom. Have ye not soon forgotten your high privilege of that long enjoyment of them has been, and cannot be enjoyed? "What agreement hath the Temple of God with Idols?"—2 Cor. vi. 16. "If the Lord be God follow Him; but if Baal then follow him."—1 Kings xviii. 21.

Let us, brother Protestants, for a little, examine the history of a singular event—events within our own memory.

We commence at an important era—the year 1793, when we may safely assert that England, as a Christian nation, was betrayed into the first fatal step in the downward policy, which we have since rapidly followed up. In the year 1793, the application was made to the Government, in the name and on behalf of the parties, who formerly supported this application—at the time of the establishment of a connection with the Government, the College would be under its control, whereas, if founded by members of the Romish body, it would be under popular control.

At the very time that Drs. Troy and Doyle were appealing to British generosity, they were, with characteristic treachery, in communication with a very different body, the Roman Catholic Committee, then sitting in Dublin.

What the design of that body was—how much of loyalty to the British Crown guided their counsels, will be best understood by naming the parties, who were the leaders of that Committee. Here we may bring to mind an observation which fell from Sir Wm. Petty, in 1672—an observation equally true now, as in his time,—"There is in Ireland, 100 Governments—the original and sensible Government, which is the British Government, and the 99 Governments, which are the Romish and Popish Governments."—How brought to light of day, although 175 years ago, was drawn out the man Catholic, and prime mover of the notorious Wolf's Den, with the French

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...who held a military commission from the French, and who accompanied the French Fleet and army in their attempted invasion in 1797, and who, subsequently, committed suicide in prison, to escape the public disgrace of a traitor's death:—associated with him were Dr. Mc Navin, afterwards banished for Rebellion:—Linnell executed for the same, Dr. Byrne and Mr. Keogh. In the declarations put forward by this body, and of which Mr. Wolfe Tone was the author, they professed the purest loyalty to the King, and their great attachment to England and British connexion, while at the very same time, Wolfe Tone in his Journal, which was published by his family then residing in America, says of this Committee "that they were all sincere Republicans, that their objects were to subvert the tyranny of England, to establish the independence of Ireland, and form a free Republic." Of the Roman Catholics, whose attachment to England was professed in his public declaration, he says, (with a treating of design of uniting them and the Protestants in a treasonable co-operation) "the Protestants I despaired of, but I well know that, however it might be disguised or suppressed, there existed in the breast of every Irish Catholic an incurable hatred and abhorrence of the English name."

Dr. Mc Navin says of this Committee that they "were immoveable Republicans," and that when the delegates were asked their mind they all said, "they were for a Republican government, and separation from England."

This was the Committee, with whom these Popish Bishops were in direct communication, at the very time that they were deceiving Mr. Pitt's government, and the British public with declarations of loyalty to the King; and obedience to the government:—of course at the time their designs were unknown, and unhappy the Government, departing from the high ground of Christian principle, became an easy prey to a treachery, and in a fatal hour, the competing parties to the establishment of the College of Maynooth, vainly imagining that by this act, they had secured to England the affections of the Romish Hierarchy:—but mark here, the treachery of these Prelates—that very year, 1793, when they were using this tone of loyalty to the Minister,—that very year, these Prelates became members of that Roman Catholic Committee.

Three years after the establishment of Maynooth, we have the first fruits of this downward policy; viz., the Rebellion of 1798, concocted by this Committee.—Ireland was deluged with blood, not less than 10,000 having perished in the field—numbers paid the penalty due to their treason on the scaffold, while the whole Country was plunged into misery and bankruptcy:—but it may be said, nearly half a century has elapsed since then, and the College of Maynooth has sent forth a class of Priests, of a more loyal disposition towards this Country; than those who fomented that Rebellion?—this delusion we reply to by facts, and here we give no experience, but

of parties who had them, I political bias different conceptions, the English, the Ireland, (1833) "I entertain an original opinion increased the Roman Catholic Maynooth; and if the liberal mind a hater of it with the (nan) in Ireland hot from Irish. In no

country in Europe, no, not even in Spain, is the spirit of Popery so intensely anti-Protestant as it is in Ireland." Again, the Hon. and Rev. B. Noel in his "notes of a short tour 1836" thus speaks "as I departed from the College, grateful for the polite attention of Dr. Montague, I could not but reflect with melancholy interest on the prodigious moral power lodged within the walls of that mean, roughcast, and whitewashed range of buildings, standing without one architectural recommendation on the dark and gloomy fiat. What a vomiting of fiery zeal for worthless ceremonies and fatal errors! Hence, how the priestly deluge, issuing like an infant sea, or rather, like a fiery flood, from its roaring crater, pours over the parishes of Ireland, to repress all spiritual improvement; by their anti-Protestant enmities, and their cumbrous rites!

"For those poor youths themselves, many of them with ingenious countenances, I felt a deeper pity still. There, before they knew it, to be drilled and practised for their hopeless warfare against the kingdom of Christ; there to imbibe endless prejudices fatal to themselves and; there to be sworn upon the altars of superstition, to an interminable hatred of what they call heresy, which is indeed pure and undefiled Religion; to have prejudice blackened into malice against those who love God; to all their worldly interests thenceforth identified with priestcraft; to settle down, perhaps, after a tearful struggle between interests and conscience, into epicurean scepticism; perhaps in some instances, to teach the people to adore what they know to be a bit of bread; to curse them from the altar, for what they themselves believe to be right and a duty—the perusal of the Word of God; and, lastly, to despise them for trembling at the imminent malediction!"

We retain, for the present, the further testimony as to the character of Maynooth, and proceed to give a few extracts from some of the standard works of theology taught in Maynooth: College books, acknowledged before a Royal Commission as the standard text books:—Protestants, we beg your earnest attention to these extracts, and then ask you, are you determined, by your silence, to give your support to measures now in progress through the Commons House of Parliament, not only to continue the public grant to this hot-bed of superstition and disloyalty, but to increase that grant from £8000 to £28,000.

Dr. Mc Nally, Professor of Theology at Maynooth, named as one of the standard books "Secunda Secundae" of Thomas Aquinas, we may fairly quote from his book as the criterion of the doctrines taught to the Priests of Ireland at the public expense. Thomas Aquinas says, "Two things are to be considered respecting heretics, one, indeed, on their part the other on the part of the church: on their part, (heretics) truly it is a sin by which they have merited, not only to be separated from the Church, but also to be excluded by death from the world." "Hence if the falsifiers of money, or of the malefactors, are justly consigned to immediate death by secular princes, much more do heretics immediately after they are convicted of heresy, deserve not only to be excommunicated, but also justly to be killed. But on the part of the Church there is mercy, for the conversion of those in error; and, therefore, she does not immediately condemn, but after the first and second reproof, as the Apostle teaches. After this, however, if he is still found to be contumacious, the Church, despairing of his conviction, provides for the safety of others by separating him from the Church, by the sentence of excommunication; and, besides, she leaves him with the secular judgment to be exterminated

by death from the world"—the words are "et veterius relinquat cum judicio seculari a mudo exterminandum per mortem."

Again in Quæst. xi. art. iv. of this same text book of Maynooth, we read, "Although heretics who return are always to be received to repentance, as often as they relapse, they are not always to be received and to be restored to the enjoyment of the good things of this life; i. e. their property confiscated by the Church is not to be restored:—Now it may be questioned, whether the Church of Rome adopts such opinions, and we assert distinctly that she does, for not only is this book a standard class book at Maynooth, but this Thomas Aquinas, probably on account of these very opinions, is in such high repute, that in the "Roman Breviary," of which every Priest must read a portion daily, we find at page 575 the "Seraphic Doctor" thus addressed: "O most excellent Doctor! light of the holy Church! Blessed Thomas, thou lover of the Divine Law, intercede for us with the Son of God."

Extracts upon extracts might be added from various class books at Maynooth, and other standard books in the Church of Rome, to exhibit the fearful doctrines held and taught by that apostate Church, but, one more will suffice at present, from the celebrated Cardinal Bellarmine, admitted by Dr. Murray, Popish Archbishop of Dublin, to be a standard class book at Maynooth; and in quoting a brief extract we ask—earnestly ask our Protestant brethren, will they any longer, in silence, permit such a grant to be made out of the Public Funds, no matter under what pretext, or by what Minister proposed—"Heretics, says the Cardinal, when strong are to be committed to God, when weak to the executioner!"

Protestants, is it any wonder, that a people guided by a Priesthood so educated should esteem murder a light thing—that the hands of Ireland's peasantry are continually imbrued in the blood of their fellow countrymen—your brother Protestants—in that unhappy land: at this very moment, when the power of this great engine of iniquity is about to be largely increased, your brethren in Ireland are the victims of the persecuting tyranny of Rome—in Achill, Dingle, and other quarters where the power of Gospel truth has been brought to bear successfully against the strongholds of superstition, the malice of this enemy of all truth, is actively at work. At Dingle especially, the Priests have urged on their misguided flocks to make use of every weapon of persecution against those who, having been persuaded to see the errors of Romanism, have joined the Protestant Church—when all other means failed to shake the converts in their faith, this apostate Church, fulfilling the marks of The Man of Sin, [Rev. xiii., 17,] has given her directions, and, which have been carried out to the most trifling article, that NONE SHOULD BUY FROM OR SELL TO A CONVERT ANY NECESSARY OF LIFE. The Rev. Mr. Brasbie, a converted Priest, had to be guarded to Church by an armed party of Mariners—Lord Ventry and the Rev. Mr. Gayer have been served with notices to prepare their coffins. We here insert the Rev. Mr. Gayer's reply to this notice:—

"Having received a notice yesterday, in which my life is threatened unless I leave Dingle, I take this way of informing the writer that it has come to land. I quite agree with him that: 'there are many who would deem it an honour and a glory to rid the earth of such monsters as myself and others are.' As in all ages there have been those who, through ignorance and blind zeal have thought, as did Saul of Tarsus, that by killing those who called on the name of the Lord Jesus, they were thereby doing God service; and the reason of which, the Saviour gives 'because they have not known the Father nor me.' I would now tell the writer a few

things. 1st. That whatever is the consequence I am resolved not to leave Dingle. 2ndly. That I fear not him who can only kill the body, but, after that, has no more that he can do." 3rdly. That my life is in God's hands, and not in mine, and that it cannot be touched without His permission. 4thly. That I would consider it an honour to be called upon to lay down my life in a service of Him, who laid down His life, on the cross, for my redemption. 5thly. That I forgive him, from my heart, the evil that he meditates against me, and trust, that he may find forgiveness at the hand of God, who alone can pardon it, and who has said that "no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him."

"CHARLES GAYER.

"Dingle, Jan. 27, 1845."

We rejoice to say, that, through the liberality of our Protestant brethren throughout the Kingdom, the Rev. Mr. Gayer will be enabled to frustrate the attempts of these wicked men to "wear out" the converts by starvation.

Brother Protestants, we think, we have made out a plain, but strong case, and we ask you, with evidence before your eyes, will you remain apathetic?—is it possible, that Protestant England, Scotland, and Ireland are so insensible to the value of their Christian privileges and liberty—so little jealous for the honour of their God—so careless to perpetuate to their children the blessing received from their fathers—that this grant can be carried through the House of Commons, without a determined and firm remonstrance?—we cannot, fellow Protestants, entertain such a thought—awake then,—arise, in the strength of your God:—Churchmen, Protestant Dissenters:—I urge to you we address ourselves, no time is to be lost—your brethren in the Metropolis, laying aside their minor differences, have set you the example—shortly, you will be called on to determine whether you are consenting parties to the proposed, increased and permanent endowment, of persecuting and idolatrous Rome:—you cannot occupy a neutral ground. Remember our blessed Lord's words, "He that is not with me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad."

Neutrality, in the Lord's cause is, antagonism—how awfully solemn, is the curse pronounced against Meroz. "Curse ye Meroz, and the angel of the Lord; curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof: because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty"—Judges v. 23. This is not a question of political or civil rights—it is a controversy between light and darkness—between truth and error—between pure religion and an idolatrous superstition. Brother Protestants, you are now called on to declare whether you place on an equality "the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass as now used in the Church of Rome," and which your Queen, and every Minister of the Crown, have solemnly professed, testified, and declared in the presence of God to be "superstitious and idolatrous"—whether you will place these, on a level with the pure and undefiled truths of the Holy Scriptures—in a word, whether, as a nation we again become the abettors of idolatry and bring down on ourselves, our children, and our country, the heavy judgments of that God—whose name is "jealous," and who "will not give His glory to another."

ONE LAWYER LESS.—Charles Durand, Esq., a special favourite of the Government, has been struck off the rolls as an attorney, by some misdeemeanour by the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson.

The Promises of the Bible, like the beams of the sun, shine as freely in the windows of the poor man's cottage as the rich man's palace. A mountain of gold heaped as high as heaven, would be no such treasures as the promise of God.

### ACTIONS AGAINST THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

At the Galway Record Court, some short time ago, the case of McDonnell v. White was tried. The action was brought by the administrator of Mrs. Eliza McDonnell, to recover the sum of £500 given by her to the Sisters of Mercy, in the town of Galway.—The circumstances were these:—In March 1849, Miss Harriet McDonnell daughter of Mrs. McDonnell, being desirous of becoming a nun of the order of the sisters of Mercy, her sister Mrs. Ireland, at the request of Mrs. McDonnell, called at the Convent of Mercy to inquire as to the terms of the Convent, and to settle with the nuns. Mrs. White, the Mother abbess, stated that it was absolutely necessary that Miss McDonnell should spend six months a postulant in the convent previous to her reception as a novice, and that after the ceremony of her reception had taken place, she should pass two years as a novice Convent before she could be professed; she added that it could not be done without a dispensation from the Pope; they agreed to take the sum of £500 from Mrs. McDonnell for the daughter, and that it should be left in the hands of her brother-in-law, Mr. Ireland, until after her profession, and that in the meanwhile they would receive the interest for her support. In the month of May, 1846, the Rev. Peter Daly called on Mr. Ireland, and told him that it would be of great service to the nuns that if the family would give the money at once, as they were going to invest some money on very favorable terms. Mrs. McDonnell agreed to give them the money, on their undertaking to return it in case either her daughter should wish to leave the convent before the regular time of her profession, as stated by the nuns, or in case of her death before that time. They agreed to give the strongest guarantee to that effect, and Mrs. White entered into the following arrangement:—"Mrs. Eliza McDonnell—Madam, you have handed the Rev. Peter Daly, on behalf of the Sisters of Mercy, £500 Sterling, the sum agreed to be received for your daughter, Harriet McDonnell, on her being a professed nun in this community—which sum we engage to return you free of interest, should either the nuns or your daughter change their minds before the period of her said profession arrives, or in the event of her decease before them. Amelia White." In the month of August 1847, Miss McDonnell took a malignant fever; after all hopes of recovery were over, the nuns had her professed a nun, they gave no notice to her family of her illness until she was past recovery. They now contended that as she was professed on her dying bed, they had complied with the agreement. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum claimed.

A RADICAL PLURALIST.—Mr. Hincks has managed to seat himself in the chair of the University Endowment Board, to which there is to be attached a salary of £500.—We take it for granted that this plurality is to exist but for a short time, as it will be impossible for Mr. Hincks efficiently to discharge the duties of the two offices which he now holds. It is probable that the last appointment is but a preliminary step to the retirement of Mr. Hincks from the Ministry.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred in a coal-pit near Airdie (Scotland), on Tuesday July 23rd, when nineteen men were in the pit, all of whom perished, but one, who, though severely injured, escaped with life to tell the mournful fate of his companions.

AWFUL DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—I learn from the Natchez Free Trader, that Miss Sarah Fulton, a lovely and interesting young lady, of nineteen years, belonging to Franklin county, came to her death, on Sunday the 4th instant, from the bite of a mad dog about four weeks since. The rabid dog had but a short time before he became mad, been brought to Franklin county, from Natchez.

Miss Fulton, on Sunday morning, felt shooting pains from the place where she had been bitten in the arm, ascending towards her neck and throat, but was well enough to ride some distance to attend a temperance barbecue.—The day being hot, much water was drunk, and while attempting to drink the poor girl felt an unaccountable spasm, or chill, pervade her frame, which prevented her from drinking, as she rode home she grew worse, and told the gentleman who accompanied her, that she should die of canine madness. The paroxysms soon became dreadful; her mouth constantly filling with saliva, and throwing out foam, which had to be wiped away constantly. Her distressed and hoarse breathing could be heard for many hundred yards. Nature sunk under the awful struggle in about twenty-four hours, and death came to her relief on Sunday evening, the day after she was taken ill.

What is most awful, that fills the community far and near with a pervading gloom is, the fact, that Mrs. Fulton, a widow, and the mother of Miss Sarah, was bitten much worse than her daughter, by the same dog; a negro belonging to them, was also bitten, neither of whom, as yet, have felt the symptoms of the disease.

PROBABLE RECOVERY OF A MAN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We are happy in being enabled, on the authority of the *Galv Reporter*, to state that the unfortunate man, Bernhardt, who was recently struck by lightning at New Hope, and deprived of sight and sensation by the same terrific visit, is likely, after exceeding suffering, to be restored to his former health and vigour. That journal states that—"On Wednesday morning last the bandages were taken from his eyes, and a great quantity of matter gathered under the scorched skin and eyelids having been freed by the lancet, and washed away, the sufferer was enabled at once to distinguish a person in the room, and to give his afflicted wife the hope that his sight would be saved. The other parts of his body over which the lightning passed cause him intense torture, from the constant necessity of lancing the flesh to permit the escape of matter. The excellent character and quiet domestic habits of the sufferer, excite the greatest public sympathy in his behalf."

A Mr. Dick who kept a coffee house in Cincinnati, was taken with Cholera on Monday, ran through the various stages of that awful pestilential mystery, and finally all appearance, died. While lying on a cooling board, a barber was sent for to attend him, and during the operation, the dead man opened his eyes, and pushed the barber out of his room, and commenced breathing, and ran out the room, and amid much excitement occasioned by this, as he was taken from death, the coffin was taken to the room in full sight of the public, and continued to occupy it for an hour after this, and finally fell into the sleep of death. Cincinnati Commercial.

A wire rope, of the size of 14,000 feet, and weighing 40 tons, made in one piece, has just been completed at Gateshead. It was made in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

FRANCE.

(From Evangelical Christendom for July.)

LETTER OF PIUS IX. TO THE BISHOPS OF THE NEW EDUCATION LAW.

—France, June, 1850.

You have read, in my former letters, that the Romanist bishops have been much divided respecting the new law of public instruction. Some thought the concessions made by the Government satisfactory; others said that the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Church ought never to compromise, and that its true motto is—All or nothing. In their perplexity, the Prelates have addressed the Pope, praying him to resolve the question.

Before proceeding further, let us notice a previous point. Is it not strange that Frenchmen should ask of a foreign sovereign if they should accept or not accept a law, obey or disobey it? Is it not singular that a measure formally adopted, according to constitutional forms, by the majority of our representative assembly, should need a kind of political sanction, in order to obtain the adhesion of the papist clergy? This proves that the priests are not true citizens—that they have no civil native country, in the proper sense of the word—that they are subject to their holy father more than to the Governments under which they live—and that they would be ready to raise the standard of insurrection as soon as they received the formal order from Rome. This is a grave warning that the political powers and the Protestant people ought not to lose sight of. Beware of trusting the fidelity of priests; or their legal obedience; they belong to the Pope before they belong to you, and their submission to the laws of their native country is never certain, for they know really only one master, the Prince who is seated in the Vatican.

It appears that Pius IX has been much embarrassed as to what answer to give to this communication, at least on the points which have divided the bishops. He desired to satisfy the one party without disatisfying the other. Hence his phraseology is equivocal in a part of his letter, and he rapidly skims over the contested points.—But there is in this answer some phrases which are very explicit, clear, and, I may add, unbecoming.

The Pope says for example, that that the new law wounds the episcopal dignity. And why? Because that, in the superior council of public instruction, two Protestant pastors will be admitted, by the side of four Bishops! What do you think of such an observation, inserted, in the face of Europe, in an official document? Are the Protestant pastors, then, parias, or infected, who would by their approach soil the sanctity and innocence of the papist prelates? Have they not as Frenchmen, as citizens, as ministers of the Gospel, the same rights as the dignitaries of the Roman church? What means this insolent distinction? And in what will the episcopal dignity be disgraced, though the bishops will have near them two of the disciples of Luther and Calvin?

Pius IX., or his secretaries who have drawn up his letter, suppose, apparently, that they are still in the times of Gregory VII., Boniface VIII., Innocent III., or Sixtus V. They know nothing of the equality of Christian communities in the eyes of civil law, and the maxims of the moderns are a sealed book to them. Their never-failing excuse, when our Governments will presently see, the separation of a State Religion.—The Pope has probably thought that the public contempt on our part, justifies the treatment of Protestants in inferior order and respect for the papacy.

He expressly recommends mixed schools, and the famous maxim of the Roman Church, no schism in the school. There has been in mixed schools. The two teachers, under the direction of the children of Romanist priests, and pastors who would give professional in-

struction to the pupils of their own religion.—This union has, doubtless, displeased the very Holy Father, and he has hurled his anathema against mixed schools. Well, we accept the pontifical sentence. Protestant parents did wrong, perhaps, to trust their children to teachers placed under the influence of the Papist curé. They will make greater sacrifices to have purely Reformed schools, and matters will probably be none the worse. But if the Roman pontiff supposes that his device—No schism out of the Church—will attract the conscience of the French, and be accepted by public opinion; if he imagines that the Protestants will be again regarded by the masses as being damned and accursed; if he hopes to establish again a grand line of demarcation between citizens of the same country, and to restore us to the sad condition of the ancient Huguenots, he is completely mistaken. The French will continue to give Protestants the hand of association in civil affairs. The principles of reciprocal tolerance are now too deeply rooted in our habits to disappear at the bidding of a strange priest, and Pius IX., will not make proselytes by his old-fashioned despotism to the great majority of the nation.

Finally the Pope expresses a hope that the law on public instruction will be corrected, amended, improved, &c. We hope so, too, but in another sense. The law passed some months since is too favorable to the clerical party; it grants to the priests and Jesuits that which neither Louis XVIII., Charles X., nor Louis Philippe gave them. It places under their nearly absolute control the colleges of the towns and the village schools. Yes, the law will be changed and corrected in a little time very Holy Father. We await confidently these improvements but be assured the French people will not throw itself into the arms of the papacy and Jesuitism. It will soon discover that between your ideas and its ideas, your tendencies and its tendencies, your doctrines and its doctrines, there is a deep gulf, and then it will return to the principles of the matter, separating more entirely the temporal from the spiritual, the affairs of the state from those of your Church.

DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE ULTRAMONTANE JOURNALS ON THE INQUISITION.

The priests neglect nothing—I willingly render them this justice—to open the eyes of the nation respecting their invariable maxims, and if they were paid to disgust France with the Papacy they would well earn their money.—Would you ever have imagined that the organs of the Ultramontane party would make in the midst of us—at Paris—in 1850, a pompous parody of the Inquisition? It is a fact which deserves to be related with some details.

A journal comparatively moderate, the *Ami de Religion*—recently published some lines in which it timely attacked the Spanish Inquisition. The editor insinuated, with many circumlocutions and precautions, that the church needed not to recur to violent means, and that it is stronger through prayers and charity. This was very modest surety, and the Catholic journal had not made very large concessions to the spirit of the age. But the *Univers Religieux*, the organ of the Jesuits and M. de Montalembert, has sharply censured its poor contemporary.—“What! you dare to blame (I give the substance of this lively philippic) you dare to blame the holy Inquisition which has maintained with so much zeal, faith, purity and morality in the land of Spain. You say that it was little loved in Aragon, and yet the Aragonians decreed popular worship to St. Emila, a Dominican inquisitor! You pretend that the fall of the Inquisition has left more room for the devotedness of the priests; but have you ever found such an idea in the discourses and writings of the most faithful servants of the Roman chair? You assert that the suppression of this tribunal has removed every pretext for the charge of intolerance and secrecy; but by this reasoning you will abandon the best institutions of catholicism in order to shut the mouths of its enemies! You affirm that prayer and charity are the proper strength of the church; but why has the church wanted to be plundered of all her other attributes by revolutionists? Is it that Rome ought to thank revolutions for hav-

ing deprived it of its munitions, its goods, its power in temporal things? Away! you know not the principles of Catholicism, and you betray the church you propose to serve! Study then, better its doctrines before raising your voice!”

Astonished and enlightened by this vehement apostrophe of the Jesuit paper, the unhappy *Ami de Religion* made humble apologies to its adversary. It confessed that it had published an incorrect sentence respecting an institution which the holy chair had always loudly protected. Then the *Univers* replied, in a triumphant tone, that it was satisfied with this explanation.—“It is evident,” it says, “that on the gist of the question the *Ami de Religion* agrees with us.—This is all we desired to know, and our critique had no other object than to furnish it with an opportunity of undeceiving those, who, on reading its article of the day, might have supposed the contrary. The object is attained.”

True, the object is attained, and we are very glad of it. It is then proved that the Jesuits still in the nineteenth century, defend the Inquisition, and that if one of them expresses a different opinion he draws on his head severe censure. Some good people among the laity of Romanism, and even some Protestants, had the candour to presume that Rome and its ministers were ashamed of the crimes committed by the tribunals of the holy office, that they disavowed the horrible punishments inflicted on heretics, and had adopted less cruel maxims. Disabuse yours, eyes, ye simple ones, both Romanists and Protestants! Rome is ever the same; Rome is imutable in its sentiments; Rome has abandoned nothing, disavowed nothing. The inquisition is, in its eyes, a very respectable and divine institution. If Rome no longer burns Protestants and infidels, it is not from conscientious motives but because it has no longer the power. Yield to the Jesuits, restore to the priests the power they had in the middle ages and you will see if the *auto da fe* will not recommence. Be then well warned, candid Protestants. The *Univers Religieux* takes not two courses; it declares periphrases; it declares plainly that Rome will re-establish the Inquisition as soon as it shall have the means; and if you continue to ascribe to the papist clergy more humane or more evangelical sentiments, it will not be the fault of the Jesuit journal.

The same discussion has taken place between Father Lacordaire and one Abbe Morel, of Angers. M. Lacordaire had expressed some doubts respecting the advantages of the Inquisition, and maintained that such power was hurtful rather than useful to the priests. But the Abbe Morel accused him of enunciating erroneous, ill-sounding and heretical opinions, and Father Lacordaire answered nothing. M. Morel, on the contrary, has been applauded by the *Univers* and a considerable part of the clergy. It is, then, an undoubted fact; the memory of the inquisition is reinstated. It remains to be seen whether the French nation is disposed to bend its head under these intolerant and fanatical leaders. This is not very likely; and, by their printed manifestations of savage ferocity, the priests will dig with their own hands the ditch into which they must fall.

ROMANIST PROCESSIONS.

But before their overthrow, their pride takes advantage of the momentary power which the middle classes, through fear of socialism, give them. The processions this year at the *Fete Dieu* have been conducted, with extraordinary eclat; they were real pagan ceremonies under Christian names. You know how eagerly Rome seizes an opportunity of displaying theatrical pomp. The august and calm simplicity of the gospel suits it not. The papist priesthood loves noise, brilliant decorations, baskets of flowers, splendid banners, and all the accompaniments of public parade and show. It tries to move the senses and to speak to the imagination of the people, rather than to awaken their conscience, and it is never better satisfied than when it has shown its talent for the organization of these public mummeries.

Eight or ten days since, you would have seen, in every town and village, in passing through our country, long troops of priests clothed in their most magnificent ornaments. They were preceded or followed by young Levites, who waved the censers; young girls in white robes, with their

hair crowned with flowers; some poor little children dressed up as angels, or costumed in the most ridiculous vestments. Then came the devout, holding the prayer books in their hands and chanting litanies from time to time. All the relics were exposed to the open day for the occasion. Then appeared a lofty statue of the Virgin, in gilded copper; then an old wooden saint with grotesque flags was erected—further on, on a velvet cushion, carried by four demurelles, was a silver heart representative of the heart of Mary, and so forth. In contemplating these coarse scenes, I asked myself if the idolaters in the processions consecrated to Ceres and Bacchus had a worship more sensual than this; and yet the authors of all these sensuous representations pretend that they are the best of all Christians. O folly! O inconceivable abasement of the human mind!

Another question has been raised on the subject of processions. The organic laws of the ten year forbid priests to make public processions in the communes where a Protestant consistorial church exists. This restriction is perfectly just for if the different communions are equal, secularise those of another worship by such exhibitions. Generally, the public way, being the property of all the citizens, is not made for religious ceremonies. Each religion ought to celebrate its rights in its own temples. Thus, only, the liberty and rights of all were respected.

But you know that the priests are not stopped by this barrier; they long since transgressed, in all the provincial cities, the organic laws. They have been, however, more reserved, more scrupulous at Paris. They were afraid, probably, of exciting tumult among the popular classes. This year they have advanced a step. The papist procession has taken place in the public road at Bastignolles, one of the faubourgs of Paris. Next year, according to all appearance, the Roman clergy will march through the centre even of the capital, with their pagan processions. The law will be then violated before the eyes of the Government, and with the connivance of the highest public functionaries. We must then prepare for everything. A favorable wind fills the sails of the papal boat, and the priests sail over the full sea, raising their cries of triumph. They have never had the wisdom to be moderate and modest in prosperity. We are even advancing towards the

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE RELIGION.**

The new political constitution declares, it is true, the perfect equality of all the religious communions,—but what is the constitution? A piece of paper, which is torn to pieces by the civil authority and the spiritual power. The ministers of Rome are now present at all political ceremonies. When the president of the republic arrives at any place he immediately calls for the bishops or priests as his obligatory cortege, and addresses to them the most flattering compliments. It seems, in truth, that the safety of France depends on the good will of the sacerdotal hierarchy and that our country would perish if the Jesuits were not kindly to lend us their hand.

Recently a bishop, M. de Dreux Breze, made his entrance into the chief place of his diocese. Well! the municipal magistrates, the army, the national guard, all the functionaries went before the prelate; some cannons were fired off, as through in honor of a prince or king. It was in a word, the proclamation of a new state of religion and the bishop resembled a lord who came to take possession of his domains. A fête yet more splendid is prepared at Bourges for the day when Cardinal Dupont shall return from Rome. The journals announce that the General, the prefect, and the mayor will go to salute, at the gates of the city, the dignitary of the pontifical church, and to conduct him in triumph to the palace.

The bishops themselves boast of a preponderant influence in the affairs of the State. They say, and it is the truth, that the Republican Government does more in their favor than Charles X., did. They rule not only in the choice of the teachers and college professors, but even in the nomination of magistrates and the other employers of the State. Thus, all the functionaries, high and low, great and small, hasten to pay their court to the prelates; they ask their advice, seek their approbation, respond to their least desires, and decide nothing without being assured of obtaining the concurrence of the clergy.

But—all is well, that ends well, says one of your proverbs, and this popular saying may be applied to the situation of the clerical party in France. After the fine weather comes the storm. There are no sincere and solid convictions amongst those who so warmly support the cause of papacy. It is an affair of policy or calculation, not of conscience and faith. The employers of Government have received orders which they obey; they are complaisant to the clergy because they fear hostility, and that is all. Suppose the heads of power should be changed by a new constitution (and these sort of revolutions are common in France), immediately Romanism will be given up to its own resources, and the reaction will be so much the more violent against the priests, as they shall have been more exacting in their fortune.

The Legislative Assembly has not been occupied during the last months with subjects which touch on religion. A member has proposed simply to make a law relative to

**THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.**

The journals state that the commission appointed to examine this proposition is favorable to it. According to the project of the honorable representative, all the works under the direction of the Government shall be suspended during the Sabbath. The heads of manufactures, factories, and other workshops, shall also be obliged to give a day of rest to the workmen, and the warehouses shall be open only under certain conditions.

The idea is excellent, doubtless—I am persuaded that one of the principal causes of the national demoralization must be traced to the habit of profaning the Sabbath. The physical, as well as moral and religious well-being of the population demands, in this respect, a complete change.—If we could have a true Sabbath according to the commandments of Scripture—a Sabbath employed in the exercises of piety and love,—a Sabbath occupied in meditation of the word of God—in prayer, and in schools where the Gospel is taught to the children of the poor—a Sabbath, in short, such as exists for a considerable portion of the population in England, Scotland and the United States,—it is certain that our country would soon draw from it the most beneficial and salutary influences. It would be no exaggeration to say that, at the end of a sufficient interval, the opinions and customs of the country would be transformed.

X. X. X.

**TO HIS EXCELLENCY.**

No. 3.

To Lord Elgin, Governor General of British North America.

My Lord,—Having in my last left you at Monklands, in distance vile, I again resume the task of trying to drag you from your den, and of painting you to the country in your true colours. I do not feel myself at liberty, because you have insulted a great majority of the best men in the community, by your dastardly private labels and high coloured despatches, to make your personal character, your probity, your honour, your domestic habits and relations the subjects of the same sort of discussion, that awaits all of your elevated rank, when once levelled with the other children of Adam in the doom of nature. I have to treat you as the Governor of a British people, not as a private Lord. Indeed I have reason to believe, that in all your private relations you are amiable and exemplary, which makes it the more difficult to account for your political aberrations and fiendish policy. That this policy was original is a vulgar error; it is as old as the oldest accounts we have of human misgovernment. It is true you belong to an ancient Scotch family, whose noble name is associated with the proudest epoch and most glorious achievements recorded in your country's history. What Scotchman in whose bosom burns one ardent glow of patriotism—one spark of national pride, but must feel the dignity of his country elevated, and his birthright ennobled by recounting the heroic deeds of Wallace and Bruce? What man of any country whose heart beats high for freedom and whose pulse throbs war for liberty, but must kindle with ardour and melt with sympathy at the impassioned heart-stirring strains of Scotia's Child of

Song, when with a burst of martial ardour, such as man never before felt or sung, he poured forth the national anthem of,

“Scots wha hae wi Wallace bled,”

Did these words ever animate your bosom when you were cringing to Fencible Rebels who sought to trample your noble countrymen in the dust? When you became the recluse of Monklands, you had in Montreal a glorious band—the worthy descendants of Scotchmen who were not afraid to show the “mettle of their pasture”—some of the bravest hearts in the province—men who, in their souls felt for the degradation to which you had brought yourself. Could these men tolerate your conduct? They expelled you from their Society. Ah! “this was the unluckiest cut of all,” and you felt it actually at your heart's core; but you had gone too far and had not moral courage to recede. Now, do you think, my Lord, that this Scotch society would have acted as they did without some cause?—Scotland is deserted by a countryman of mine, to be “a country of less crime because of more civilization than any on the face of the globe”—a country winging her eagle flight against the blaze of every science with an eye that never winks and a wing that never tires—her sons are cold and philosophical, adventurous and persevering; their actions springing, not from the impulse of passion, but from the force of reason. A great and respectable body of men of such a stamp saw that you had turned renegade from the principles of national honor—had disgraced your ancient name and endeavoured to hand them over the slaves and bondage of an anti-British faction, whom their gallant ancestors had conquered at Quebec under the noble Wolf. I ask again, was there or was there not a cause for such men expelling and disgracing you by a resolution which stands on their books, the monument of Elgin's shame? Let any of your expurgators answer the question. Even out of their number a Comwell was found to dismiss you and your precious crew, who must soon give place to honest men. After this act, the peace of the Province was saved, not by you, but by the energy, patriotism and courage of these same men, and by other good and loyal men of Montreal, among whom the Hon. George Moffat bore a conspicuous part.

The ship of state unseaworthy craft which was now in danger of going down from its own rottenness, was launched on a foaming ocean amidst a storm in which a whole armada of gallant ships might have foundered from the unskillfulness and desertion of the pilot, had not these true British hearts come to your aid. You were hurled from power into hopeless ruin, and at length had time to take a retrospective view of your deeds; but you were so irrecoverably lost that the discipline of adversity only drove you further into wickedness. Despotism and revenge bringing in, unblest union, engendered, in your grovelling mind, the mighty project to dismiss from office every man who had ever dared to dissent from your policy—no matter should he be the best man in the community. Your long incarceration had embittered your mind, and, false alike to the cause of order and of justice, on these men you must wreak your vengeance.

To attempt an enumeration of the men who were condemned and dismissed unheard would be to fill sundry Gazettes for which the people would have to pay as before, and Earl Grey might not read them with as much gusto as he did your impartial public and private despatches, which you hatched in secret to blacken the character of those opposed to you.

I had supposed that governors would sometimes consider it their duty to administer justice with an even balance. It is true justice is represented blind, but there is no act of Parliament against her keeping single eyes to feel whether the hands are those of Esau or of Jacob!!! Even a leather governor would not try St. Paul till his accusers were face to face. But you finding this a roundabout and inconvenient rule, dropped the tardy custom and refused to give the most upright and unimpeachable man the name of his accusers.—It is enough, if an accusation is made. The guilt of the accused is clear, and it would lessen the omnipotence of our governor, in the eyes of Frenchmen, if we were not to exercise the Royal prerogative of dismissal.

Take one example, and it is only a drop in the bucket, compared with the other instances of your fairness in distributing impartial justice. Mr. Nixon the late mayor of London, is complained of by some secret slanderers. He denies the charge and appeals to you for the names of his accusers. This is denied, and he is dismissed "accordingly" In every other case similar justice is done. Your ministry had by your consent, established, through the length and breadth of the land, a system of espionage disgraceful to any government.

A host of servile tools were employed as spies and informers, to give notice of any man who had the presumption to think for himself (especially if he thought aloud, as I do,) or dissent from the tyrannic junta who held you in their leading strings. His name is forwarded. There is no enquiry.—A dismissal follows. Even the clerks and subordinates, in all the great public offices, were enjoined to secrecy, with threats of the royal displeasure at the last disclosure.

Now, what means secrecy, when enquiry is to be made into the conduct of public servants?—What is there to screen in any act of public duty?—Buses only flourish in the dark? "He that loatheth truth, cometh to the light, that his deeds may be manifest." Is it the business of men who prey upon the public to serve it, or to treat as enemies their fellow subjects?

Let diplomacy have its secrets, for diplomacy is but a refined name of modern warfare, but let there be no diplomacy between servant and employer. If public servants are to be responsible, responsibility cannot be obtained without publicity. Secrecy is but another name for fear; and Mystery was the name of the beast in the Revelation, by which was typified all the civil and ecclesiastical corruptions of the earth. But unfortunately for your fame, your intriguing ministry have carried on the government by such disgraceful stratagems, as if practised in private life would be punished by the horse-pond or the treadmill.

It now rests with the people of this vassalage—whether they will be men worthy of the British name or idolaters of French despotism. The next general election will, my Lord, tell the tale. It will be the next great vibration of the pendulum, alluded to in my first letter, which will indicate the downfall and ring the political death knell of you and your ministry.

Excuse my present brevity: in my next I shall go into this detail and I know you do not like details mixed up with or appended to a friendly epistle.

Your obedient servant,  
JOHN STEWART.

Eden Lodge.

**HARD TIMES.**

"Can't you pay me a little money on your note to day?" said a hard working mechanic of our acquaintance, the other day, to a man who was driving a fine horse before a dashing carriage. "Can't you pay me a little money? I am in great want of some to buy provisions for my family."

"I really cannot," was the laconic reply. "The times are so hard, I cannot."—The whip cracked and he dashed on.

Ah! said I to myself, are these times so hard? is money so scarce, that the industrious working man cannot be compensated for his labour? I will observe the sayings and doings of men for one day, and see.

"Oh! the hard times!" said the man in the carriage as his servant helped him to alight. I followed him to the billiard table, and saw him lose ten games and twice as many shillings, which were paid as free as water. There is no hard times to this man, when the music of the billiard balls falls sweetly on his ear; nor would he hesitate to stake fifty times the mechanic's note on a game of brag, these hard times.

"Oh! these hard times!" said the man in broadcloth to his washer-woman, as he turned away from her bill for the last month's washing. "I have no money now;" and he started down the street. And I saw him pay ten dollars for a gold-headed rattan, and

twenty for a new fashioned cap. He never thinks of hard times when he wants to deck out his own dandy person.

"Oh! these hard times!" said the father as he turned away the schoolmaster who had presented his bill for the quarter's tuition of his son. "Three dollars! in these hard times, for school teaching!—I cannot pay you but one." Soon after, he paid the dancing master ten dollars for teaching the same child the genteel accomplishment of dancing, and said nothing about hard times.

"Oh! these hard times!" said a robust red-faced man, as he turned off his tumbler of brandy and sugar, and paid the bar-keeper his shilling; "I can see no prospect of better. Hard times these, for a poor man to make money. I cannot get money enough to buy even the comforts of life let alone the dainties. Why landlerd, as you live, I have had no butter in my family for a month, and can get no money to buy any. Good brandy that!" and he filled another tumbler.—Thus goes this strong able bodied man's time and money these hard times.

"Oh! these hard times!" said a merchant to a poor woman who asked him to throw off a shilling from the price of a piece of calico, which he was selling at one hundred per cent advance. "We cannot take a cent less these hard times." At the ten pin alley I saw him pay fifty times as much as he refused this poor woman.

"Oh! these hard times!" said a young man who had been married a year. "I do not know how I shall live this winter—I can get no money to buy my winter stores."—And I followed him home, where I found a man woman and boy hired to wait upon him and his wife, in these hard times!

"Oh! oh! these hard times!"—and I thought, if these men would be industrious and economical, and content to live within their means, these hard times would soon become easy,—and so I concluded the hard times might be attributed to these lazy, spending men. And while the hard times continue, the industrious must support the idle.

POOR RICHARD, JR.

**CONJUGAL INFIDELITY—CRUEL RASCALITY.**

A man named Enos Hobbs, of Belleville, Canada, about two years ago, forsook his wife and three children, and came to live in Syracuse, with another woman. For the past year he has been writing to his wife from time to time, sentimental letters, filled with assurances of affection for her, and earnest entreaties to her to come with their children, and again live with them in peace. After the receipt of several such letters, she came to this city to see for herself if his circumstances and conduct were such that she should return to him. Hobbs received her with great kindness, showed her a house that he was building for his family, and reiterated his persuasions that she would again become his companion. She yielded, went immediately back to Canada, and soon returned with two of their children the one named William Henry, about 7 years old, and the other, John James, 5 years old. Mrs. Hobbs found her husband in his new house but with him was the wretched woman Alice Simmons, for whose sake he had thus violated his marriage vows, and abandoned his family. He promised however, that he would send Alice Simmons away, forever, as soon as he could raise sufficient money to pay her expenses. In this state of distressing suspense Mrs. Hobbs was kept until the morning of the 10 of July when Alice Simmons left avowedly for Canada. A few hours after her departure, Mr. Hobbs came to his wife and persuaded her to dress up the little boys, that he might take them to see a show of animals then in the city. To gratify her husband and children, she complied, and since then has seen neither of them. There is reason to believe that Hobbs took his boys, and in company with Alice Simmons, started for Wisconsin or Illinois. They were heard of together

and followed as far as Buffalo. To make her condition more miserable, and to aggravate his own wickedness, it was found that Hobbs had sold the house in which he left his wife, and had taken the money off with him. The agony of Mrs. Hobbs when she learned that she had been so betrayed and robbed of her children, cannot be described. Her sufferings are still terribly severe—greater than can be endured, unless some hope of the recovery of her children shall soon be awakened in her desolated bosom. She is thrown helpless upon the charity of the city—sick and well nigh distracted. She can make no exertions for herself but only weeps for her children, and refuses to be comforted because they are not. If any person, to whom this account may come, shall know Enos Hobbs, and will give information of his retreat to Mr. D. S. Geer the poor-master of Syracuse, the children of Mrs. Hobbs shall be sent for without delay. Enos Hobbs is about thirty-four years of age, is short built, and has dark hair.—He is a shoe-maker. Alice Simmons is a small size, rather delicately formed female, thirty years of age; has a fair complexion and black hair.—The little boys are full faced, bright, pleasing children.—*Albany Knickerbocker August 10.*

**MORE ROBBERIES.**

On Monday night the house of James Stanton, Esq., John Street, was entered by the front door and robbed of a quantity of plate consisting of small silver spoons of an old-fashioned make, marked W. C. S., some of a more modern description marked W. S., with a quantity of plate of various kinds, in all valued at about £30.

On the same night, the house of John Cromore Esq., John Street, was entered by the front door and property to a large amount taken away.—From a table in the bed-room where Mr. and Mrs. Cromore and an infant child were sleeping, a gold watch and the pocket-money which Mr. C's pantaloons contained, were taken. They also succeeded in carrying off a quantity of plate.

On the same night, the house of Mr. Thos. Mara, was entered, and his watch taken from the head of his bed; but as Mr. Mara fortunately did not sport a gold watch, it was suspended by a chain round the handle of the street door, as being unworthy of a place beside the door. Mr. Cromore or Col. Antrabus. No particular was removed from the house of Mr. Mara.

On Tuesday night the house of Dr. McCaul, on Front Street, was entered, also, by the front door, which had been locked from the inside before the family retired to rest. Two other doors were unlocked, by which they reached the drawing-room: and succeeding in breaking open the side-board they abstracted therefrom a quantity of plate worth £100. The following is a list of the articles stolen. Eight large silver forks, 9 small do., 21 large spoons, 24 dessert spoons, 24 tea spoon, 1 soup ladle, 2 sat. spoon, 2 cake baskets, 1 egg stand, 1 cinct stand and 18 dessert knives and forks. Dr. McCaul had taken the greatest precaution that night before retiring to rest to see that the house was properly secured, and had boasted during the day, that had the depredators come to his house instead of that of Col. Antrabus, they would have found a different person to deal with. He slept so lightly that there was no danger of a thief coming in without being detected. It would seem that the depredators had some instrument by which they turned the key left in the lock in the front door, as the point of the key has marks on it as if small holes had been drilled in it in order to apply the instrument. They seem to have been very well acquainted with the minutiae of their profession, for the base of the egg-stand, which was plated, was twisted off and left lying on the floor, while the top part, being silver, was carried off. The mustard pot in the cinct stand was broken and the silver ring and top taken away.—*Globe.*

**APPREHENSION OF SILVER MELTERS.**

Considerable excitement has been kept up in the city for a few days, past in consequence of the daring burglaries which have been effected night after night in spite of all the precautions taken by the families robbed. The police have been all attention: but until yesterday forenoon, no di-

rect clue was obtained to the guilty parties.—From information received from Mr. William H. Edmonds, Hairdresser, Church Street, Mr. Superintendent Allen and his officers went to the shop of Mr. Saxon, watchmaker, Church Street, and in the cellar under the shop found Mr. Saxon busily engaged in melting silver and forming it into ingots. A young man who gave his name as Talbot stood beside Saxon, and in reply to the question of Mr. Allen said that he had purchased the silver from a man in the streets and had come there to get it melted. Saxon assured Mr. Allen that the metal in the crucible and the ingots which they had just run off, was all the silver that was in the premises, and that it was merely cuttings; but the officers commenced a thorough search, and they discovered two separate parcels of cut up silver spoons lying among some firewood. It is admitted generally that there is a certain fatality—some malignant star—always attendant upon people who reside from the beaten track, and so it was here. These parcels contained twenty-three shanks of one kind of silver spoons, twenty-four of another kind, and five of another kind, all bearing the crest of the Jones family, and consequently closely resembling, if not really the very identical spoons stolen from Dr. McCaul but a few hours previous. Had that end of the spoon been melted first, they could not have been so easily identified. Mr. Allen immediately caused Talbot, Saxon and his apprentice to be arrested and taken to the office. In a short time afterwards another man, who gave his name as George Lay, was arrested at the North American Hotel. This person is strongly suspected as being the leader in all the robberies that have taken place in the City. In his bedroom was found a small tin lamp, about 14 inches in diameter, with a bottle of very pure salad oil for feeding it, several pieces of spermaceti tandles, and an abundance of lucifer matches. In Talbot's possession was found an elegantly decorated bowie knife, the gilding of which was dimmed by stains of blood, indicating that it had recently been in operation. No letters or papers have been found to give the slightest clue to any connection in any under-hand process, so that it is only a very probable conjecture that the police have struck the mark. Shortly after the apprehension of Lay, other three persons were lodged in jail, on suspicion of intimate connection with the affair, and what would seem to confirm the suspicion is, that in the pocket of one of them was found a key which Mr. Mara identifies as the key of his cash box, which was stolen from his house on Monday night. One thing is certain, that it fits the lock as exactly as if it had been made for it. An examination will take place to-day, when full particulars will be elicited.—*Ibid*

**FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ROBBERIES.**—The success which attended the exertions of the Police yesterday, only stirred in them a greater desire to secure as far as possible every particle of tangible evidence connected with the parties in custody. Mr. Allen, and some of his force, went to the house in March Street in which Talbot lodged, and after a search of several hours succeeded in discovering in a chimney in the cellar two pairs of very neatly finished tubular-jointed pinchers, grooved inside, for turning keys. By the use of these pinchers, a door locked, and a key left in it, can be as easily opened from the other side as if you had the use of the key. The pinchers are so formed as to catch a key, however far back it may be in the lock. A great quantity of silver plate was also got in the cellar, cut up, and a large pair of scissors which had evidently been used in cutting up the plate. Two bunches of keys were found, and a bottle of Aquafortis. Mr. Allen and his Officers finished their search about midnight, and by their unceasing exertions from the moment in which the clue was given, up till 12 o'clock last night, they have earned a claim on the esteem and gratitude of the citizens of Toronto, which we doubt not will be fully appreciated.—*Ibid*

At the late sale of the King of Holland's pictures, two portraits, by Vandike, were purchased by the Marquis of Hertford for five thousand three hundred pounds.

Wombwell's rhinoceros died at Paisley, after a week's illness. It cost £1,000, but the carcass will be purchased for the Edinburgh Museum.

## FALL ASSIZES OF 1850.

The following are the arrangements for the Fall Assizes of the present year, with the names of the Judges appointed to preside at each:—

## WESTERN CIRCUIT.

## CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.

Goderich Tuesday, 7th October.  
Sandwich Wednesday, 9th "  
London Thursday, 17th "

## OXFORD CIRCUIT.

## MR. JUSTICE DRAKER.

Guelph Tuesday, 21st Sept'r.  
Woodstock Monday, 30th "  
Simcoe Tuesday, 8th October.  
Hamilton Monday, 21st "

## HOME CIRCUIT.

## MR. JUSTICE McLEAN.

Barrie Tuesday, 24th Sept'r  
Niagara Tuesday, 1st October.  
Cobourg Tuesday, 15th "  
Peterboro' Monday, 28th "

## MIDLAND DISTRICT.

## MR. JUSTICE SULLIVAN.

Pictou Wednesday, 25th Sept'r.  
Belleville Monday, 30th "  
Brockville Thursday, 10th Oct'r.  
Kingston Friday, 18th "

## EASTERN DISTRICT.

## CHIEF JUSTICE MACAULAY.

Perth Wednesday, 25th Sept'r.  
Bytown Wednesday, 2nd Oct'r.  
L'Orignal Monday, 14th "  
Coriwall Monday, 21st "

## TORONTO.

## MR. JUSTICE BURNS.

Toronto Monday, 4th Nov'r.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Hogarth, the father-in-law of Dickens, and a well-known musical critic, attached to the Metropolitan Press, has been unanimously chosen as the Secretary of the London Philharmonic Society, in place of Mr. Budd, who died lately.

The annual wicket match between the married and single women of Long Sutton, Han't., took place recently, in the presence of upwards of six hundred spectators. After a spirited contest, the spinners won by four wickets. A single wicket match took place afterwards between one of the "players," Hannah Baker, and a gallant sporting captain, which the former won by one run.

The president of the Royal Academy, Sir Martin Archer Shee, F. R. S., died on the 19th ult., at Brighton, after a long and severe illness, at the age of 80 years.

Cootes, the Dublin pedestrian, successfully completed, on the 19th inst., an extraordinary match against time which he had undertaken, namely, to walk a thousand half miles in a thousand and half miles in a thousand half hours.

Madame Damessin, a tight-rope dancer, who on Sunday, in order to attract visitors to the fete of Chatou, near St. Germain, it was announced, would go across the Seine on a rope drawn from one bank to the other. She had crossed safely but on returning lost her balance, and fell into the water. Boats immediately put off to her assistance, and after a short time she was rescued from her dangerous position.

The sub-perfect of Santena, in Corsica, has been condemned to hard labor for having formed part of a band of robbers and assassins.

A letter from Valenciennes, of the 20th, states that the damage caused by the inundations in that neighbourhood is immense. The entire country has the appearance of a lake. Several of the inhabitants have been drowned, together with a vast quantity of cattle.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The Canada brings the latest European news. The Queen is still in the Highlands. Lord Clarendon had gone on a tour to the North. The attempt of John O'Connell to revive repeal has been a complete abortion. Marshall Haynau the "Austrian Butcher," was mobbed and very severely handled in the streets of London. The attack commenced at the Brewery of Barclay and Perkins. The French President was still on his tour through France, well received in some places, and very coolly in others, just as the memory of his Uncle or the Republic chanced to be in the ascendant. Nothing important relative to the position of the armies of Denmark and the Duchies. A grand diplomatic congress to be held at Vienna, at the instance of the Russian Cabinet, the object of which is to decide the pending questions of European policy. Colonel King, of the 14th Light Infantry, committed suicide, in consequence of Sir Charles Napier, the Commander-in-Chief of India, having pardoned a man of the Colonel's Regiment, who had accused him of cowardice. The Commander-in-Chief, it appears considered the punishment, seven years transportation, too severe, and not having the power to commute the sentence of the Court Martial, he pardoned the man which act so affected the Colonel, that he destroyed himself, the The tragical affair has created an intense sensation and it is said that Sir Charles will shortly return to England.

## COMMERCE.

Breadstuffs firm. Weather during the past week has dispelled all fears about the harvest which has been nearly all secured in very good order. All speculation has ceased, but there continues a steady demand for Wheat and Flour, at full prices. Indian Corn is dull, at a reduction of 6d per quarter.

Provisions.—Beef very dull. Pork—except a speculative purchase of 400 barrels at a low figure; the sales have been unusually light. Bacon—the arrival of a large parcel by the Pacific has weakened the Market, but unaltered. Sales continue below the average extent. Shoulders sell steady, at full rates. Hams nearly unsaleable.

Lard.—Three hundred and fifty tons sold at prices slightly in favor of the seller.—Cheese—more inquiry. Tallow—active demand, at 6d advance.

Sugar.—Holders insisting upon high rates, business has been checked. The sales made have been at very full prices. Coffee—increased demand, and prices at Liverpool two or three shillings higher. At London on Friday, the Market was dull, and prices receded about one shilling from the top price of Thursday. Tea.—At Liverpool, there has been a more limited demand from the trade, and all kinds of black are a shade lower. At London on Friday, there was a large business done, and ordinary Congoo could be obtained at less than 11½d; Green steady, and Common at full prices.

Metasses.—A brisk demand at full prices. Oils.—Olive less active, but holders firm. Linseed firm at 33s. 6d, with little offering.—Rape firm at 37s. 6d. Cod—small sales £33 10s per ton. Wool—good demand at full prices. Puffs sales at London considered 1s per lb and former rates.

Moving Market.—The Money Market continues a Bullion in the Bank has increased to £500,000. Consols have closed each day of the week at 95½ for money and account. The London Morning Chronicle, of Tuesday, 2nd, has there has been nothing done in the American State Stocks this week, and prices are quite nominal. The quotations for U. S. Stocks are unaltered.



**THE LILY.**

BYTOWN, (C. W.) SEPTEMBER 15, 1850.

**THE PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.**

We rejoice to be able to state, that this desirable undertaking is now in a fair way of being accomplished. A site has been obtained near the Rideau River, than which, there is none more eligible in this vicinity; the foundation has been dug, and a large quantity of stones have been drawn already, by some of the friends from the country; and there is, at present, every indication that the work will go on with spirit.

According to notice already given, the corner stone of the building will be laid with Masonic honors, on THURSDAY the 19th instant, the Procession for which purpose, will move from the old Market Square, in the Upper Town, about one o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday next, when, we have no doubt, that the friends of the undertaking, will testify the interest they take in it by their attendance on the occasion. To those who have already taken an active part in furthering the business; and whose praiseworthy efforts appear about being crowned with success, the thanks of the Protestant public are justly due. We feel certain that their exertions have been appreciated; and the gratifying consciousness of having endeavored to do something for the cause of humanity—something for the support and protection of truth, will be to them a consoling reflection.

Now, that the Building Committee has been enabled to make a fair start, it will be requisite, in order that they may be able to proceed with energy and success, that those who have already subscribed, should pay their subscriptions with as little delay as possible. Many have already done so; and we trust that the good example will not only be imitated by the original subscribers; but that many more who have not yet contributed, will lose no time in doing so. It is the duty of every conscientious Protestant to lend his aid and his influence to this much required and desirable work; and we trust that all our friends will be zealous and active in the fulfilment of that duty.

It cannot be denied that the Protestant Hospital is a thing much to be desired in Bytown; and it is to be hoped for the exertions which will now be made, that the secure establishment of such an asylum, will be commensurate to the necessity for an establishment of the kind. It

is not simply for the evils of the present that we require a remedy; for it is gratifying to think that there are few Protestants who require gratuitous aid in this County. But, as has happened heretofore, the time may unfortunately arrive again, when sickness will prevail; and it becomes necessary to be prepared to meet it, so far as human efforts can avail to arrest its progress, or allay its virulence.

We need not cite arguments to prove the fact, that when afflicted Protestants are unfortunately obliged to seek refuge in establishments under the control of the Romish Church, their religious principles are tampered with and the perversion of their faith aimed at by Popish Priests and subservient Nuns. This fact has been clearly established by the experience of all ages and places where Popery has existed; and every one in Bytown knows how Protestants have heretofore been treated by the authorities of the Romish Church when in their power in their Hospital; where debilitated by disease, they were neither able to avoid the importunities, nor resist the tyranny of those who pretend to be influenced by the holy principle of Charity.

Roman Catholic Priests, although they know well the palpable falsity of their system, will not permit their slaves to go in the way of being taught better, or to read such books as would expose the false teaching they have been subjected to, lest their influence and their money-making craft should be in danger. They know they are teaching lies and propagating the most glaring errors, yet they keep their followers in darkness and degradation, mental, moral and physical, in order that they may maintain their mercenary reign of despotism and avarice. If these men, through motives of the worst kind, are thus guarded and careful in perpetuating errors of their creed—does it not become Protestants to guard and protect well that glorious principle of eternal truth, which, though often assailed and insulted, has never yet suffered contamination. There is little danger of a true Protestant, in sound health of mind and body, being seduced from the path of religious rectitude, by the glittering and showy delusions of Popery. It is only the body weakened by disease, and the mind corrupted and vitiated by false teaching which fall an easy prey to idolatry and error. Therefore Protestants should use their utmost efforts to protect their own from the dangerous and perverting influences of Popery. One efficient mode of doing this

will be accomplished here by establishing a Protestant Hospital, which we are happy, at length, to say, is about being accomplished.

Among the Passengers in the ATLANTIC Steamship, which lately arrived at New York, was the distinguished and universally admired songstress Jenny Lind who, it is understood, has been engaged to sing for the New Yorkers, at the rate of something like one thousand dollars a night.

Never since the visit of Lafayette, have the American people given such a hearty reception to any individual as was given by the people of New York, to the "Swedish Nightingale," on her arrival, upwards of 30,000 persons thronged the wharfs to greet her, all eager to get a view of the resistless Siren whose melodious voice has charmed and enchained the senses of hundreds of thousands. On the way to her Hotel, the streets were crowded; and after her arrival, the most enthusiastic cheering was kept up till a late hour, which the fair Cantatrice acknowledged repeatedly by clapping her hands and waving her handkerchief. The members of the New York Harmonic Society serenaded her until 3 o'clock in the morning.

The tickets for the first of Jenny Lind's Concerts, were sold by auction; the first sold brought the large sum of \$220, from which sum the seats in the different parts of the Theatre, varied in price downwards to \$8.

Among the few visitors which Mademoiselle Lind received on the day after her arrival, we observe the name of Sol. Genl. John Sandfield McDonald.

We acknowledge the receipt of the LITERARY GARLAND for September. Its pages are, as usual, filled with reading matter of a highly interesting character. "The Chieftain's Daughter," and "Eva Huntingdon," two stories of a very interesting nature are continued, without any loss of effect, in the number before us, which contains, also, many other pieces in prose and poetry, well worthy of attention.

We have received a communication requesting the publication of the names of certain members of a Lodge stated to have been expelled for non-compliance with some of the Rules and Regulations. In our opinion, the proper place for such names to be reported, is, in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge. At present, we do not feel at liberty to publish them

**INFAMOUS.**

It was but the other day we heard of a most rascally transaction which we regret not hearing of sooner; and, if possible we shall endeavor to learn more concerning it before long.

It appears that a fellow living at Aylmer, was sent up into the Township of Onslow, with some kind of a document, signed by two or more of the Aylmer Magistrates, calling upon the Roman Catholics there to turn out on the 12th of July to preserve the Peace, and to protect Aylmer from the Orangemen of Clarendon, who, as the miscreant in question said, were coming down to burn Aylmer and commit other depredations. In consequence of these false reports, got up solely by the Popish party, about 70 of the most ruffianly looking papists appeared at the Onslow wharf when the Steamer Emerald arrived, to stay the progress of the "bloody Orangemen" who were conjured up in their excited fancies by the falsehoods they had heard. Each of these rascals, we have been informed, was armed with an old gun of some kind. Comment is unnecessary. All we have to say is, that it was well for them the Orangemen were only imaginary.

In connexion with the above, we may simply state that the ostensible groundwork of the villainous calumny against the character of the Clarendon Orangemen, was the fears of the parties in Aylmer, through whose instigation the Protestant drum was destroyed, in that village some time since. After the utter falsity of the report above mentioned, and every other report against the character of Orangeism, we can, with a good grace, caution the public against placing any reliance upon the ruffian rumors arising, in every case, out of the characteristic fears and suspicions of Papists. When did Orangemen turn out to burn villages, or pull down Mass. houses, or murder Papists? Never! Such falsehoods as charge them with any intentions of the kind have their origin only in the breasts of the most malevolent bigots.

**SPLENDID GIFTS.**

The Mayor and Corporation of Buffalo, have presented six rich silver Snuff-boxes, inlaid with Gold, to the Mayor of Toronto, and the other members of the Committee, who received and provided for the entertainment of the Citizens of Buffalo, on their late visit to Toronto. Such tokens of international friendship and civility are highly gratifying, especially to the parties who have received the boxes.

**THE BYTOWN CORPORATION,**

With its customary stupidity commenced, a few days ago, to lay down a new platform, in Sussex Street, according to some *wisely* planned grade which threatened to elevate the side walk to the level of the second stories of some of the houses. However, the people of Sussex Street, determined not to submit to the mad freaks of the civic majority, assembled, and indignantly remonstrated against the foolish proceeding, and the Council was forthwith obliged to submit, and lower the platform in such a manner as to suit the wants and convenience of those most interested. Such mistakes, occur in consequence of having the most unfit individuals elected for Councillors. The men capable of making Michael Fitzgerald Chief Constable, are fit to do any act, however foolish, wicked or absurd.

**THE DEPUTY GRAND LODGE.**

We direct the attention of the Brethren within the limits of the East Riding to the Advertisement of the Deputy Grand Master, calling the first meeting of the Grand Lodge for said Riding, which it will be seen, is to take place on the first day of November next. As our readers are aware, the Province was divided into four Ridings, at the last sitting of the Grand Lodge, in order to give increased facility to the working of the Institution; and we have no doubt that the Brethren generally will see the importance of being properly represented at the approaching meeting. For the information of our friends we publish the subjoined list of the Lodges in operation within the limits of the East Riding.

**COUNTY OF OTTAWA.**

No.	Township.
21	Clarendon,
196	Chelsea,
144	Wakefield,
217	Aylmer,
232	Clarendon,
322	Do.
416	Lake Settlement.

**COUNTY OF LANARK.**

7	Drummond,
31	Montague,
48	Beckwith,
92	Ramsay,
115	Perth,
190	Smith Falls,
194	Ramsay,
206	North Burgess,
331	Beckwith.

**COUNTY OF RENFREW.**

12	Renfrew,
299	Lake Dora,

314	Horton,
340	Westmeath,
300	Bromley,
15	Castleford.
COUNTY OF RUSSELL.	
395	Cumberland.
COUNTY OF STORMONT.	
25	Cornwall,
417	Do.
COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.	
39	Gore of Chatham,
147	Masham,
214	West Hawkesbury
COUNTY OF DUNDAS.	
139	Maulda,
239	Mountain,
333	Do.
COUNTY OF CARLETON.	
30	Packenham,
47	Bytown,
53	North Gower,
54	Goulburn,
55	Huntly,
56	Marlborough,
57	Huntly,
59	Marlborough,
69	Goulburn,
85	Nepean,
95	Marlborough,
107	Do.
119	Bytown,
126	Do.
132	March,
134	Nepean,
151	Richmond,
205	Osgoode,
210	Gloucester,
213	March,
221	Bytown,
227	Do.
229	North Gower,
246	Goulbourn,
338	March,
407	Gloucester.

**WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL.**

The Scholars belonging to the two Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath Schools, in this town, assembled together in their respective School-rooms, on the 29th ultimo, and from thence proceeded, accompanied by their Teachers, to the West Ward Market, where they sat down to tea prepared for the occasion. After tea, a number of excellent addresses were delivered by Gentlemen connected with the Schools, which were listened to, with great attention.

About 150 persons were present at the festival; and the utmost good humor, order and regularity prevailed. We rejoice in being able to say, that both of the Sabbath Schools, in connexion with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, are in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

In consequence of being disappointed in receiving a supply of paper, which we expected in time to issue on the 15th instant, we have not been able to publish on our regular day. In the present instance, the disappointment has originated through our fault of ours, as the Steamer, belonging to McPherson & Crane's line, which should have brought the paper, was sent to replace another boat which was aground.

#### FRENCH CANADIAN MISSION.

We attended a meeting last week, at the Free Church, which was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Doudiet, a Gentleman engaged in the good work of enlightening and instructing the French Canadian Roman Catholics of Lower Canada. Mr. Doudiet belongs to the Montreal Missionary Society, the object of which Society is, the conversion of the Canadians from the Romish to the Protestant religion; and we may here observe, that this good and noble work is worthy of the sympathy and support of a Christian community. The speaker, in his address, gave an outline of the history of the Society to which he belongs, together with an account of its working and prospects; stating in the course of his remarks, that the French Canadian Roman Catholics are much open to rational conviction, and eminently susceptible of being taught the truths of the Gospel; all required to accomplish a great work among them being moars to send laborers into the field. The principal opposition met with in the work proceeds from the Priests, who, dreading the influence of truth, represent the Missionaries in the worst light imaginary, believing their character and intentions in the most barefaced and bigoted manner. This is nothing more than characteristic of the Popish Priesthood. Like their great patron and model, they depend upon falsehood and artifice to perpetuate their errors.

We have not space, in the present number, to enter at greater length into this important and interesting subject; but we expect to have an opportunity of recurring to it again shortly, as Mr. Doudiet stated, that, if possible, he will return to Bytown in the course of a few days, and we expect he will be able to address a number of our Protestant Congregations.

We have received two numbers of the *Lanark Observer*, a new paper published in the village of Lanark, and devoted to Agriculture, Science, Literature, Politics and general intelligence. The *Observer*

professes to belong to the liberal school of politics, which, of course, we are opposed to, otherwise the appearance of the *Observer* is highly creditable.

Louis Philippe, the ex-King of France, is dead. His name fills an important place in the history of the times, few men having experienced such alternations of position, and vicissitudes of fortune. We quote the following, on the subject of his death, from a French paper.

Louis Philippe is dead. Politically he had ceased to exist. His death will not the less cause a profound sensation. After Napoleon, Louis Philippe is the man who has held the greatest place in our age. He wanted to be king, and was so, and he gave France eighteen years of peace and industry. He was a great mind, a superior character, a choice intelligence. He was courageous, and yet in 1848 he did not know how to hold the sword. He was superior in all things, and yet he always failed to have a principle, to wish to cause his dynasty to take root. France not the less owes homage to the memory of this great man, who possessed so many eminent qualities, and in whom posterity will not find either striking vices or sublime virtues. The country owes tears to this royal tomb; it owes, above all, sympathy to the afflicted family which had against it the illegitimacy of its starting point, and for it all those whom it has succeeded, stricken, enriched. The death of Louis Philippe is an event. By his qualities, as by his faults, he belongs to history, but his disappearance from the world changes nothing at the present situation.

The annual report of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the Orange Institution of British North America, has come to hand, and those entitled to copies will please call at this office.

The Annual Provincial Agricultural Exhibition was held at Niagara, on the 18, 19, and 20th, of this month. We learn from the *Toronto Globe*, that the general stock of articles and animals exhibited, surpassed any array of the kind hitherto seen in Canada. The whole affair went off with extraordinary spirit and magnificence, the number of strangers and visitors from a distance being very large indeed.

The Grand Exhibition—preparatory to the Exhibition of All Nations, to be held in London, next year—will take place at Montreal, on the 17th of October next and two following days; and we feel certain that men of enterprise from all parts of the Province, will be there vying with each other in the laudable endeavor to elevate the Agricultural, Mechanical and Manufacturing character of Canada.

We have received the *Dublin Constitution & Church Sentinel*, for September, containing an account of the great Meeting of the Popish Synod, the only assemblage of the kind which has been held in Ireland since the Reformation.

#### LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE PROTESTANT HOSPITAL?

In consequence of being late with our present number, (from a cause explained elsewhere) we are enabled to give an account of the imposing ceremony which took place, in this town, on the 19th inst.

According to previous arrangement, the friends of the enterprise assembled at the old Market Square, Upper Bytown, to meet the Dalhousie Lodge of Freemasons, who, a little before two o'clock issued from their Lodge Room, dressed in full Regalia. The procession was then formed in the following order. In front marched

The Band.

The Masonic Brethren distinguished by their insignia of their Order.

The Building Committee of the Protestant Hospital.

The members of the general Committee of Management.

The Protestant Friends of the Institution,

After "God save the Queen" was played by the Musicians, the "Freemason's March" was struck up, and the procession moved off with the utmost order and regularity, being efficiently marshalled by John Atkins and Robinson Lyon Esqrs, on horseback; and passing down Wellington and Rideau Streets, arrived at the site of the Hospital, which is beautifully situated, at the extremity of Rideau Street, near the Rideau river. The Masonic Brethren, having passed through and taken their places, John McKinnon, Esq., President of the Protestant Hospital, in behalf of the Committee, presented a neat silver trowel, accompanied with an appropriate address, to James McCracken, Esq., the Master of the Dalhousie Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, who feelingly responded on the part of the Brotherhood.

The ceremony of laying the Corner Stone then took place, which from its novelty here, and its interesting solemnity, had a most impressive effect. As soon as the ceremony was over, the Master of the Masonic Lodge, delivered an eloquent and highly interesting address, illustrative of Masonry, its origin, its progress, its antiquity and its objects, which was listened to with profound attention. The President of the Institution then addressed the assembly, thanking those present for the promptitude and alacrity with which they had turned out to engage in the labor of love and charity which had employed them that day. In returning

thanks to the Brethren of the Dalhousie Masonic Lodge, he made especial mention of those who had travelled from a distance, nine of whom came all the way from Kemptville to assist at the ceremony. The address concluded with a call upon the Protestant public for their assistance and co-operation in the accomplishment of the desirable object in view, when contributions to a considerable amount, were deposited in a large silver urn which rested on the newly laid corner stone, the initiatory step in this good work having been taken by the Masonic Brethren, who are entitled to the highest credit and respect for their appearance and conduct throughout the entire proceedings. At the conclusion of this part of the business, the Procession reformed and accompanied the Masonic Brethren to their Lodge Room, and the proceedings were closed by giving three cheers for the Queen.

In the evening, a dinner was given by the members of the Building Committee, to the Brethren of the Dalhousie Masonic Lodge, at Graham's Hotel, to which about Fifty Gentlemen sat down. The repast was excellent, and reflected the greatest credit upon the enterprising spirit of the worthy Landlord, whose successful exertions to entertain his guests, elicited the warmest acknowledgments from those assembled.

The Festival was kept up till a late hour. In fact, it could scarcely be otherwise, where so many true-hearted Protestants were assembled to do honor to the gratifying events of a day which will long live in the memories of those who had the pleasure of witnessing them.

The Band, which had enlivened the proceedings of the day, was in attendance, and contributed much to the enjoyment of all present. A number of excellent speeches were made, loyal toasts given and patriotic songs sung; to its conclusion, the festival was characterized by the same good feeling and praiseworthy propriety of conduct, which so happily distinguished the entire affair.

Altogether, the 19th of September 1850, was one of the greatest Protestant days ever witnessed in Bytown. The number of those who joined in the Procession could not be less than one thousand; and we have no doubt that there would have been four times that number, had it not occurred at such a busy season of the year. Our friends from the country, in general, deserve much praise for the noble manner in which they turned out to fulfil such a

praiseworthy and important duty. At whatever time it comes, they have always proved ready to respond to the summons, when called by duty to act a part in support of principle or faith.

We must not omit to mention, that, before the Assembly dispersed, we heard three cheers given for the Band; and certainly they deserved it well, for the efficient manner in which they acquitted themselves, and the attraction their performances added to the interesting proceedings of the day.

Our leading editorial article, on this subject, was in type previous to the 15th instant.

Rome, July 29, 1850.—The most judicious measure of the Papal Government, since the Pope's return, is the summoning of all the religious corporations to be taxed. The land is covered with convents, as they are termed here, or monasteries where a few lazy monks coze away a profitless existence, fattening upon the ample revenue which mistaken benevolence has lavished upon these retreats. I speak from considerable observations of the interiors of the monastic establishments in Romagna, when I say that they are emphatically the castles of ignorance and sloth. Their endowments are nearly all of past generations; very few of the present inmates have brought property into the establishments, and the confiscation of the revenues of all the convents to the state would be infinitely more just than the heavy taxations of commerce and the contributions levied upon the incomes of the middling class.

The whole ecclesiastical property of the state is to be estimated, and a levy of several millions of dollars to be raised upon its payable in annual instalments. But while such a financial measure is calculated to relieve the state and to conciliate the middle class, the severities of the political proscription continue unabated, and bid fair to precipitate the country into another desperate revolution. The rancor of the people of Rome against the Cardinals is equalled only by their misery. The vengeance of these tyrants is perfectly appalling, and from the eagerness of the insolent *sbirri* to rake up the old and trivial offences incident to every popular revolution, would suppose that punishment was the only aim of their Government.

A BOAT, A CLOAK, AN UMBRELLA, AND A WALKING-STICK.—At a recent meeting of the Humane Society, Mr. Olivera called the attention of the society to a new boat, invented by Lieutenant Halkett, R. N. It was so constructed that it served the purpose of a cloak when not inflated, or it might be carried in a small parcel weighing only seven pounds and a half. It could be inflated in three minutes and a half, and would support six or eight persons. In some recent experiments tried it had been found impossible to sink or overturn it, although filled with water and holding six persons. A paddle, capable of being used as a walking-stick, could be used in propelling it; or a small portable sail, which would also serve the purpose of an umbrella.

Lieutenant Colonel W. N. Burns, has purchased the house in which his father, the poet lived and died at Dumfries.

On Friday, a lad about thirteen years of age was driving his mother, Mrs. Humphrey and five small children with the nurse, and when at the lake, this side of "Toiryburn," the horse rushed into the water, the bank being very steep, and they were all engulfed beyond their depth. The mother, with an infant in her arms, supported herself for an instant but sank, when feeling her foot touching something, by exertion she rose to the surface, and grasping a branch held out by some men who providentially by this time were present. The lad seized two of his sisters but finding them too heavy called for help, when a plank being thrust out, he was dragged on shore, he being the only one who could swim. He again struck out, and seeing another of his sisters in the waggon at the bottom of the lake, went down and caught her by the bonnet, and rescued her in time, though she was insensible, to preserve life. One more child was still floating on the water supported by its clothes: the noble brother again dashed in and succeeded in restoring the fourth one by his courage and exertions. The nurse was saved by grasping a stick held out by the men on shore. Thus a lad thirteen years of age saved the lives of four children.—*St. John's (N. B.) News.*

OUTRAGES.—A correspondent of the Hamilton Gazette writes:—

It is painful to witness the outrages that are continually perpetrated in this neighborhood. On Saturday night the 3rd instant, a young man by the name of Curry was sent to Caledonia for a doctor, and returning home was waylaid by some fiend or other, and fired upon, but providentially the cap only broke, but the villain was so near that the report of the cap started the horse, and he had a very narrow escape from being thrown off. The only course that can be assigned for this outrage is that Curry was summoned to give evidence at Caledonia against those who committed the murder on the 12th of July last: About 8 o'clock on the evening of the 6th instant, the waggon belonging to Mr. Wm. Smith, butcher, (formerly of the Ben Block Tavern), while returning home, about six miles from Caledonia was surrounded by seven ruffians, three of whom seized the horses, the rest got into the waggon, seized the driver (who was Mr. Smith's brother) got him down, got upon him, and were determined to murder him, from the expression made use of, (threatening to cut off his bloody head!) but fortunately one of the rascals discovered their mistake and cried out, "Oh let him go—it is not old Ben Block: cut off his hair and let him go;" they persisted in cutting off his hair, and while executing the diabolical act cut both sides of his face severely. To crown this brutal act, on the same night Mr. Alex. Roulston had one of his horses stabbed in the breast, and it is not likely to recover. This appears to be all done because people here will not sit down quietly and see their neighbours murdered in cold blood without seeking for justice. I would also state that it is not only against Orangemen that their vengeance is directed out against Protestants of every shade.

Hitherto in this neighbourhood the Protestant people have maintained the law inviolate—looking to the administration of the law for that vengeance which blood demands. Should villains continue to perform these deeds of darkness and death, it is fearful to predict what will be the consequences.

#### DECEASED.

In the Township of Russell, on the 9th inst., Mary, Beloved wife of David McHarry, aged 60 years; much regretted by her numerous friends and acquaintances.

## AN EXCITING CONFLICT.

The following daring and dangerous sporting adventure is extracted from a work recently published in London, entitled "Five Years of a Hunter's Life in the far interior of South Africa, by Captain Gordon Cumming."

He had one evening shot three Rhinoceroses near a fountain, to which most of the beasts used to come to drink, and near which he had dug a pit, or hiding hole, from which lying *perdu*, he could shoot them. He had left one rhinoceros on the spot where it had fallen as a bait for lions &c., and says:—

"On reaching the water I looked towards the carcass of the rhinoceros, and to my astonishment, I beheld the ground alive with large creatures, as though a troop of zebras was approaching the fountain to drink.—Klemboy (a Hottentot attendant,) remarked to me that a troop of zebras was standing on the height. I answered "Yes;" but I knew very well that zebras would not be capering around the carcass of a rhinoceros. I quickly arranged my blankets pillow, and guns in the hole, and then lay down to feast my eyes on the interesting sight before me. It was bright moonlight, as clear as I need wish, and within one night of being full moon. There were six large lions, about twelve or fifteen hyenas, and from twenty to thirty jackals, feasting on and around the carcasses of the three rhinoceroses. The lions feasted peacefully, but the hyenas and jackals fought over every mouthful, and chased one another round and round the carcasses, growling, screeching, chattering, and howling without any intermission. The hyenas did not seem afraid of the lions, although they always gave way before them for I observed that they followed them in the most disrespectful manner, and stood laughing, one or two on either side when any lions came after their comrades to examine pieces of skin and bone, which they were dragging away. I had lain watching this banquet for three hours, in the strong hope that when the lions had feasted, they would come and drink. Two black and two white rhinoceroses had made their appearance, but scared by the smell of the blood, they had made off.

"At length the lions seemed satisfied.—They all walked about with their heads up, and seemed to be thinking about the water and in two minutes one of them turned his face towards me, and came on; he was immediately followed by a second lion, and in half a minute by the remaining four. It was a decided and general move; they were all coming to drink right bang in my face, and within fifteen yards of me. I charged the unfortunate pale, and panting Klemboy to convert himself into a stone, and knowing, from old sport, exactly where they would drink. I cocked my left barrel, and placed myself and gun in a position. The six lions came steadily on along the stony ridge, until within sixty yards of me, when they halted for a minute to reconnoitre. One of them stretched out his massive arms on the rock and lay down; the others then came on, and he arose and brought up the rear.—They walked, as I had anticipated, to the old drinking place, and three of them had put down their heads and were lapping the water loudly, when Klemboy thought it necessary to shove up his ugly head. I turned my head slowly to rebuke him, and again turning to the lions, I found myself discovered. An old lioness, which seemed to take the lead, had detected me, and with her head high and her eyes fixed full upon me, she was coming slowly round the corner of the little valley to cultivate further my ac-

quaintance! This unfortunate coincidence put a stop at once to all further contemplation. I thought, in my haste, that it was perhaps most prudent to shoot this lioness, especially as none of the others had noticed me. I accordingly moved my arm and covered her; she saw me move, and halted, exposing a full broadside. I fired; the ball entered one shoulder and passed out behind the other. She bounded forward with repeated growls, and was followed by her five comrades, all enveloped in a cloud of dust nor did they stop until they reached the cover behind me, except an old gentleman, who halted and looked back for a few seconds when I fired; but the ball went high. I listened anxiously for some sound to denote the approaching end of the lioness, nor listened in vain. I heard her growling, and stationary, as if dying. In one minute her comrades crossed the valley a little below me, and made towards the rhinoceros. I then slipped Wolf and Boxer on her scent, and following them into cover, I found her lying dead within twenty yards of where the old lion had lain two nights before.

NEWS BY THE "NIAGARA."  
ENGLAND.

A man named Jones has been brought up at the London police office, for having in his possession a letter threatening the death of Lord John Russell. The fellow told the policeman that he found the letter, but the more probable circumstance appears to be, that he concocted it with the view to a little unenviably notoriety.

A meeting, numerously attended, was held in Manchester, on the 31st ult., for the purpose of considering a plan for the cultivation of cotton in the West Indies.

Lord Brougham is to be created an earl, with the reversion of the title to his brother.

The *Greenock Advertiser* says:—A strong probability exists of a direct passenger communication being opened between Greenock and New York, by a line of screw steamers the property of Greenock owners.

The recent victory of the Danes over the Schleswigers, has given rise to much discussion in the London journals. The *Times* and *Post* defend the pretensions of Denmark, and are high in their praise of this last crusade against the ancient liberties of Lower Germany, whilst the *Chronicle* and *Daily News* warmly espouse the cause of the Duchies.—Speaking of the articles in the former journal the *News* says:

It is with humiliation that we see English influences at work, to involve our own country in this quarrel, and that on the wrong side. Their object was to abet the views of Austria and Russia, in the deliberation of the conference on the Danish question, which resumed its deliberations to-day. Prussia has at the last hour, given symptoms of reconciliation. Prussia has refused to take part in the conference, and has withdrawn its envoy from Frankfort, rather than quiesce in the designs of Austria, to recon-stitute on the old footing the Central Diet, blown to the winds by the revolution of 1848. Upon this attitude, so tartly assumed by Prussia, reposed the last hope of the friends of constitutional government, to see that power interpose itself, not only between the liberties of the Duchies and of Germany, but the increasing snare sway of which Russia and Austria are the champions. The allied journals exulted the moment of the conference resuming its deliberations to wheedle the governments of France and England,

and bully the government of Prussia into subjecting to the reconstruction of the Germanic Confederation on the absolutist principles of 1815, and the sacrifice of the Duchies to the uncontrolled will of the King of Denmark, or his master the Czar."

The British Admiralty have given notice of the arrival on the 1st inst. of intelligence from Capt. Austin and the English and American squadrons sent in search of Sir John Franklin. Captain Austin, on board the *Eugenia*, transport, left Whale Fish Islands on the 23rd of June, all well, perfect in every equipment, the steamers with six weeks coal on board. The day after Captain Austin sailed, the American expedition, consisting of two schooners arrived at the Whale Fish Islands, and sailed to the northward on the 29th, all well. The season for explorations is considered fully opened, but no intelligence has yet been obtained of the missing vessels.

The Bishop of Exeter has had to knock under at last. On Saturday he sent to the Court of Arches the formal Presentation requisite in order to the institution of Mr. Gorham, to the living of Brampton Speke.—He endeavoured, however, to send it in accompanied with a lengthened and formal protest. His counsel, Dr. Adams, was very oily in his endeavours to have this document received. "It is only the Bishop's explanation," replied the Judge. "I shall accept the Presentation, and reject the Protest." The Letters of Presentation were then handed in, and the Protest was cut off. Mr. Gorham, it is said will be instituted to the living by the Archbishop of Canterbury next week.

Though beaten at this stage, the Bishop has not done fighting. The spirit in which he is resolved to prosecute the war, may be guessed from the following passage in his "Protest":—

"And further, we do solemnly protest and declare, that whereas the said George Cornelius Gorham did manifestly and notoriously hold the aforesaid heretical doctrines, and had not since retracted and disclaimed the same, any archbishop or bishop, or any official of any archbishop or bishop who shall institute the said George Cornelius Gorham to the cure and government of the souls of the parishioners of the said parish of Brampton Speke within our diocese aforesaid will thereby incur the sin of supporting and favouring the said heretical doctrines and we do hereby renounce and repudiate all communion with any one, be he whom he may, who shall institute the said George Cornelius Gorham as aforesaid."

The celebrated Liebig is about to visit the United States, for the purpose of lecturing on chemistry.

An awful railway collision occurred on Thursday, at Glasgow, by which a number of persons lost their lives.

The weather continues favorable for the growing crops. The accounts from Ireland, relative to the potato blight, are extremely conflicting, but the general tone of the Irish papers is favorable.

A Correspondent of the *N. Y. Albion* says:—A trial took place in Yorkshire last resulting in the affiliation of a child upon a Roman Catholic priest. It appeared in evidence that two servant girls lived in the house and acted as the domestics of three priests. One of the girls had become, and the second was likely to become, a mother. I merely notice the affair, on account of the admission made by one of the priests when under examination, that a priest may give absolution the victim of his own seduction.

## IRELAND.

"Downpatrick, Tuesday Evening, July 16th—After all the preparations of the government for the Downpatrick assizes, 266 Jurors having been summoned for the occasion, they have abandoned the prosecutions both against the Orangemen for defending themselves from a murderous attack, and against rebels for firing on the military and police at Malvernayo.—Stipendiary magistrates, sub-inspectors of police constables, soldiers, civilians, a whole host of witnesses, all brought at an enormous expense from different parts of Ireland, all go home again without saying a word! The fact is the crown was afraid to go to trial against the Orange party, well knowing they would be beaten, and with their usual even handed justice let the rebels go scot free. Overtures had been made to the Orangemen for a couple of days before, to the effect that if they pleaded guilty they should receive a nominal punishment. I need not say this was scouted with indignation and then when the government found this out they got a few of the grand jury to get up a petition to the crown prosecutors to the effect that it would be a good plan to let both parties off. I believe that after the grand jury signed this, it was hawked about, and two or three magistrates more (in all thirteen) having signed it, it was paraded in court and an announcement given that the government did not wish to go on with the prosecutions. The council for the Orangemen, in open court, distinctly stated that his clients were no party to such a proceeding; that they were then and there willing and ready to go to trial; that they had been put to an enormous expense in bringing witnesses to the assizes, and that they counted the trial. However, the crown were too glad to escape from the ordeal and abandon the prosecutions. It is worth while to state that all the Orangemen out on their own recognisances were present, whilst of the nineteen Ribbonmen only seven came to trial, when called on. Of course the crown took no steps to have their recognisances entreated, and made no remarks on the absence of the parties who are said to have absconded, but will no doubt, soon come back to commence their doings again when they find that they can fire on the Queen's forces with impunity."

The reason why government held the Orangemen so resolutely in the dock is now manifested. A number of the assassins who fired upon the Queen's troops had been identified, and bills had been returned against them. Had they been tried they must have been convicted, and if convicted punished. Such a thing of course was not to be thought of—they must be discharged—and to enable the crown to effect this object a dozen of Orangemen must, *per fas et nefas*, be thrown along with them into the dock. Then comes Lord Clarendon—opens the door of the cage and lets the incongruous flock of Orange leather and of green fly forth together while priest and Ribbonmen exclaim "how lovely is even-handed mercy!"

We ought to mention, that we have been informed that so well informed were the Ribbonmen, through what channel it is not so much as to conjecture, respecting the decision to which the government had come in this matter, that they did not put themselves to the cost of so much as furnishing briefs to counsel.

## Birth.

In Perth, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Gerrard McCrea, of a daughter.

On the 26th inst., Mrs. J. S. Coombs of a son.

## Married.

At Aylmer, on the 2nd instant, by the Rev. Mr. Johnston, WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq., of Bytown, to ISABELLA LENNOX, second daughter of the late James Blackburn, Esq., of Aylmer.

**WANTED**, as an apprentice to the Printing business, a lad of about 15 or 16 years of age, possessing a good English education, and respectably connected. Apply at this office. Bytown, 15th Sep., 1850.

## Obituary Notices.

**DIED**, at Huntly, on the 15th instant, JAMES, youngest son of Mr. John Graham, aged 21 years and 8 months.

The young man whose untimely death, we are thus called upon to announce, was a member of the Loyal Orange Association—much respected and beloved by his brethren, by whom his loss will be deeply deplored. Previous to their leaving for the graveyard they were suitably addressed by the Rev. John Gourley, in a field adjoining the House, in an impressive and eloquent manner, which had its due influence in those assembled. His remains were then accompanied to their last resting place by the Brethren of his Lodge, in full regalia, followed by a concourse of Orangemen and others, amounting to about 570 in number. At the Churchyard they were addressed, in an impressive manner, by the Rev. Brother Kerr, during the delivery of which, the countenances of the Brethren bespoke their sincere sympathy with the bereaved parents.

At Thorold, on Saturday the 24th inst., aged 28 years, Mr. William Walker, Millright, a native of Killyleagh, Co., Down, Ireland.

In our obituary we notice the name of William Walker, a mechanic. This young man was in nothing distinguished from other mortals, that are hourly hastening towards that bourne from which no traveller returns; and had he died in his native land, the probability is, that his name would scarcely have been recorded by the press. As the *Constitutional* is weekly read in the three kingdoms, we mention his funeral as we have done that of others, on previous occasions, as an encouragement to those who may intend leaving their native land, to cast their lot amongst strangers.

The deceased was a member of the Orange Society, and had secured the esteem of the Brethren from his moral and consistent conduct. Belonging to the Presbyterian body, his mortal remains were interred in their burial ground about a mile from Thorold. The service for the dead according to the rules of the Institution were read by the W. M. of the lodge to which he belonged. The Holy Bible—the only creed of the Loyal Society, was placed upon the coffin, and the flag of the Order was borne as his pall—the corpse was followed by between two and three hundred of the brethren forming a most orderly procession, wearing sashes round the arm, secured by orange ribbon. Twenty-eight carriages followed in the rear besides several equestrians, and in the aggregate there must have been nearly 500 followers. Had the deceased been "born of high lineage," we should not have taken this excited notice of his funeral; but being of humble parentage, and attached to a body whose loyalty is unquestionable, we record his decease with regret—but the respect paid to him on the last obsequies—exceeding anything we have observed to a man in his station of life, ought not to escape a passing notice. It is also a duty we owe to our Roman Catholic population to say, and especially after the ungenerous and unjust insinuations thrown out against them, by a contemporary on a similar melancholy occasion, that there was no manifestation of that adverse religious bigotry and party zeal, which it has been too much the interest of ignorance or worse than ignorance to encourage.—*St. Catharine's Constitutional Aug. 9th.*

## THE ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

**THE** first Meeting of the Deputy Grand Lodge, for the East Riding comprising the following Counties (Ontario, Lunenburg, Kent, Bathurst, Russell, Stormont, Carlton, Prescott and Dundas,) will be held at Bytown, in the Lodge Room of Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 126, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, on the 1st day of November next. All members of the Grand Lodge, Masters of Lodges, District Officers and others interested are requested to attend.

JAMES BELL,

Deputy Grand Master.

Orange Hill, September 15th 1850. 6

The Cornwall *Constitutional* and Brockville *Statesman* are requested to copy.

## NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

**ALL** THOSE indebted to the Estate of Mr. Alfred F. Hayer of Huntly, are requested to call with the undersigned and make payment immediately; otherwise he shall be under the necessity of handing their notes and accounts over to the Solicitor to the Estate for collection.

DAWSON KERR.

Assignee.

Bytown, 15th September, 1850.

## THOMAS TAYLOR.



## BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

**BEGS** leave to inform the inhabitants of Bytown and surrounding country, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Shop, near Chelsea, on the Bytown river, where he intends carrying on the above business. His stock of Leather is of the best description; and as he intends to keep none but the best of Workmen, he is confident of giving general satisfaction. Call and judge for yourselves.

September 15th, 1850.

## WATCH AND CLOCKMAKING

AND

## ENGRAVING!

## WILLIAM TRACY,

(Rideau Street, opposite Burpee's Hotel.)

**BEGS** leave to acquaint his customers, and the public generally, that he has now on hand a large and varied assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELLERY; consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Guard Cases, Broaches, Rings, Pierced Ware, &c. &c., which he is prepared to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Clocks, Watches and Jewellery repaired at the shortest notice, and all jobs warranted.

Engraving done on Brass, Copper, Silver, &c. Bytown, Sept. 15th, 1850. 6th

## LEATHER! LEATHER!!

**THE** Subscriber offers for sale, low for Cash, an extensive and varied assortment of Leather, of the best quality and finish which he can confidently recommend to intending purchasers—Call and judge for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

ALSO,

Wanted 1000 raw hides—the highest cash price paid for the same.

ARCHIBALD FOSTER.

York Street,

Lower Bytown, 1850. }

## BOARDING HOUSE,

Alexander Street, off Craig Street, MONTREAL.

**THE** SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Citizens of Bytown, and the public generally, that he has opened a private Boarding House, for the accommodation of Travelers visiting Montreal on business,—where they will find good accommodation and every attention paid to them during their stay.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Montreal, 1st September, 1850. 5-4in

## WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELLERY.

**THE** Subscriber begs to intimate, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, Gold and Silver WATCH GUARDS, Gold RINGS and BROACHES, with a great variety of other articles in his line; the whole of which he is determined to sell at very low prices.

N. B.—A large assortment of Watches on hand, from £3 10s. to £10 pounds, warranted.

JOHN LESLIE,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Rideau Street,

Bytown, 1st August, 1850.

3-11.

**PUBLIC NOTICE!**

AS HEREBY GIVEN, that all debts due the estate of the late William Newman, of the Township of March, remaining unpaid on the 1st March, 1851, will be handed over to an Attorney for collection. Those having claims against the said estate, will hand them in for settlement on or before that date.

NICHOLAS HEADLY,  
Administrator.

March, September 1st, 1850.

THE Undersigned have this day, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED the CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore carried on at Bytown under the style and firm of SAWYELL & THOMPSON.—JOHN THOMPSON is authorized to settle all the debts due to the said firm.

LUTHER SAWYELL,  
JOHN THOMPSON.

Bytown, 22th May, 1850.

THE Undersigned will continue the said Business in his own name, and on his own behalf, at his old Stand in Bytown.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Bytown, 20th May, 1850.

**CARRIAGE & SLEIGH FACTORY.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS in returning their sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Bytown, and the public in general, for the liberal support they have received since they entered into Partnership in the above business, take this opportunity of informing their friends and all those requiring articles in their line of business, that they have now on hand a well-selected stock of FIRST RATE Materials. Having received the

**LATEST FASHIONS**

from Upper Canada and the United States, together with their long experience, and having in their employment some of the First Workmen, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give

**GENERAL SATISFACTION**

to those who may favor them with their patronage. They have now on hand, Buggies, Dog-carts, Spring-carts, Single and Double Lumber Wagons, &c.; and they would invite all requiring GOODS and CARPENTERS to give them a call.

Blacksmithing, Horse-shoeing, and Jobbing,  
DONE FOR THE LOWEST CASH PRICE!  
HUMPHRIES & McDOUGALL.

Bytown, May 1st, 1850.

N. B.—All work made to order at this Factory, Warranted.

**AUCTIONEERING.**

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to announce to his Friends and the Public of Bytown and surrounding Country, that he has taken out a Licence as AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION MERCHANT, and from his thorough knowledge of the Business (having been three years with an experienced AUCTIONEER in BYTOWN,) he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction; and merit a full share of public patronage.

All Goods placed in his hands, either for private or public sale, will be disposed of to the best ADVANTAGE, and the proceeds promptly paid over on return of Sale.

AUCTION ROOM! at the residence of the Subscriber, nearly opposite the POST OFFICE, where all Orders will be received and punctually attended to.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

Wellington Street, Upper Bytown, }  
August, 1st 1850.

**Life Assurance. CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Medical Referee, Dr. HILL.  
Agent for Bytown,

G. P. BAKER.  
Bytown, February 1850.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to notify the Inhabitants of Perth, Bytown and the surrounding country, and the travelling community in general, that he is prepared to receive guests in his commodious and comfortable House, and to treat them in as good a style, as they can meet with elsewhere.

His table will be furnished with the best that the town can afford, his Wines and Liquors will be of superior qualities, and he will always be ready to meet his friends with the hand of welcome. In thanking the Public for past Patronage, he would say that no efforts shall be wanting on his part, to merit a continuance of public favor.

The House of the Subscriber is situated in a convenient and pleasant part of the town, with a large yard and good Stables attached to the premises.

JOHN STEWART.

Perth, Rideau Street, }  
August 15th, 1850. } 4-1f

**SELLING OFF.**

MRS. JOHN COCHRAN begs leave to inform the citizens of Bytown, and the surrounding country, that she will dispose of the whole of her extensive stock of TINWARE &c., at greatly reduced prices, as she is about winding up the business of her late husband.

Such an opportunity as now presents itself to the Trade, may not soon occur again, Mrs. C. would therefore recommend them to embrace the present, as every thing will be sold below first cost.

Country Store-keepers now is your time to lay in your stock of cheap TINWARE.

Bytown, July 15th, 1850.

P. S.—All persons indebted will please call and settle immediately.

**TAKE NOTICE.**

THIS is to forbid any person or persons, from employing JAMES TUGGH, Cabinet Maker and Joiner, from this to the fourth of June 1851, as the Subscriber will prosecute any person who may employ him during any period of the above mentioned time.

JAMES WALKELY.

Bytown, 29th July, 1850.

**WALKELY'S FORMERLY**

**BOGERT'S HOTEL.**

Bridge-Street, Belville, C. W.

THIS Establishment has been thoroughly repaired by Mr. M., who trusts by strict attention to the wants of his visitors, to merit the patronage of the public generally.

**BURLINGTON LADIES ACADEMY,**

THE SIXTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution, will commence on THURSDAY THE 5th DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, under improved circumstances. For particular information, &c., see Circular, which may be obtained by application to the Principal.

D. C. VANNORMAN,  
PRINCIPAL.

Hamilton, June 20th, 1850.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber begs leave to notify the TRAVELLING PUBLIC, his friends generally, and the travelling portion of the Protestant Community of Canada West in particular, that he is prepared at the City Hotel (formerly Vannovous' Hotel) in Garden Street opposite the Shambles Upper Town Quebec, to entertain them in as good a style as the city can afford, and at as cheap a rate as any Hotel in the City.

He will always be happy to exert himself in making those who may call upon him, welcome and comfortable.

JOHN LINDSAY.

City Hotel, Garden Street Upper Town, }  
Quebec, 8th July, 1850. }

**NEW DRUG STORE.**

**R. A. BEAL.**

Chemist and Druggist,  
FROM MONTREAL.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Bytown and surrounding country, that he has opened a DRUG STORE on York Street, Lower Bytown, near the Lower Town Market, and two doors North of Bedard's North American Hotel, and from his practical knowledge of his business—having served his time in one of the first shops of Montreal,—hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. His Stock of Drugs, &c., will be found equal if not superior to any in Town.—Give him a call and prove the truth of his statement.

Bytown, 20th May, 1850.

1-1f

**VICTORIA WOOLLEN FACTORY.**

THE SUBSCRIBER, would inform his numerous customers and the Public generally, that he has considerably enlarged, and improved his establishment, which will enable him to Manufacture Cloth,

**SEVEN OR EIGHT PER CENT CHEAPER THAN FORMERLY.**

He is now Manufacturing the different varieties of Cloth, and has on hand—plain and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tartans, Plaids, Doctrines, Tweeds, Blankets, (A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, FULL WIDTH,) Flannels &c. &c. &c. All of which he flatters himself will be second to none made in this section of the Province. He will Manufacture by the yard, or exchange Cloth for Wool, as usual, price lowered as above.

He would tender his sincere thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced the business, and would still solicit them for a continuance of favour which he trusts will be a Mutual benefit.

Wool Carding, Cloth Dressing and Dying, done in a Superior manner and on the shortest notice.

JAMES ROSAMOND.

Carleton Place, 1st July, 1850. 1-4m

**C. A. BURPEE,**

GENERAL GROCER,

TEA, WINE, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Next door to the Rideau Hotel,

RIDEAU STREET, LOWER BYTOWN,

BEGS leave to inform his numerous friends in Town and Country, that he has opened his NEW ESTABLISHMENT lately erected on his Old Stand, and is now receiving a large and well-selected stock of

**GROCERIES, CROCKERY, LIQUORS, &c., &c., &c.**

C. A. B. would inform purchasers that he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices, and that his stock has been selected in the best Markets.

Hotel Keepers in Town and Country can be furnished with requisite supplies at CHEAP RATES.

Bytown, July 1st, 1850.

1-1f

**ALEX. BRYSON,**

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & BOOK-BINDER,

HAS constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY BLANK BOOKS made to order, and every description of BOOKBINDING done in the neatest manner and moderate charges, at the OLD EMPORIUM, Rideau Street, Lower Bytown. May 1st, 1850. 2f

If it can become a proximate cause of usefulness to any sick one whom it had helped to induce to resort to a remedy which more often than almost any other, shall prove successful.

L. J. PAPINEAU.

Montreal, April 19, 1850.

I, the Mayor of the City of Montreal, in Canada, certify and attest, as being within my own knowledge, the facts hereafter mentioned:—

1. The physicians who have given certificates attesting forth the virtues of the Plantagenet Waters are well known to me, as enjoying a large practice, and occupying a distinguished rank among the members of the Profession.

2. On my own behalf, I may say that I have used the Plantagenet Water, and know by experience its beneficial effects during the intense summer heats. I have often preferred this natural fluid to the Soda Waters and refreshing Syrus commonly used in hot climates.

I think myself fortunate in being able to add my disinterested testimony to that of the Physicians of this city, and confidently recommend to the public the use of the Plantagenet Mineral Waters. In doing so, I believe that I fulfil a duty imposed on all good citizens, that of assisting in the maintenance of the public health.

E. L. FABRE, Mayor.

**PLANTAGENET WATER.**

The following opinion of the beneficial effects of the above water, is from the last No. of the British American Medical and Physical Journal, edited by Dr. Hall. The Doctor recommends the employment of this water to the special attention of the Profession, both in Canada and the United States. Nothing further is required to ensure their general use by all classes of our citizens.—

Remedial nostras, or matters possessing to be such, and depending for their employment upon the extensiveness of the circulation of laudatory advertisements and the amount of money consequently paid by their proprietors for these, here at no time, since we undertook the management of a journal intended solely for the advancement of medical science, found favor in our eyes. Nor shall they. We have always adhered to the old maxim, "sic satura crepidum." We have always thought, and are daily convinced, that the truthfulness and correctness of our opinion, that all the world was never intended to practice the medical art, inasmuch as all men—ye and all women too—are enabled to make themselves masters of the science of medicine; and it must be admitted, without a caveat, that without a foundation there can be no superstructure. Not that we would dare to question the qualifications of all to become, perhaps even, scientific practitioners of the Healing Art—far from it; but seeing that different gifts have been assigned to different individuals, from the foundation of our world, and that one class is necessarily dependent upon another for its comfort and support—the rich and poor, the educated and illiterate, the professor of science and the simple mechanic—so we hold, that the public should be directed, under God, to the maintenance and preservation of health, by men who have given, and continue to give, the best energies of their mind to this particular study. It is under impressions of this kind that we direct the attention of our professional brethren to the advertisement of Mr. Larocque on the cover. We have, in common with our medical friends in this city, taken occasion, from time to time, to prescribe, in fitting cases, the Plantagenet Water, derived from a spring on that gentleman's property in the Ottawa District. Commendatory certificates from medical men, perfectly well known to us, have been published in the daily newspapers of this city; our own has appeared among the number. But we now hesitate not to recommend the employment of this water to the special attention of the Profession both in Canada and the United States. Mr. Hunt's analysis, as to its constant virtues, furnished at once the key to its applicability and usefulness. We are informed that the proprietor has made arrangements for supplying, during the forthcoming season, the Plantagenet Water throughout our own Province and the United States, by the establishment of necessary depots and the appointment of proper agents.

AGENTS FOR BYTOWN.—Richard Stebbins, Esqr., Sussex Street, Lower Bytown; Edward McGillivray Esq., Wellington St, Upper Bytown.

**PLANTAGENET WATER.**

MONTREAL, May 1, 1850.

I often recommended the use of the Plantagenet Mineral Waters to my patients, and they usually inform me that its action on the bowels has been satisfactory, and that in many cases it has also had a favourable influence on the general health.

M. McCULLOCH,

Lecturer on midwifery, and the diseases of women and children, University of McGill College.

MONTREAL, April 10, 1850.

Sir,—I have now prescribed this Plantagenet Water for upwards of a year, and I am happy very happy in being able to state to you, that the opinion which I formed of their probable usefulness, based on Mr. Hunt's Analysis, at the time of my commencing to use them, has been fully and satisfactorily verified by subsequent experience. I now recommend them extensively, and I have frequent opportunities of hearing from my patients that their employment has been attended with all the beneficial results for which they were prescribed.

I am Sir, Your obedient servant,  
FRANCIS BADGLEY, M. D.,  
Lecturer on Med. Juris., McGill College.  
To Mr. C. Larocque, Agent.

Sold by A. MANN, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

**PLANTAGENET WATER.**

THE Proprietor of the Plantagenet Springs Water has received the following Testimonials. The efficacy of the Plantagenet Water is now an established fact:—

MONTREAL, March 22, 1850.

Since August, 1848, I have recommended the Plantagenet Waters in a variety of Chronic complaints, and with good effect. It has proved very useful in Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Sciatica. Weakly and nervous persons, and those in whom there was an increased action of the bowels and kidneys, took but half a tumbler at a time repeated every hour or two. When possessed of more strength, and there existed a tardy state of the secretions, the water was more copiously partaken of; and in cases of Plethora, where a disposition to congestion predominated, with a tendency to fever, and irritation, it was taken to the extent of several pints a day.

It would be a most happy circumstance if "Mineral Waters," generally, were to supersede and be substituted for, the thousands of vile and pernicious compounds, under the style of Patent Medicines, with which a certain class of the community gorge themselves, to their manifest injury and to the advantage, solely, of the unscrupulous manufacturers.

WOLFRED NELSON, M. D.  
President Col. Phys. & Surgs., C. F.

**PLANTAGENET WATER.**

The following testimonials have been handed to us for publication:—

From the careful and scientific analysis which was made by Mr. Hunt, of the Plantagenet Waters, the enlightened Physician could at once proclaim that it was, in a great variety of diseases, acute and chronic—that he would prescribe their use, with the strongest reliance that he must thereby obtain the most favorable results. Experience soon confirmed the decision. Several of the Physicians of the highest standing and reputation in this city, and whose practice is therefore most extensive, because most successful, have published certificates testifying to the great efficacy of this invaluable medicine, which they have most frequently administered to their patients. Their authority is the one that ought to carry the greatest weight with sick persons, and persuade them.— Though I am a stranger to their learned profession, and have been blessed with such uninterrupted health, that I have not needed calling them to my aid, nor to make use of any remedy for several years, yet I attest, on my personal knowledge and observation, that many persons in my family, as well as in a large circle of friends, relations, and acquaintances, have used these Waters either under direction of their Physicians, or of their own accord, and that, in an infinite number of cases, they drew therefrom their cure, often, relief, at ways; inconvenience, never.

At the desire of the proprietor, with true satisfaction do I give him the present certificate, happy

**NEW GOODS 1850.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS, thankful for the patronage so liberally extended to them, beg to inform their numerous friends in Bytown and the surrounding country, that they have just opened an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE, which will compare with any other Stocks in the town, having been selected with great care in one of the best markets.

The Dry Goods, their stock will be found complete, in both Fancy and Staple Goods, and will be sold low.

**GROCERIES.**

6 hds. Muscovado Sugar.  
1 do. Loaf do.  
50 boxes Hyson, Twankay Tea.  
20 do. Twankay.

Together with an extensive assortment of other Groceries.

**HARDWARE.**

A large assorted stock of Shell and heavy Hardware.

Window Glass 7 1/2 x 8 1/2 to 28 x 38.  
PAINTS, OILS, NAILS, COOLERS, &c. &c.  
No. 7 COOK STOVES.

**CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.**

50 packages assorted, forming a very large and rich assortment.

**LEATHER.**

150 Sides, best quality Sole Leather, Also, Cowhide, Kip, and Calf-skin, with several other articles too numerous to mention. The whole of which will be sold as low as the lowest.

T. & W. HUNTON

Bytown, June 1, 1850.

**THE TORONTO WEEKLY PATRIOT.**

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

And contains the British, Foreign and Colonial news usually given in the columns of the Toronto Patriot, including the latest Telegraphic intelligence respecting the British, Colonial and United States Markets, &c., up to the day of publication.

**TERMS OF THE WEEKLY PATRIOT.**

Subscription per annum in advance £0 7 6  
In clubs of five (sent in one cover to one address), payable in advance, each 0 5 0  
N. B.—All orders must be post paid. Parties forming Clubs may increase their numbers at their inconvenience. When the period for which payment has been made is expired, the paper will be discontinued, without any notice from the publishers.

Any person sending \$10 on account of a Club will receive a paper free for one year.

Agents transmitting fifty subscriptions in cash shall receive in addition \$4 for their trouble, or \$10 for one hundred.

A remittance of \$1 will entitle to a copy of the Weekly Patriot for eight months.

ROWSELL & THOMPSON,

Patriot Office.

8 Wellington Buildings, King-street, opposite Mrs. Dunlop's Confectionery Establishment.

**BUTTER WOOL AND**



WANTED by the Subscribers, any quantity of the above articles for which the highest market price will be paid,

T. & W. HUNTON.

Bytown, June 24th, 1850

1-1f

**FOR SALE,**

**ORANGE SASH RIBBONS.**

At 4s. 6d. a yard, as good as the best, neither under the Hill nor behind the fence, but at my Shop in Richmond.

P. McELROY.

July, 1st, 1850.



**GEORGE LEATCH,**  
 "AGENT FOR THE ORANGE LILY,"  
**PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,**  
 MAIN STREET, PRESCOTT.  
 Good accommodation for Travellers.

**MR. GEORGE ROBBS,**  
 AGENT FOR THE "ORANGE LILY."  
 ARMAGH INN,  
 Corner of King & Queen Streets,  
 KINGSTON, C. W.

**ORANGE SASH RIBBONS,**  
 As Cheap as the Cheapest, and as Good  
 as the Best, at the OLD STAND at the  
 foot of the hill.  
 Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, Dec  
 15, 1849.

**THOMAS ROBINSON**  
**HOUSE, SIGN, AND SHIP**  
**PAINTER,**

**GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER, &c., &c.,**  
 Banners, Flags, and Emblems  
**EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH,**  
 HEAD OF COLBORNE STREET, KINGSTON.  
 Orders thankfully received, and strictly at-  
 tended to. 1541

**TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.**

**FOR SALE,** Lot No. 10, situated on Kent  
 Street Upper Bytown, near Mr Chitty's,  
 with a wooden Dwelling-house erected thereon—  
 title, Fee simple. Also Lot No. 14, corner of  
 Kent and Victoria Streets, subject to a yearly rent  
 of one pound Sterling, lease renewable every  
 thirty years, with a large block dwelling-house,  
 fronting Victoria Street, also a two story frame  
 house fronting Kent street, on the premises. Ap-  
 plication to be made to the Subscriber.  
**BENJAMIN RATHWELL**  
 Gloucester, February 15th, 1850.

**LARGE IMPORTATIONS**  
 AT THE  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL**  
**TEA AND COFFEE**  
**WAREHOUSE,**  
**SUSSEX STREET, LOWER BYTOWN.**

THE Subscribers have just received per  
 "Silicia," from Glasgow, a choice supply  
 of Port, Sherry, and Madeira Wines, of the  
 best brands. Martell's and Hennessy's  
 Brandy, Holland's Gin, and Islay and Camp-  
 bleton Whiskey, direct from the Distillery.  
 A large lot of Bottled Leith Ale and London  
 Porter; in Pints and Quarts, per "Lyra,"  
 from Glasgow.

An extensive supply of TEAS, &c., per  
 Abercrombie, from Liverpool.  
 A large assortment of CROCKERY &  
 GLASSWARE. And from New York,  
 their usual supply of SUGARS, COFFEE,  
 RICE, TOBACCO, &c.

They will also keep a complete assort-  
 ment of every article in the Grocery line,  
 which will be disposed of cheaper than ever  
 before offered in Bytown. Purchasers will  
 find it to their advantage to call and exam-  
 ine the articles and ascertain prices.

**JAMES McCRAKEN, Jun., & Co.**  
 Bytown, Nov. 24, 1849.

P. S.—The highest paul for Pot and  
 Pearl Ashes, Butter, &c.

**TURKISH BLACK SALVE.**

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE HONORABLE  
 THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

**THIS SALVE,** prepared from the original Re-  
 ceipt procured from a celebrated Turkish  
 Hakim, (physician) of Smyrna, in Asia Minor,  
 and which has obtained an unprecedented ce-  
 lebrity in Great Britain and the East Indies; from  
 the astonishing Cures performed by it in both  
 these countries, has lately been introduced into  
 Montreal. As might be expected, its popularity  
 has followed it, and its use is becoming general  
 among all classes. The Proprietors, prompted  
 by the very flattering reception it has met with  
 in the Metropolis, have determined on extending  
 its usefulness to all other parts of Canada; and  
 for that purpose, have established Agencies in all  
 the principal Cities. They flatter themselves  
 that when its wonderful properties shall become  
 more generally known, they will meet with that  
 encouragement which the introduction of such a  
 valuable medicament into a country, justly entitles  
 them.—The contracted limits of an advertisement  
 necessarily precludes their entering into any ad-  
 equate detail of its merits, but, for the information  
 of the public, they intend to publish, from time  
 to time, such statements of cures as have or may  
 occur, and for the present will content themselves  
 with merely enumerating some of the complaints  
 for which it has been used with the most complete  
 success—Such as Swollen Glands, Broken  
 Breasts, White Swellings, Whitlows, Scalds from  
 Steamboat explosions, or other causes, Burns,  
 Fever Sores, Scrofulous Sores, Nipples, Carbun-  
 cles, Scald Head, Gun-Shot Wounds, Bruises,  
 Boils, Frostbites, Wens, Chilblains, Ulcerated  
 and Common Sore, Throats, and Bunions. If  
 used in time, it will prevent or cure Cancors, also,  
 Swellings arising from a blow on the Breast,  
 Ring Worm, Pains in the Back, Rheumatism,  
 Gout, Pains, in the Chest, Palpitation of the Heart,  
 Complaints in the Liver, Spine, Heart and Lih,  
 Rushing of Blood to the Head, Swelled Face and  
 Toothache. In fact, it is impossible to enume-  
 rate half the complaints that have been cured by  
 the application of this Salve. It is very portable—  
 will keep in any climate, and requires little or no  
 care in its application, as it may be spread with a  
 brush on very tender parts, such as shampoos, for  
 lichen, or brown paper.

Sold in Montreal by S. J. LYMAN & Co,  
 Place d'Armes; SAVAGE & Co., Notre Dame  
 Street; URQUIHART & Co., Great St. James  
 Street; W. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, and  
 in all the principal Cities in Canada.  
 July 3, 1850.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,**

**BY THE SUBSCRIBER, ONE THOU-**  
**SAND** Skins of Young Lambs not ex-  
 ceeding 2-month old.

—ALSO,—

THREE THOUSAND MUSKRAT,  
 ONE THOUSAND MINK,  
 FIVE HUNDRED MARTEN,

AND

ONE HUNDRED OTTER SKINS.

For all of which the highest cash prices will  
 be given.

**JAMES PEACOCK.**

Rideau Street,  
 Bytown, Feby., 15th 1850. } 16-17.

**POT AND PEARL ASHES.**

**THE** Subscriber will be prepared to purchase  
 and sell on the opening of the Navigation—  
 Brokerage, half per cent.

**JOHN G. DINNING.**

St. Francois Xavier Street,  
 Montreal, 15th April, 1850. }

**SASH RIBBON,**

**FOR** 4s. 6d per yard, at the HAT, CAP AND  
 FUR STORE of JOHN FRELIGH.  
 The highest prices paid for POT and PEARL-  
 ASH, BLACK SALTS, and ASHES.  
 The highest prices paid for raw FUR.  
**JOHN FRELIGH.**  
 Bytown, 15th November, 1849.



**PURE WINES**  
 AND  
**LIQUORS,**  
 FOR

Medicinal Purposes,  
 At the Office of the  
**Graefenberg Comp'y**  
 214 Broadway.

New York, April, 1850.

THE Graefenberg Company take pleasure in  
 announcing to the public, that on account of the  
 immense extent of their other branches of busi-  
 ness, they have availed themselves of the services  
 of Messrs. HOLBROOK & CO., for the con-  
 ducting of this most important department—most  
 important in the beneficial results which the com-  
 munity derive from the certainty of obtaining  
 under their seal and signature, a perfectly pure  
 and reliable article for medicinal purposes.—  
 During the short time in which we have been en-  
 gaged in this business, we have had orders from  
 all parts of the country for our pure wines and  
 liquors, and reports from those purchasing have  
 not only fully satisfied us that the public are con-  
 vinced of the purity of our wines, but have given  
 us the assurance that we shall take the same lead  
 in this department, that our medicines have al-  
 ready taken: a position when once attained,  
 we feel, will, from our unsurpassed facilities,  
 never retrograde. When we entered upon this  
 branch of reform, at the solicitation of many of our  
 friends and customers who had long suffered from  
 the imposition of unprincipled dealers, we did so  
 with the intention of devoting all our unequalled  
 resources, both at home and abroad, for the  
 faithful performance of our office. To do this,  
 with full justice to the public, without whose  
 candid and unbiased approbation, we seek to do  
 nothing, we have sought out parties who can de-  
 vote their whole attention to this department,  
 and who are, from their business connexions, and  
 foreign agencies, enabled to assure us that they  
 can furnish the purest and best of wines, and  
 liquors. We have placed this department in  
 charge of Messrs. HOLBROOK & COMPANY,  
 who will hereafter be found at our Office, and  
 who will be pleased to give our own guarantee,  
 as well as that of others, that the wines and  
 liquors will be of the very purest quality. Their  
 long acquaintance with, and their long experience  
 in the business, together with their intimate con-  
 nexion with the first exporting houses in Europe,  
 have pointed them out to us as most reliable par-  
 ties for the proper conducting of this branch of  
 Graefenberg business. The liquors will be put  
 forth with the Seal of the Company upon each  
 bottle, and the labels will bear the written sig-  
 nature of the Graefenberg's Secretary. NONE  
 OTHER GENUINE.

Address all orders post-paid to  
**HOLBROOK & CO.,**  
 Graefenberg Company's Office,  
 214 Broadway, N. Y.  
**E. BARTON, Secretary**  
 General Agent for Canada—E. W. WHITE,  
 Esq., Brockville. 22

**JOHN HELDLER ISAACSON,**  
**NOTARY PUBLIC,**  
 ST. FRANCOIS NAVIER STREET,  
**MONTREAL.** 20

**A. & W. SUTHERLAND**  
**TAILORS & CLOTHIERS.**  
 HAVE removed their establishment to the  
 house lately occupied by Alexander Gray,  
**OPPOSITE SURPERS HOTEL,**  
 RIDEAU STREET, LOWER BYTOWN. 15-16

BYTOWN:—Published at the office of the *Ora-*  
*tor Advocate*, (for the Proprietors,) on the  
 1st and 15th of every month, at 5s. per an-  
 num, payments to be made invariably in  
 advance.—All letters enclosing remittances  
 and communications intended for the LILY,  
 sent through the Post Office, must be pre-  
 paid, otherwise they will be sent to the dead  
 letter office by the proper authorities.