NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1977. faith and joining the Protestant Church. After

saith and joining the Frotestant Control.

If a few minutes appeared the young man with sandy hair and light grey eyes, aiready known to the reader as the brother of Edward Rogers. He looked somewhat abashed as he first entered the witness box, but assumed a sanctimonious air as he listened to the administration of the oath, and heartily pressed his lips upon the Bible, lifting up his eyes to heaven in token of prayer.

In reply to the counsel, he stated that he knew the prisoner, that he had known him when he himself was, alas! in the errors of Popery, from which he thanked God he was now delivered; that he had seen him at his father's house perhaps two years ago, but he could not remember the exact time; it was late one night; he went to confession to him, and the next morning received the Secrament as his hands; he could—swear to having received Communican in a wafer from him; he had seen him again, perhaps a year ago, at his father'-in-law house; his father-in-law was a Papiet and knew the prisoner, who came at the prisoner of the old man in order to convert. father-in-law's house; his father-in-law was n Papist and knew the prisoner, who came at the request of the old man in order to convert his muther-in-law who was a Protestant; that he told her she could not be saved unless she became a Catholic, and that afterwards he addressed him, the witness, and told him that unless he turned back from whence he had

sadressed nim, the witness, and told him that ruless be turned back from whence he had fallen he would be damned.

It is impossible to peruse the reports of the criminal trials daring the seventeenth century without perceiving that like every other detail of our complicated system, it has been wrought into its present equitable condition by the mollifying influences of civilization. In those days the jedges assumed an arbitrary and capricious courted over the precedure which left very little authority to that stern rule of precedent so lenient te the accreed and so indulgent to the personal liberty of Englishmen. It were to be wished that every prisoner should be defended by connsel, but in those days none were suffered even to purchase that privilege, and it was a theory of our law (too often forgotten) that the judge was the natural protector of the accused. In the present instance it would appear as if the counsel for the Grown were suffered to examine all the witnesses for the presecution before any opportunity was granted to Father Joschim to cress examine them on his own account.

The second witness called was one Thomas Williams, an elderly man who had been standing by the witness love while the former was examined, and whose face was suffused with tears, and who could not forbear sobbing all the time the oath was being administered to him.

"You are father-in-law to the last' witness?"

"You are father in law to the last witness?"

"You are latter-in-as a said the counsel.
"To my shame, I say it," quoth the old man,
"for he hath disgraced himself and me by
striving to swear away the life of as innocent a
man as ever breathed, so help me God."
"Take heed, old man, what you say. You
are a Papist!"
"And thank God for it, and for being no are a Papist !"
"And thank God for it, and for being no

"And thank God for it, and for being no traitor to my faith."

"Come, master, the jory will know how much credence to give to the words of a Papist. You are sobbing like a fool. You should shed tears of joy to think that your son hath escaped from the bondage of your priests and hath embraced the true faith. At all events, you know the prisoner at the bar?"

"I know nothing against him, your honor, and I'll swear that my son hath spoken nought but falsehoods in all that he hath and."

"Was this witness before the Grand Jury?" asked the judge.

asked the judge.

"Yes, my lord, and they were for sending him to prison for bis recusancy, but nevertheless they drew some admissions from I im, as from the other unwilling witnesses, and therefore I have called him before your lord-win."

therefore I have called him before your lora-ship."
"Go on," said the judge, "and make him re-peat what he uttered before the Grand Jury."
Therempon the sonnesel neked him whether he had heard the prisoner read a book.
"Yes, the Bible."
"Any other book?"
"Yes, some other books, may be, as well."
"What books?"
"The Protestant 'Common Prayer' and Prac-tice of Piety."
"On your oath, sirrab, was that all?'
"All I remember."
"Have you seen him pray?"

'Have you seen him pray !"
Yes."

When he prayed what garments did he

wear?'
"He wore a coat."
"Had he not a surplice?"

"No."
"Come, you know well enough he had, and and that you have seen him massing too Let him go to prison, he is an incorrigible remaint and deserves to be hung for a traitor. The gaoler may keep you until I call for you neath."

The gasler may keep you until I call for you sgait."
The judge assented to this course, and he was taken off to the prison hard by.
The bird witness called was none other than our old friend Join Addis, who was naturally rather hard of hearing, but who had caught a cold a prison which rendered him extremely deaf. When he reached the witness-box he looked round and caught the oye of Mistress Clara on the bench.

"This," said the connsel, "is another unwilling witness who hath been brought hither by special warrant. I believe him to be well acquainted with the prisoner."

"You have swern before the grand inquest," and the counsel after the preliminary questions, "that you know the prisoner Johnson and that you have heard him say prayers. What prayers were they?"

"Hey?' asked Addis, not seeming to understand." Did be pray in Latin or in English?"

"Hey?" asked Addie, not seeming to understand
"Did he pray in Latin or in English?"
shouted the oonneel.
"I cannot tell"
"You were not too deaf to hear them, I'll be sworn. Did he ever easy any Latin prayers!
You are on your owth and will be perjured if you answer nay, for you said anon before the jarors, he had said both Latin and English prayers in your hearing."
"Maybe he did, but I cannot tell for certain-He may have said neither for anght I could hear."
"Were it I where I was

Ann Ford, who had also been forced to come and tender her evidence. She came from Wych. Being asked if she knew the prisoner, she wept and only answered she had seen him.

"What has he taught you?"

"I cannot say that he hath ever taught me anght but what was good."

"What hath he taught you?"

"What hath he taught you?"

"That there be One God in Three Persons, and that Jesus Christ hath died upon the Cross to save us."

"You have been at Confession and Communion! What pensance hath he ever given you!"

"Yeur worship saith! have. I have not said it," she replied, trembling all over, and looking pale as death as if she would swoon sway, which caused some persons beneath the witness_tox to cry out, "She is dying, she is dying!"

Thereupon the judge, turning to the jury exclaimed: "What more sides to the said of the proventioned."

"May be he did, but I cannot tell for certain. He may have said neither for anget I could bear."

"But though you feign so deaf, yon can see as well as any of us. Now tell me what yon aw. What clothes had be on when he prayed?"

"I cannot tell. He had a coat, methicks."

"Come, sirrah, you know very well, yon have seen him is sying Mass. Did he wear a Popish vestment?"

"Not as I knows."

"It may have been a priest's massing vestment," quoth the judge.

"May be I did."

"It may have been a priest's massing vestment," quoth the judge.

"Most likely, "I rejoined the counsel." but your lordship sees that this man is a Papist, and perjureth himself at every turn."

"Have yon confessed your sinst the prisoner has given yon a wafer?"

"You have been to Communion and the prisoner has given yon a wafer?"

"I did not say so, master."

"I did not "We it likely, my lord, that in a bone when?"
"Be may have said not they for a aget I could be seed to me and a country of the seed to the seed to me when the prayed with the area to it. [Signed] Hisny HOLLAND.

"This is no evidence," quoth the judge, and the land and to the judge of the meaning the land to the judge of the land as eat, must like seed to the land and plye but the Sacration and pl

THE MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSANGER, BURDAY OCTOBES

AND TOTAL WID, that the bear desired to compare the compared of the c

had only been detained in prison for the sake of his evidence, was now free, and able to re-count to his mistress what had transpired on the eve of his capture, and thus to confirm her in her persuasion of Edward Rogers' treachery. (Concluded next week.)

TO THE EDITORS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana Bureau of Immigration is receiving many letters of inquiry from various sources calling for information for farmers, mechanics, laborers, business men. and capitalists, who desire to settle in this State or invest capital here. Our bureau has issued two descriptive circulars, with maps, for the benefit of such inquirers. We have sent off many circulars, and copies of "Louisiana As It Is," and written answers in response to letters of inquiry. Our bureau has opened books to receive descriptions of lands for sale, propositions to lease land, or to have lands worked on shares—any propositions that may enlighten the immigrant who wants to come to Louisiana.

We will record all such descriptions of lands and propositions in our books, which

We will record all such descriptions of lands and propositions in our books, which will always be open to strangers and persons wishing to purchase, and these descriptions will furnish the bureau with an additional fund of valuable information for future circulars, and to be used in our letters in reply to inquiries.

As our board has no funds and no income except the small amount furnished by merchants and others in New Orleans who subscribe to assist us in our labors, we respectfully beg the Editors of the State to publish this notice for a sew weeks or months,

this notice for a few weeks or months, without charge to the board, for the benefit

of immigration and the State,

WM. BOGEL, President.

Office Louisiana Burean of Immigration, No. e Commercial place, New Orleans, La., Uct. 6, 1877.

The Season of Intermittents.

All miasmatic complaints, in other words, all disorders generated by unwholesome exhalations from the earth or water, are prevalent at this season. In every section subject to the visitation of fever and sgne, or other forms of intermittent disease, the causes which produce these maiadles are now actively at work tants of such districts should prepare their systems to meet the unwholesome condition of the atmosphere by a course of tonic and alterative treatment. Foremost among the invigorants, recommended by time and ex-perience as a means of fortifying the system against all endemic and epidemic maladies, stands Hostetter's Normach Bitters. By a timely use of the Bitters, the feeblest resident of an unlead the soil may escape the sickness in his production of the standard of the inters, will be apt to overtake the strongest.

sickness which, without the six of this potent ally of inature, will be aptito overtake the strongest.

J. A. Braselman, Esq.—Our readers generally, but particularly those of the gentler sex, will be highly pleased to see the wonderful reductions made in the price of dry goods of all classes by the veteran dealer whose name heads this notice. Mr. Braselman was one of the pioneers in the creation of the business centre familiarly known as the "Upper City," and his store has ever been most pepular with our people on account of the fine quality and low prices of its goods, and the kind and polite attention with which the employee ever serve ensteamers of all classes and conditions. The widely extended reputation of his store always ensures a strady and incustive business to Mr. Braselman, but when he has extra inducements to offer he comes out in repail style, and invites all to come and profit there by. This is the case to-day, as will be seen by his column advertisement on another page, wherein he gives a list of some of his goods and the extremely low prices at which he effers them. The which refer to his stock of silks and housekeeping goods. When such bargains are effect it is time for young ladies and heads of families to take out their savings and invest.

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G. Jones for the past few years having been the head manager at Mr. Frank Johnson's, and Mr. John G. manager at ar. Frank botheons, and art. State of Roche, whose popularity was prered by his election at Corener, having grown up in the business. Mesers. Jones & Roche have already a fine stock of coffins of all descriptions, and are ready to hire carriages for funerals, weddings, etc. Their prices are moderate.

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