

**PROTESTANT RIOTS AT GRAVESEND, SOUTHWARK.**

To the Editor of the Catholic Standard.

Gravesend, November 9, 1852.

Sir—A dreadful riot is now taking place in this town; some hundreds of drunken villains, women and boys, have been for several hours surrounding the Catholic church of St. John, and endeavoring to burn it down. A considerable number of windows are broken by the stones and fireworks, and a poor policeman was mobbed and much injured while putting out some of the burning tar near the church gates. It is a truly infernal scene; how it will end, God knows. Our pastor dares not go out, for they threatened to murder him. The magistrates were duly warned of the coming of these dreadful scenes, but nothing would they do, and we have good reason to believe they connive at them, if they do not encourage them. The vile rabble are at this moment burning their powder, shouting, roaring, blaspheming amidst their unchecked Saturnalia; and our poor Catholics are in the greatest terror. May God help us all!

I will shortly send you a more detailed account, for the extent of the mischief cannot be known till tomorrow.—Yours, truly, in Christ,

Nov. 10th, 1852.

We have scarcely yet recovered from the terrors of last night. Allow me to send you a few more details of the awful scene and its consequences, than I could do in my hurried note of yesterday. The mob had their way almost unchecked until two in the morning.—Repeated attempts, fortunately unsuccessful, were made to set the church and our pastor's house on fire. The rabble threw the fire by mistake into the wrong window belonging to the next door, and an upper room was much damaged before the flames were got under. The police, not above five or six in number, did their best, but were overpowered; two of them are seriously injured, one severely burnt in the face, the other cruelly kicked and mobbed. One of the rioters died this afternoon from the blows of a policeman's truncheon. There are many broken heads and sundry other hurts. The police-station was sacked by the ruffians, who rescued some half dozen of their fellow-savages, and the superintendent of police was struck on the head by a brickbat, while defending the place.

What were the magistrates at all the while? Doing nothing. There are soldiers quartered in the town, and the riot was so fearful as to justify their being called out. Twenty red-coats would have sent the five or six hundred savages a scampering. No; nothing was done. This morning, one of these precious justices dolefully whined out from the Bench that *Catholicism* ought to be protected—that he regretted he had not taken more notice of the warning given him by the priest—and, by way of making a show of justice, two or three drunken wretches were sentenced to pay £5 or to undergo two months imprisonment! Gracious God! Compare that, Mr. Editor, to the punishment of the poor Irish at Stockport. Our good Priest had to-day plenty of letters and expressions of sympathy in this cruel trial; but, of course, the matter cannot rest where it is. The thing must be brought before Parliament, and a signal example made of these sacrilegious monsters. Loss of life, church and house burning and gutting, intended priest-murder, these are the first only, I fear, the first fruits of the Derby-Walpole hostility to God's Church—such are the fruits of the platform incendiary speeches of the McNeiles, Cummings, and Co. of this singularly religious land.

THEOPHILUS.

**THE NORWOOD CONVENT CASE.**

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—WESTMINSTER, NOV. 6. *Griffiths v. De l'Espinasse and another.*

This was an action tried before the Lord Chief Justice in Surrey, when a verdict was found for the defendants, after a three days' trial.

Mr. Montague Chambers, Q. C., now moved for a new trial on the alleged ground of misdirection, and that the verdict was against evidence. The learned counsel detailed at much length the facts of the case, which have appeared in this journal in the report of the trial at the Surrey assizes in July last.

Mr. Justice Maule, in giving judgment, said he did not think there ought to be any rule. With respect to the Lord Chief Justice's direction, that the jury "ought not to lose sight of this being an establishment of a particular religious sect," he thought it quite right.—The learned counsel seemed desirous of drawing certain inferences respecting the conduct of the defendants from the practices of the establishment. Certain of those practices seemed strange to those not conversant with such institutions—as, for instance, calling persons out of bed in the middle of the night; but if you show that this was the regular and ordinary proceeding in such places, you answer that argument. With respect to the verdict being against evidence, the Lord Chief Justice reported that he was not dissatisfied with it. It seemed to him that there was evidence to go to the jury. One lamented that a poor child should be subjected to such a mode of life, which was not good for her health. At the same time it was to be considered that this was an establishment in which there were 130 children under the management of certain people, and that it was necessary that it should be conducted in a frugal manner. With such a number it was impossible that each child should receive the same attention as if she were the exclusive object of care. Although the event had been unfortunate for the plaintiff, who had lost her eye, he did not think it led to the conclusion that the defendants were responsible. It was a proper question for a jury to decide, and they had decided it.

Mr. Justice Talford thought there was no misdirection, and that the evidence had been properly left to the jury; and with regard to the evidence, he should have arrived at the same conclusion himself as the jury had done.

The Lord Chief Justice said that he was entirely satisfied with the verdict. The evidence in the case proved that the plaintiff had lost her eye not from ill treatment, but from scrofulous disease, which had been unfortunately aggravated by the conduct of the child herself. He had submitted the evidence according to the best of his judgment and information to the consideration of the jury.

Rule refused.—*Tablet.*

**HATRED OF IRELAND AND OF CATHOLICITY.**—The local press in this district continues to manifest the strong antipathy which prevails in England on the subject of Catholicity and of Ireland. A paper of large circulation, and generally admitted to be the organ of the government party in this district, at the conclusion of a long article, this week on "Popery," proposes to legislate in the present parliament after the following fashion:—"When any of the murders which are peculiar to Ireland take place, nothing more is or can be necessary than to order the police or military to escort the Bishop and priests to prison, and take possession of their chapels, houses, and property until the criminals are handed over to justice. A short act of parliament is the only preparation required. Extreme cases justify extreme remedies." The editor amusingly argues that little time would be required to prepare an enactment to deal with the Irish Bishops and Priests in such a manner as would get rid of their influence by immuring them in a dungeon. Such remarks and proposals can only excite a smile on the part of those to be effected by the proposed enactments, were it not that the mere proposals by men who know well how to gauge public feeling in England, proves the extent of bigotry which must prevail when a writer in what is termed a respectable journal gravely propounds such horrid sentiments, invoking persecution against so large a portion of her Majesty's unoffending Catholic subjects.—*Northumberland and Durham correspondent of Tablet.*

**RUFFIANLY CONDUCT TOWARDS THE SISTERS OF MERCY.**—We read the following letter in the *Liverpool Mercury*, addressed to the editors:—"Gentlemen—I call the attention of your readers to the abominable insults poured upon the Sisters of Mercy. Let the ruffians, who think that they are upholding the Protestant church by their blackguardism, reflect that these Nuns are ladies of fortune, who, under a mistaken (perhaps) sense of duty, devote themselves to alleviate the sufferings and minister to the wants of the most miserable and neglected beings amongst us. I am neither Catholic nor Protestant, and have as great a horror of the love of dominion and mental tyranny of the Catholic Priesthood as any man breathing. But what has this to do with this cowardly, unmanly, and un-English conduct towards women? Let the Clergymen of the Church of England, then, whilst denouncing the errors of Popery, put in a saving clause for these unprotected ladies, some of whom are connected with the best families in the town. I have the honor of a slight acquaintance with one of these most benevolent ladies, and the accounts I receive from her of the systematic and widespread course of intimidation and persecution are disgraceful in the extreme.—TOWNSMAN."

**GOY FAWKS DAY.**—Yesterday being the 5th of November, a day at all times celebrated by the juvenile portion of the community with great gusto, a number of Guys were paraded through the streets on youthful shoulders, amidst the grins of the grown up and the cheers of the rising generation. The usual search was made in the Parliamentary cellars, to discover the shade of Guy and prevent the blowing-up of the Parliament. This serious operation took place shortly after eleven o'clock yesterday, by several of the officers of the two Houses of Parliament. With lamp in hand, and with solemn step and watchful eye, the expedition of discovery advanced along the corridors and descended into two cellars. The heated air of the pipes which run along the basement of the two houses, attracted the attention of the searchers, but was pronounced by competent judges not to be dangerous. Every nook and corner were examined for the discovery of combustible materials calculated to blow up the new Palace of Westminster and the Peers and Commons of the land, but none were found except some rubbish connected with the lighting and ventilating processes of the modern Guy, Doctor Reid. The shade of the ancient Guy was searched for in vain, and after a fruitless effort in the subterranean regions in the new Palace of Westminster, the searchers returned to the carpeted chambers of the upper stories covered with dust, and nearly suffocated with foul air, to report *Guy non est inventus*; and that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and her Majesty's faithful Commons, had no cause for apprehension.—*Catholic Standard.*

**SUSPECTED CHILD MURDER.**—A very lengthened inquiry took place on Monday, Nov. 6, at Mr. Conolly's, the St. George's Tavern, Belgrave Road, London, before Mr. Beilford, coroner for Westminster, and a highly respectable jury, touching the birth and death of a child at the mansion of Captain Codrington, 82, Eccleston Square, under circumstances which had created some excitement in the neighborhood.—At the conclusion of the evidence, the jury expressed their opinion that the child had died from the neglect of Harriet Earwaker, its mother, and returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against her.

**SINGULAR DISCOVERY.**—On Wednesday afternoon considerable excitement was caused among the various employees at the Waterloo-road terminus of the London and South-Western Railway in consequence of the following discovery:—It appears that a number of boxes and packages of various descriptions are frequently left in what is termed the cloak room of the station until called for. If the articles are not claimed within a certain time, it is the usual practice of the company to have them opened, for the purpose of finding, if possible, to whom they belong. On opening some of the articles on Wednesday they came to a box which had to all appearance been in the cloak room for a period ranging from six to twelve months. Upon removing the lid a very unpleasant effluvia was emitted, and on examining the interior it was found to contain the body of a child in an advanced state of decomposition. Who the person was who conveyed the child to the terminus is at present enveloped in obscurity; and from the decomposed state of the body it is almost impossible to detect the sex.

**SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.**—A violent shock of earthquake was felt in Liverpool and neighboring towns, at about half-past four o'clock on Tuesday morning, November 9. It was distinctly felt by several persons in Liverpool, but was experienced with greater violence in the outskirts and on the Cheshire side of the Mersey. Several of the persons who experienced the shock were in bed at the time, and they describe it as though persons were walking heavily across the floor, causing the windows and doors to shake violently. Others thought that their houses were being burglariously entered, and made a search accordingly. The police constables who were on duty during the night distinctly confirmed it. Telegraphic accounts were also received from Holyhead and Bangor, which mentioned it having been felt there, accompanied with a loud noise, the wind being south east at the time. The inhabitants of Shrewsbury were also seriously alarmed by a smart shock, which shook many of them in their beds, and nearly, as they say, rolled them out—the doors and windows rattling, and in many instances heavy substance falling with an alarming noise. The preceding day had been wet and sultry, and the Severn had from the quantity of rain which had fallen overflow-

ed its banks, and the air was peculiarly oppressive. However, nothing more was expected than, perhaps, a thunderstorm, but at precisely half-past four o'clock in the morning a very small shock of an earthquake was experienced; it lasted for about four seconds, not doing any material damage, but causing great alarm. A portion of a wall fell, and another portion near the railway terminus sunk considerably, and at Oswestry and Wellington the shock was also sensibly felt. At the prison great alarm was created, the prisoners shouting very much, and the turnkeys imagining there was an attempt making to break out, and it was some time before order was restored. About the same time, and accompanied by the same phenomenon shocks were felt at Manchester, Congleton, and in the greater portion of the bathing places situated on the Lancashire coast. In Shropshire the indications and effects were precisely the same as those already described; beds were shaken, windows and doors clattered, crockery rattled, furniture was moved about, and, in some places, walls were thrown down. It is universally admitted that a terrible convulsion so universal and simultaneous has not been felt for a very lengthened period.

**UNITED STATES.**

**T. F. MEAGHER.**—A letter-writer at the city of N. York says, "Meagher lives in perfect quiet and retirement at a private residence in Irving Place, very far up town, and devotes himself to the study of American history and laws, and to the observance of the manners and customs of the people. In the course of two years he proposes to enter upon the practice of law in this city. He is certainly a fine looking man and a finished gentleman. He looks to be, as I believe he is, less than 30 years of age, and in accordance with what seems to have grown into a N. York custom, he wears a moustache and imperial.

**PROTESTANT PROPHECY.**—A curious genius, who styles himself "the apostolic forerunner," is stamping in N. Jersey. His dress and appearance are said to be of the most unique style. On his hat he wears a large metallic spread eagle, and around his neck he carries suspended a curious brass horn, which he sounds when he wants to draw an audience.

The guano difficulty is reported to have been settled between Mr. Everett and the Peruvian minister. The position assumed by Mr. Webster was receded from, on the ground of his information having been erroneous. In the adjustment of the difficulty, Peru has agreed to extend such facilities to the vessels which have proceeded to the Lobos Islands as to secure them from loss, although they will, of course, not make the profits they anticipated.

**THE LIQUOR LAW IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—The Judges of the Superior Court of New Hampshire have decided in eight several details, the liquor bill of the June session conflicts with the Constitution. The Judges were requested, we believe, by the Senate to give an opinion upon the Constitutionality of the bill.

1. The bill confers on justices an extent of authority the Constitution does not sanction, particularly in respect to the power it gives them to pronounce a sentence of forfeiture on liquors seized for a violation of the law.
2. The bill provides for no trial by jury, or for appeal and trial by jury before a higher court. The Constitution provides that in all controversies concerning property the parties have a right to a trial by jury.
3. The seventh section of the act conflicts directly with the Constitution of the United States. This section provides that no action can be maintained in any court in the State, either in whole or in part, for intoxicating or spirituous liquors sold in any other State or country. No laws of this State can deprive a citizen of the United States of the right to enforce a claim of debt before the tribunals of this State.
4. Liquors are property. The law in recognizing them as such in the fourth section, when in the hands of town authorities for sale and mechanics for use, cannot, by the force of a few phrases, make property lose its character when in other custody.
5. Double or increased penalties in cases of conviction under appeal, because it operates as a penalty upon the party claiming an appeal, conflicts with his rights to an appeal and cannot be supported by the Constitution.
6. The bill is designed by its provisions to demand excessive bail and render it difficult for the accused to procure sureties. If it had been added that the accused should not have the benefit of counsel to defend him, the parallel between the present law and practice in England in former days would have been complete.
7. The conviction of a principle through any act of one agent is held to be unconstitutional. The accused should be confronted with the witnesses against him, says the Constitution, but the liquor bill says no; and it is therefore opposed to the constitutional rights of the citizen.
8. The people have a right to be secured against all unreasonable search of their dwellings, et cetera, and all search warrants must be under oath, according to the Constitution. But searches and arrests may be made according to the bill, without warrants on oath, and it is thus unconstitutional.

The following appears in the *Hobart Town Guardian*, of June 16th:—"Died, at Stanfield, New Norfolk, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, Henry Emmet Fitzgerald, the infant son of Thomas Francis O'Meagher, Esq., aged four months."

**THE LATE "DUKE" A CELT.**—A correspondent of a morning contemporary states on the authority of "Captain Rock's suppressed volume," that the late "Duke" was descended from a brogue-maker named Cowley, of Carberry, county Kildare, who was adopted by Wesley, the owner of Dangan Castle, who was himself an ex-sergeant of Marlborough's army, and having returned, secured the affections of Mrs. Cusack the then owner, whom he then married, and on whose death, having no children, "sought out an old crony of his"—Cowley the brogue-maker, and adopted his son, who changed the name to Cowley Wellesley, and marrying a Miss Slade, daughter of an attorney, had one son, Garrett, who afterwards became Earl of Mornington, and was father of the "Duke." The writer, at the end of his communication, of which the foregoing is the substance, says: "Such, Sir, is the essence of 'Captain Rock's' history of the house of Wellesley. In publishing it, I must add I have not the slightest intention of offending anybody, or of taking part in any controversy.—My design has been merely to revive a literary curiosity. The truth or falsehood of its contents I leave others to discover."

**PROMISERS.**—There is a sort of people in the world of whom the young and inexperienced stand much in need to be warned. These are the sanguine-promisers. They may be divided into two sorts.—The first are those who, from a foolish custom of fawning upon all those they come in company with, have acquired a habit of promising to do great kindnesses, which they have no thought of performing.—The other are a sort of warm people, who, while they are lavishing away their promises, have really some thought of doing what they engage for; but afterwards, when the time of performance comes, the sanguine fit being gone off, the trouble or expense appears in another light; the promiser cools, and the expectant is bubbled, or perhaps greatly injured by the disappointment.

**AN AMERICAN ORATOR.**—"I stand," said a Western stump orator, "on the broad platform of the principles of '98; and palsied be my arm if I desert 'em!" "You stand on nothing of the kind!" interrupted a little shoemaker in the crowd; "you stand in a pair of my boots that you never paid me for, and I want the money!"

**ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.**



THE USUAL MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 6th instant, at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

By Order, H. J. CLARKE, Sec. Montreal, Dec. 2, 1852.

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Oct. 22, 1852.

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**REMOVAL.**

**DYEING BY STEAM!!!** JOHN McCLOSKEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST.)

HAS REMOVED to No. 38, Sangreine Street, north corner of the Clump de Mars, and a little off Craig Street, begs to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the kind manner in which he has been patronized for the last eight years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to state that he has now purchased his present place, where he has built a large Dye House, and as he has fitted it up by Steam on the best American Plan, he is now ready to do anything in his way, at moderate charges, and with dispatch. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Grapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wines Stains, &c., carefully extracted. N. B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, August 13, 1852.

**ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, MATHEMATICAL, DAY, BOARD, AND EVENING ACADEMY, 45 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.**

THIS ACADEMY being patronized by the Catholic School Commissioners enables the Principal to impart instruction in the above departments on extremely moderate terms, which he warrants to be equal (if not superior) to any school in Canada. He will resume his Evening Classes on the 1st of October next. Book-keeping, by Single or Double Entry, will be thoroughly taught by Lecture. Gentlemen desirous of studying Surveying or Engineering, will find this a good opportunity. References—Rev. Messrs. Pilonneau, Prevost, and the Clergymen of St. Patrick's Church. W. DORAN, Principal. September 25th, 1852.

**P. MUNRO, M. D., Chief Physician of the Hotel-Dieu Hospital, and Professor in the School of M. of M., MOSS' BUILDINGS, 2ND HOUSE BLEURY STREET. Medicine and Advice to the Poor (gratis) from 8 to 9 A. M.; 1 to 2, and 6 to 7 P. M.**

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