

We publish to day various extracts from the Nation to give our readers a sample of the excitement and discontent in Ireland. Those who do not see that paper or the columns of the United Irishman can form no notion whatsoever of the determined spirit that is abroad, even after a three years famine and all the horrors of pestilence. We are not surprised at the accounts of the profligate and licentious doings of Prince George of Cambridge. It is not the first time that the Royal family have distinguished themselves in this infamous department, both in Ireland and elsewhere. In Ireland however, their brutalities have been always met with a proper spirit. We believe George's Uncle was kicked down stairs at Cork for a disgusting breach of decorum. It is notorious too that her Majesty has a vast number of relations throughout the world of whom she never heard. We do not like to enter into particulars, but the Gauls have indeed been a costly race to England, and the children of that pig headed old fool George III have spread as much profligacy throughout the world as any two Royal families since the time of Constantine. George of Cambridge must either mend his manners, or we fear he will leave Ireland with a broken head.

The Repealers in the United States—and their name is Legion—are bestirring themselves in all directions, and proclaiming their determination to assist their suffering fellow countrymen in extorting justice from that inveterate and shameless criminal—England. She has now had Ireland under her immediate control for nearly 50 years, and she has converted the most fertile country on earth into one vast lazaret-house of pestilence and agony. This is a damning proof before the whole world of her abominable treatment of Ireland. The day of retribution may be delayed, but it will assuredly come.

Some *hp*-loyalists here have begun to prate about Repeal, and presume to preach lessons of moderation to Irishmen at the present alarming crisis of their country's fate. They cannot say however that the extreme movement in Ireland is a Popish movement, or an attempt at "Catholic Ascendancy." Smith O'Brien and Mitchell are staunch Protestants. But they love their country and they hate English oppression. The attempt to beard the power of England just now, with only a section of the people, we cannot approve of. We condemn those efforts at insurrection simply because we believe they will be abortive, and only bring greater misery on our unfortunate country. That the Irish people have abundant justification for any step they take against England we never doubted. Their relative positions are those of the master and the slave, the tyrant and the victim. What we have always doubted, is, that Ireland is able to make a successful struggle against her formidable enemy, and we know that an unsuccessful attempt would only entail greater misery upon her. The time, however, will come when this shall be no longer true, and when England shaken to her centre by foreign war and domestic strife, will regret that she did not do justice to Ireland. Then and then only will Ireland be a nation again.

ST. MARY'S.

The usual solemnities of Holy Week were celebrated according to custom in our Cathedral, and the concourse of the faithful was exceedingly great. On the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the office of Tenebrae was chanted, and on the mornings of Holy Thursday, Good Friday, Holy Saturday and Easter Sunday the Bishop officiated pontifically. During the High Mass on Thursday the Solemn blessing of the Oil of Extreme Unction, the Oil of Catechumens, and the Sacred Chrism took place, and the Most Holy Sacrament was carried in procession to the Repository which was tastefully decorated with lights, flowers, &c. On Easter Eve the new fire, Incense, Paschal Candle, and Easter Water were blessed with the usual ceremonies. At the Pontifical High Mass on Easter Sunday as well as at that of Holy Thursday an indulgence of 40 days was granted to all present, in the usual form of the Church.

The Basement of the High Altar at St Mary's has been prepared for the reception of the remains of St. Cornelia, Martyr, at Rome, whose body was given to the Bishop by his late Holiness, Gregory XVI., for the Cathedral Church of Halifax. It was discovered on the 10th of May, 1843 with a vial of blood, and a marble inscription

containing the Proper Name of the Martyr, in the Cemetery of Priscilla, which is considered one of the principal Catacombs in the City of Rome. The principal Catacombs or ancient Cemeteries of Rome are that at St. Priscilla within the City where stands the Church of St. Pudenziana, 4770, not far from that of her Sister, St. Praxedis. This Priscilla is said to have been mother of St. Pudens, whose house, where St. Peter lodged, is believed to have been the Church of St. Pudenziana, between the Viminal and Quirinal hills. (All. Butler, Oct. 11.) The body of St. Cornelia is now beautifully enshrined, and will be solemnly deposited beneath the High Altar on Wednesday next, the 10th of May, the fifth anniversary of its discovery in Rome.

On Wednesday last, the Feast of the Finding of the Holy Cross, an Ordination was held by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, at the Cathedral, when Mr. Patrick Langan Madden, lately returned from the Grand Seminaire at Arras in France, received the Holy Order of Sub-deaconship. Mr. Madden was ordained Deacon on yesterday morning.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

The usual Quarterly Meeting of the Halifax Branch of this Association will be held on tomorrow immediately after Vespers: On Wednesday, 3d inst. one of the Festival Days of the Institution, the Bishop offered Mass at St. Mary's for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Members, and distributed the Holy Communion to 150 of them who had been prepared to receive the benefit of the Plenary Indulgence which is granted on that day to all those who contribute by their prayers and alms to the propagation of the Catholic Faith.

ST. PATRICK'S.

The Chancel Railing and Pews are completed. The convenient arrangement and construction of the latter are very generally admired. We believe the whole of the Sacred Edifice will soon be solemnly opened for Divine Worship.

DARTMOUTH.

The Sacrament of Confirmation will be administered in the Church of St. Peter, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday next. Those who were not prepared for the late Confirmations at St. Mary's and St. Patrick's would do well to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity.

SALMON RIVER.

We were much gratified to learn that on Easter Monday last the frame of the New Church of St. Vincent of Paul, with its spire and Vestry, was put up at Salmon River. The dimensions of the Church are 30 by 30, and it stands in a very picturesque and commanding situation, near the High road from Meteghan to Yarmouth. We beg to congratulate the Rev. Mr. Carmody and his zealous flock on the spirit they have already shown, and we wish them every success in the prosecution of their holy undertaking. The Church of St. Vincent, being about 13 miles from Meteghan, will afford great accommodation to the many Catholics that are dispersed in that part of the Country, and adds another valuable link to the chain of Catholic Churches which stretches from Annapolis to Pocomoc.

ORDINATION.

There will be an Ordination at St. Mary's on tomorrow at eleven o'clock.

CONFERENCE.

The second Conference of this season, for the District of Halifax, will be held at the Cathedral on Tuesday, May 16th, at eleven o'clock.

O'CONNELL.

On Monday, 15th inst., the Anniversary Service for the Liberator of Ireland will be celebrated in St. Mary's Church.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The English Steamer arrived on yesterday. The news is important. Ireland is still in great excitement, and according to all appearances nothing can prevent a speedy outbreak. The people are arming in all directions, drawing out all their deposits from the Savings Banks, and converting their notes into gold. Notwithstanding all their boasts, the government are evidently embarrassed. The proceedings have commenced against Smith O'Brien and his co-patriots. True Bills have been found by the Grand Jury and the trials pro-

ceeding to be of unusual interest. John and Maurice O'Connell still preach loudly against physical force, and declare that they will quit Ireland for ever if the principles of their illustrious father be departed from by the people. We very much fear that peaceful counsels will be disregarded and that before long Ireland will be deluged with an ocean of blood. We believe that England would sooner slaughter four millions of Irishmen to-morrow, than grant the Repeal, and believing this we look upon her with intense disgust and abhorrence as a wholesale murderer, a blood-stained and doomed Nation. Of course we only speak of the English Government and the English Oligarchy. Strong as they now imagine themselves to be, the arm of Divine justice can prostrate them in a moment. And if they be so diabolical as to attempt shedding the blood of millions rather than grant the right of a native Parliament, and Responsible Government such as we enjoy in this Province, we implore the Great God of Mercy to confound their counsels, to paralyse their arms, and to save our long-suffering countrymen from their tyrant clutches. We look upon all the present ministry as Traitors to our Gracious Sovereign. Faithless and perjured creatures as they are, they are now violating the profession of their whole life. They are dealing out not justice and conciliation but Coercion Acts, Martial Law and every species of oppression.—Peel and his friends look on, no doubt, with great satisfaction at his recreancy of the base Whigs, and we think he may step in shortly to crush them for ever, and to preserve the Empire by rendering speedy and effectual assistance to Ireland. May God confound the hellish counsels of the "Bise, Bloody and Brutal" Whigs, and save the Crown of Ireland for our Lost Gracious Sovereign!

Poor Tom Steele made an attempt at self-destruction by throwing himself off one of the London Bridges, but he was fortunately saved.

It is said that my Lord Shrewsbury, the New Catholic Primate of all Ireland and England, has become a convert to Repeal. He trembles for his estates, and well he may, if there be a massacre of the Irish people. Even a bloody victory by England over that famine-stricken land would be worse than a defeat. The time has come at last, when she must either do justice to Ireland, or retain a precarious and expensive possession of that country by an army of 200,000 men.

Continental affairs, especially those of France, are still in the greatest confusion.

The celebrated Chateaubriand was at the point of death.

A VOICE FROM THE ENGLISH ARMY TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION.

April 5, 1848.

Sir—As Irishmen in her Majesty's service now in England, we call on our brothers in Ireland, who are in her Majesty's service, not to violate the law of God by killing one of their brothers. If they should they are as great murderers in the sight of God as any of the men who died on the scaffold at Limerick—if they should, the curse of God will descend with them to the grave. The Almighty God never created man to be guilty of so dreadful a crime. Brothers we do not forget our childhood days when we played together on the green fields of Erin; we then would not allow any one to beat or ill use us, will we allow it when we come to manhood?—Our answer is, never; we will die lions first. We have received letters from Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Roscrea, Maryborough, Mountrath, Mountmellick, Tullamore, Athlone, and Naas, calling aloud on us to assist, and so we shall; but some of our letters have been stopped and opened, but can we only find who did so, death to him or them that done so. Cheer up, brothers cheer up; the victory is won, and Ireland shall be free. You have all the Irish soldiers now in Dublin with you, and may God bless you all, and all my brother soldiers in England.

I remain, your faithful brother and friend,

[The writer put his name to this letter for publication, but we have reserved it.]

CORK.

The Cork Examiner says the Conservatives of that county are beginning to debate about Repeal and a competent home legislature; that nothing holds them back but apprehensions of violence. The Examiner states that "an important step is about being taken in this city, to try and unite all modern men in a safe and wise movement in favour of Irish nationality. In a few days we hope to have it in our power to announce that the projectors of the movement, who are men of position and influence, have obtained the sanction of some of the most prominent of the Conservative body."

QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO THE STUDENTS OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

[To the Editor of the Nation.]

Sir—In the Universities of Christendom, in the middle ages, it was customary to propose questions to test the acuteness and ingenuity of the students. I, as a graduate of the University of Dublin shall, with your permission, revive the practice, and submit to the students of Trinity, in the pages of THE NATION, the following questions on points in Christian ethics and the rights of nations.

Yours, with great respect,
A PROTESTANT.

1. Could Professor Hancock persuade England to a union with Russia, on the plea that though half its rental should be remitted to St. Petersburg, and the respectable class amongst whom that wealth is now spent be ruined, yet that the benefits to "the human family"—as, for instance the increased demand for labour in Eastern Europe—would counterbalance the national loss, and that as to patriotism and freedom, for which in past times a Russel and a Sydney bled on the scaffold, such notions are now superseded by the life-preserving principles of Whig economy?

2. Have the Belgian legislature treated with one whit less favor the Protestants in that Kingdom than the Catholics, the former amounting to four hundred thousand souls, while the latter exceed two millions?

3. Has not Locke, in his "Essay on Civil Government," demonstrated the inalienable right of every nation to absolute independence?

4. Is the divine precept, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," less applicable to nations than to individuals?

5. What difference does it make to a subject nation whether it be oppressed by an English parliament or by a German Emperor?

6. Can any oath oblige a Christian man to shed his brother's blood in maintenance of a foreign tyranny, by whose special visitation a million of his famine-stricken countrymen have perished?

7. Is it lawful, according to the law of God, to enter an army at sea?

"THE UNITED IRLANDERS."—Mr Mitchell has addressed another letter to the Lord Lieutenant, under the style and title of—"To his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, her Majesty's Detective General, High Commissioner of Spies, and General Suborner in Ireland." After some allusion to the late "spy" disclosures, and stating what the Irish people were doing he says—"As for me my Lord, your Lordship's humble correspondent—you have been told that I am mad—a dangerous fanatic, labouring under *caecothus scindendi*. Do not believe it; I am merely possessed with a rebellious spirit; and think I have a mission—to bear a hand in the final destruction of the bloody old 'British empire;' the greedy, carnivorous old monster that has lorn so long, like a lord, upon the hearts and limbs of England, and drank the blood and sucked the marrow from the bones of Ireland. Against that Empire of Hell a thousand thousand ghosts of my fellow countrymen shriek nightly for vengeance; their blood cries continually from the ground for vengeance! vengeance! And Heaven has heard it. That buccaneering flag, that has braved so long the battle and the breeze, flies now from a ship in distress; the Charybdis of Chartism roars under her lee—the breakers of Repeal are ahead, and the curses of the world swell the hurricane that rages round her, pirate and blood stained slaver that she is, filled with dead men's bones, and with all uncleanness. Her timber sare shivering at last—

"Quamvis Pontica pinus,
Sylvæ filia nobilis;"

she will never float in harbour more. On the day she goes to pieces all the ends of the earth will give three cheers." In a postscript, after expressing his intention of appealing to him not to pack the juries, he adds:—"He who employs a spy will pack a jury; and I, for one, scorn to appeal for anything to a man who lays a plot for massacre. Pack away then, if you dare. I expect no justice, no courtesy, no indulgence from you; and if you get me in your power, I entreat you to show me no mercy, as I, so help me God, would show none to you.—J. M."

"A Cleric" informs us that the hordes of British soldiers in our metropolis have increased the open, public immorality to a frightful degree.—