

interrupted him abruptly, and in a sharp tone of voice ordering him to speak English, thus: Speak English, man, speak English." F. Kohlmann, without showing the least embarrassment, resumed his discourse, and after his interruption, expressed himself nearly as follows in English—"Mr. Paine, I have read your book entitled the 'Age of Reason,' as well as all your writings against the Christian religion; and I am at a loss to imagine how a man of your good sense could have employed his talents in attempting to undermine what, to say nothing of its divine establishment, the wisdom of ages has declared most conclusive to the happiness of man—the Christian religion, Sir."

"That's enough, Sir, that's enough," said Paine, again interrupting him; "I see what you would be about—I wish to hear no more from you Sir—my mind is made up on that subject. I look upon the whole of the Christian scheme to be a tissue of absurdities and lies; and Jesus Christ to be nothing more than a cunning knave and an impostor."

F. Kohlmann here attempted to speak again, when Paine with a lowering countenance ordered him instantly to be silent and trouble him no more, "I have told you already that I wish to hear nothing from you." "The Bible, Sir," F. Kohlmann said, still attempting to speak, "is a sacred and divine book, which has stood the test and the criticisms of abler pens than yours—pens which have made at least some show of argument, and—"

"Your Bible," returned Paine, "contains nothing but fables; yes fables, and I have proved it to a demonstration." All this time I looked on the mounter with pity, mingled with indignation at his blasphemies. I felt a degree of horror at thinking that, in a very short time, he would be cited to appear before the tribunal of his God, whom he so shockingly blasphemed, with all his sins upon him. Seeing that F. Kohlmann had completely failed in making any impression upon him, and that Paine would listen to nothing that came from him, nor would even suffer him to speak, I finally concluded to try what effect I might have. I accordingly commenced with observing—

"Mr. Paine, you will certainly allow that there exists a God, and that this God cannot be indifferent to the conduct and actions of His creatures." "I will allow nothing sir," he hastily replied, "I shall make no confessions." "Well, sir, if you listen calmly for one moment," said I "I will prove to you that there is such a Being; and I will demonstrate from His very nature that He cannot be an idle spectator of our conduct." "Sir, I wish to hear nothing you have to say; I see your object, gentlemen, is to trouble me; I wish you to leave the room." This he spoke in an exceedingly angry tone; so much so, that he frowned at the mouth.

"Mr. Paine," I continued, "I assure you our object in coming hither was purely to do you good; we had no other motive. We had been given to understand that you wished to see us, and we are come accordingly; because it is a principle with us never to refuse our services to a dying man asking for them; but for this, we should not have come, for we never obtrude upon any individual." Paine, on hearing this, seemed to relax a little; in a milder tone of voice than any he had hitherto used, he replied, "You can do me no good now—it is too late. I have tried different physicians, and their remedies have all failed. I have nothing now to expect (this he spoke with a sigh) but a speedy dissolution; my physicians have indeed told me as much." "You have misunderstood me," said I immediately to him; "we are not come to prescribe any remedies for your bodily complaints, we only come to make you an offer of our ministry for the good of your immortal soul, which is in great danger of being forever cast off by the Almighty on account of your sins, and especially for the crime of having vilified and rejected His Word, and uttered blasphemies against His Son." Paine, on hearing this, was raised into a fury; he gritted his teeth, twisted and turned himself several times in his bed, uttering all the while the bitterest imprecations. I firmly believe, such was the rage in which he was at this time, that if he had had a pistol he would have shot one of us, for he conducted himself more like a madman than a rational creature.

"Begone," said he, "and trouble me no more. I was in peace," he continued, "till you came." "We know better than that," replied F. Kohlmann; "we know that you cannot be in peace—there can be no peace for the wicked; God has said it." "Away with you and your God too; leave the room instantly," he exclaimed, "all that you have uttered are lies—filthy lies; and if I had a little more time I would prove it to you, as I did about your impostor, Jesus Christ." "Monster," exclaimed F. Kohlmann, in a burst of zeal, "you will have no more time; your hour is arrived. Think rather of the awful account you have already to render, and implore pardon of God; provoke no longer His just indignation upon your head." Paine here ordered us again to retire, in the highest pitch of his voice, and seemed a very maniac with rage and madness. "Let us go," said I to F. Kohlmann, "we have nothing more to do here. He seems to be entirely abandoned by God; further words are lost upon him." Upon this we both withdrew from the room, and left the unfortunate man to his thoughts. I never, before or since, beheld a more hardened wretch. This, you may rely upon it, is a correct and faithful account of the transaction.

I remain, your affectionate brother,
(Signed) BENEDECT, Bp. of Boston.

PROTESTANT PERSECUTING PROTESTANT.
We have been favored by the editor of *Evangelical Christendom* with some slips of his forthcoming number, of a character the most extraordinary. We have not, for many years read anything that has excited a grief more deep, or a concern more oppressive. It would seem as if the "powers that be" throughout the Continent had conspired as one man to suppress evangelical religion and religious liberty wherever they appear. The facts given by Dr. Steane are frightful! Protestantism seems to stand upon the brink of destruction; and, if Providence prevent not, it will once more, in many places, be extinguished.

A worthy Baptist minister in Prussia has had three successive complaints laid against him for administering the Lord's supper; he has been commanded to disperse his Sabbath school. In Hanover, a minister has been interdicted preaching the Word to a handful of people in a room behind his house, and the company compelled to retire under the brandishing sword of the police! In Hesse Cassel things have been carried to the same extent; but the crowning narrative of the whole refers to the case of a young lady; a minister of the Gospel, and other friends. The treatment of the pastor was inhuman, such as in England almost baffles credibility. He was thrust into a cell

with two ruffian culprits, which was scarcely large enough to contain their bodies, while all the light they had was from a small aperture above! A board in the wall served for both chair and table; and a sack, with a little straw, served as a bed upon a damp floor! He had to keep on every article of clothing, to avoid being frozen! His miserable morsel of food was introduced by a hole in the wall! Candles they had none; they were obliged to feel for the miserable morsel called their supper! At length the excellent pastor was dragged before the judgment seat and sentence pronounced upon him—that, as he had been the chief instigator in the baptismal act, he should be imprisoned for eight days, living on bread and water! Such is liberty on the Continent of Europe.—*British Banner.*

IRELAND.

THE EXILES.—THE ADDRESS TO LORD EGLINTON.—The *Nation*, commenting on the slippery and disgraceful conduct of certain high officials of the government in Ireland in connection with the address on behalf of the unfortunate prisoners of Van Diemen's Land, says: "There is one phase of this transaction which is characterised by ineffable baseness. All through the preliminary negotiations the organisers of the memorial were absolutely encouraged by influential members of the government to make the public appeal to them—some of them communicating with the very committee. They were invited to memorial. They were led to believe that they had only to solicit, and that their demand would be granted. Relying with confidence on such assurances, they were certain of success, and were astounded to find themselves duped and insulted by the very men who, up to the last moment, spoke them fair. In all the dealings between this country and England, we do not know any event which exhibits more insolence than this. Irish gentlemen, who would scorn to ask anything for themselves, were lured there with a petition which it was predetermined to reject. It is a piece of deliberate treachery, deserving of the treadmill and the knout!"

THE MUTINY IN THE CORK WORKHOUSE.—Seventeen of the ringleaders were brought up for identification at the county gaol last week, each having been identified as having taken an active part in the disturbance, they were committed for trial at the Douglas petty sessions on Tuesday. The remaining twenty were severely lectured, and returned to the workhouse. The Master estimates the damage done by the late violent mutiny of the paupers at £30. The male paupers continue insubordinate, and will not work the mill, though it is to grind food for themselves. The guardians threaten to turn out all able-bodied paupers refusing to work.

STAMBRIDGE BETWEEN DUBLIN AND HOLYHEAD.—An influential meeting was held on Friday at the King's Arms, Palace-yard, Dublin, for the purpose of devising measures to facilitate and expedite the communication between England and Ireland, and more particularly to hear a proposition made by Mr. Lang, the shipbuilder, to construct a vessel to go between Holyhead and Kingstown in a much shorter time, and affording far greater accommodation to passenger, than those at present in use. The Viscount Mandeville, M.P., was moved to the chair. Mr. H. A. Herbert read the following letter from Mr. Lang, observing that the opinion of Mr. Lang was strongly corroborated by that of Mr. Penn, the eminent marine engine maker:—

"Chatham Yard, 7th May, 1852.
"My dear Sir—I have now gone sufficiently into the matter to know that you may reckon on twenty-five miles an hour with certainty—probably more, taking the power at 1,600 horses nominal, and the ship being 400 feet long by 40 feet broad; draught of water 13 feet; and of a suitable form for the Holyhead and Dublin ferry."

"My original doubts of getting more than twenty-two or twenty-three miles an hour have as I have gone further into the subject, completely vanished.—You may depend on it I am not misleading you when I promise more than twenty-five miles an hour."

"The beauty of the thing only those who are obliged to cross and who suffer from sea sickness can estimate. Fancy a vessel crossing at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour without scarcely any rolling, pitching, or tremulous motion, having a space of 150 to 160 feet by 38 at each end, devoted entirely to state cabins and retiring rooms, with a saloon 150 feet long overboard (on deck) with light and ventilation to any extent."

"She would be almost as perfect a bridge as the tubular one over the Menai Straits, and most assuredly a more agreeable one. The cabins, saloons, &c., might be fitted in a manner to surpass anything that could be effected in a railway train. Whether the bridge is built or not, I shall complete the design and preserve it, if not carried out, as a memento of what might have been done to facilitate the intercourse between England and Ireland."

"When such vast sums have been spent to perfect the transit on the Menai and Conway bridges, is it possible that the money required for bridging over the part of most consequence cannot be obtained?
"That the advantages I have mentioned can be obtained is as certain as that the Trinity yacht, Irene, will obtain seventeen miles. A few weeks will decide the latter. I pledge my professional reputation on both.—Yours, very sincerely,
"A. M. LANG."

Mr. Lang was then questioned by several members of the meeting for the purpose of ascertaining the probable expenditure, and the means by which he would carry out his objects. The cost of such a vessel as he described would be about £160,000, and he proposed to commence operations with one vessel, which would make one passage per day each way between England and Ireland. He stated he was builder of the *Banshee*, the fastest steamer afloat, which attained a speed of 18½ miles an hour, and that he had no doubt that an average speed of 25 miles could be obtained in the vessel he proposed to construct. Indeed, that was rather under the mark, for he had little doubt that 27 miles an hour could be achieved. The vessel would probably require a crew of sixty men, and would be as free from rolling or pitching as a small-sized steamer on a river.

The Right Hon. H. Lowry Corry, M.P.; then proposed the following resolution:—
"That the class of vessels at present employed between Kingstown and Holyhead are inferior in accommodation and speed to what modern science can accomplish, and the importance of an easy and expeditious communication between the two countries demands."
Several other resolutions were also passed, and a committee appointed to carry them into effect.—*Dublin Freeman.*

Some disclosures of a most interesting character have come out before the Committee of Consolidated Annuities, now sitting under the chairmanship of Lord Montagu. A letter has been given in evidence from no less a personage than that celebrated knight of the famine, Sir Charles Trevelyan, urging gravely and in direct terms that the only hope of the regeneration of Ireland lay in the banishment and pensioning off of all the Irish gentry, after the fashion of the Nabob of Arcot, and Sundry other Indian proprietors—that when the island was rid of the gentry, as of the reptiles of old, and the country handed over to the English government and its staff, something might be done; but that it was useless to hope for any conciliation so long as a class of men like the Irish landlords, dead to every feeling save the lowest selfishness, were allowed to fatten on the ruin of their own country and the plunder of the English treasury. Such is the flattering estimate of Irish landlordism held by English officials. The Strongest language ever used by the most ardent and passionate members of the League is mild, indeed when compared with the Trevelyan sentiment.—*Weekly Telegraph.*

As an evidence of the value placed upon land, even in remote districts of the south-west, we have the fact this week that in the Incumbered Estates Court, the mountain of Knockdrumoon, Limerick, the property of George William Hodges, and George Crowe Hodges, the latter whose claim on it was equal to its value, bid £1,025 for it, which was twenty years' purchase on the valuation of £52, and it was subsequently knocked down to Mr. Bateson, at £1,050.

THE MAGISTRACY AND THE PROSELYTISERS.—Some of the agents of proselytism in Kilkenny finding their proceedings somewhat thwarted by the honest indignation of the people who pulled down the offensive placards they everywhere posted, made the following application to the magistrates:—

1. "If informations are sworn before you, that the persons employed in the distribution of the annexed hand-bill or posting the placard are in dread of personal violence, will you grant them personal protection while in the discharge of their employment?"
2. "Will you issue instructions to the police on duty to arrest such persons as they may observe destroying the placards already posted?"
3. "Are you prepared (in event of declining to act as in queries one and two) to place an additional police force in those streets in which the parties who have sworn informations are employed, with special instructions to prevent a breach of the peace being committed?"

"The answer they received must have proved highly satisfactory, as affording them full and complete information as to the points on which they inquired:—

Query 1.—Answer—No. It being quite unusual for the civil or military power to aid or escort individuals in distributing hand-bills or placards, other than those by Government or on the public service.
Query 2.—Answer—No. Unless as in the case presumed in the first answer, and that the placard or proclamation be that of the crown.
Query 3.—Answer—Yes. In so far as that whenever a breach of the peace is apprehended and a time and place sworn to by credible parties, instructions will be given to prevent the commission of such breach of the peace."

A society of what are, in the south, called "soupers," and in the west, "jumpers," is at present endeavoring to establish itself at Dungarvan; but—thanks to the hope of a better crop than ever they raised—with little prospect of success.

MORMONISM.—We have observed with pain the advances which Mormonism is making in Belfast, chiefly among the working classes. It is a well authenticated fact, that only among the uneducated masses of society has it received any degree of countenance. This is abundantly evidenced by a reference to statistics lately published concerning the progress of this sect. Where ignorance has abounded, there Mormonism has been triumphant. We observed, on Friday evening last, at the Brown-square school-house, a Mormon preacher holding forth to a numerous audience.—*Belfast Mercury.*

CHINESE ANTIQUITIES IN IRELAND.—A paper was recently read before the Belfast Literary Society in Ireland, on Chinese porcelain seals, which have been found in that country. About fifty have been found, some in deep bogs, one in a cave, some in one place, some in another, scattered over the country from Belfast to Cork. How they came there is a query; nobody can tell. They are of great antiquity. They have all inscriptions on them in the ancient Chinese seal language, and Mr. Gutzlaff had translated a number of them. Each seal is a perfect cube, with the figure of a Chinese monkey by way of a handle. It is supposed they may have been brought there by ancient Phoenicians, but it is our opinion that they were brought there by some of the ancient Irish tribes, who no doubt journeyed through and came down from China. No such seals have ever been found in Britain. This may account for the difference in the Scots and Irish Celts. Smits asserts, in his treatise on the Human Races, that the Irish are a different mixture from the Northern Celts; but some more light on the subject may clear the mystery up.—*Scientific American.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.—It is rumored, says the *Daily News*, that in any future management of a Liberal ministry, it is possible Lord John Russell might feel inclined to go to the Upper House, to take the lead there in place of Lord Lansdowne, leaving the onerous post of chief in the Commons to some other Reformer, in whom the crown, the country, and the house might have full confidence.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have presented their first report to the Home Secretary. They state that the balance in hand on the 29th of February amounted to £213,305, but that there are expenses to be paid out of it. They are unable to say what the actual surplus of the Exhibition funds will be after all liabilities shall have been discharged, but they have no reason to suppose that the nett surplus will be less than the sum formerly estimated—viz., £150,000.

GOLD IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Gold, it is said, is beginning to be found in Devonshire. In Ireland, the county of Wicklow has been long known also for its mineral treasures, and recent discoveries have given a new impetus to gold seekers in that district.
EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The demand for passage to Australia on the part of independent emigrants, has, during the past few weeks, become very active. All the best sailing ships are speedily filled at high rates, and it also appears that the steamer *Australian*, which is to start from Plymouth on the 3rd June, has already the whole of her berths engaged. Among

those who are joining in the movement to the mines are many of the junior clerks in the London banking establishments and counting-houses. Several have already made their arrangements, and others will follow, either immediately or as soon as they shall receive accounts from those who are now leaving. The extension of the shipping trade, and especially in connection with screw vessels, is likewise becoming daily more observable, irrespective of the impulse imparted to it from Australia. The Glasgow steamers to Philadelphia and New York appear to carry a large and increasing number of passengers both on their outward and homeward trips, and if the *Great Britain*, which sailed on the 1st May last, and whose arrival at New York will most likely be heard of next week, shall prove to have made a good first passage, the confidence in the results that may be effected by vessels of this description will be greatly increased, and will most probably lead to the speedy establishment of new lines.—*Times.*

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The ex-Premier has issued a long address to his constituents, probably drawn forth by certain indications of a wish to throw him overboard at the approaching election. After reviewing the measures of free trade carried into operation by the late Sir R. Peel, with the assistance of his (Lord J. Russell) party, he gives the following as the financial results of the policy of the last ten years:—

1. Customs duties have been repealed or reduced to the extent of £9,000,000.
2. Excise duties have been repealed or reduced to the extent of £1,500,000.
3. Stamp duties were reduced in 1850 to the extent of £500,000.
4. The window duties have been commuted for a house tax, by which relief was given to the extent of £1,200,000.
5. The produce of customs, excise, stamps, and taxes was, in 1842, £48,000,000. In 1851, £46,600,000. Thus the relief to the country has been £12,200,000. The loss to the revenue only £1,400,000."

His Lordship proceeds—
"With these facts before us for our information and guidance, I can have no hesitation in accepting the challenge to decide finally, completely, and conclusively, the contest between protection and free trade.
"What the present ministers may propose to the next parliament I cannot divine. For myself I shall be ready to contend:

1. That no duty should be imposed on the import of corn, either for protection or revenue.
2. That the commercial policy of the last ten years is not an evil to be mitigated, but a good to be extended; not an unwise and disastrous policy which ought to be reversed, altered, or modified, but a just and beneficial system, which should be supported, strengthened, and upheld.

"There, however, restrictions on the pursuits of industry which still require our attention.
"The transfer of land is still clogged by legal difficulties, expenses, and delays which unfairly diminish the value of that species of property, and to a great degree prevent its becoming an investment for the savings of the industrious classes.
"The machinery of the department of the customs ought to be simplified to the utmost extent consistent with the safety of the revenue.
"It should be the object of the legislature to remove, as far as possible, those remaining burthens or restrictions upon the shipping interest which still impede its prosperity."

After referring in his peculiarly prolix and far from lucid style to the questions of the currency, colonial reforms, the franchise, religious liberty, the titles bill, and the Jews' bill, his lordship concludes with the following reference to the approaching contest between protection and free trade:—
"In this last struggle I have played a secondary but not unimportant part. It will be no mean glory if, honored with the name of your representative, I shall be enabled to promote that great cause which is about to obtain from the electors of the United Kingdom its final and irrevocable triumph.
"Let it, however, be recollected, that if the adverse party is to be encountered with success, it must be met by the Free Trade Reformers in a body. Large improvements in our laws and administration can only be effected by the cordial union and untiring energy of all friends of enlightened progress, commercial freedom, and civil equality."

"J. RUSSELL.

UNITED STATES.

Kossuth's visit to America is now drawing to a close. He will soon leave for England where his children are and where he designs to remain until the expected outbreak upon the Continent calls him to engage in the active work of the revolution. Messrs. Pulszky, Bothlen, and Nagy will return there with him. Mr. Hajnik, his treasurer, will either go or remain as financial agent to the New England Hungarian Committee. Messrs. Kalapsza, Laszlo and Grechenek will not leave the United States so soon. Mr. Kalapsza, has already made arrangements to establish a riding school in Boston, the kindness of some gentlemen in that city having furnished him with the means. Mr. Laszlo will find employment as an engineer, and Mr. Grechenek will find some occupation at which he can earn his living.—*Boston Pilot.*
A believer in the "rappings," at Mount Holly, (N. J.) announces his intention to call on the spirit of Sunson, to assist him in removing a two-story house, which he wishes placed about fifty yards from the place where it now stands.—*Id.*

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