

risk, send several regiments across Saint George's Channel to recruit the army of the Duke of Cumberland. Nor was this submission the effect of content, but of mere stupefaction and brokenness of heart. The iron had entered into the soul. The memory of past defeats, the habit of daily enduring insult and oppression, had covered the spirit of the unhappy nation. There were indeed Irish Roman Catholics of great ability, energy and ambition: but they were to be found every where except in Ireland, at Versailles and at Saint Ildefonso, in the armies of Frederic and in the armies of Maria Theresa. One exile became a Marshal of France.— Another became Prime Minister of Spain. If he had staid in his native land he would have been regarded as an inferior by all the ignorant and worthless squireens who drank the glorious and immortal memory. In his palace at Madrid he had the pleasure of being assiduously courted by the ambassador of George the Second, and of bidding defiance in high terms to the ambassador of George the Third. Scattered over all Europe were to be found brave Irish generals, dexterous Irish diplomatists, Irish Counts, Irish Barons, Irish Knights of Saint Lewis and of Saint Leopold, of the White Eagle and of the Golden Fleece, who, if they had remained in the house of bondage, could not have been ensigns of marching regiments or freemen of petty corporations. These men, the natural chiefs of their race, having been withdrawn, what remained was utterly helpless and passive. A rising of the Irishry against the Englishry was no more to be apprehended than a rising of the women and children against the men.

There were indeed, in those days, fierce disputes between the mother country and the colony: but in those disputes the aboriginal population had no more interest than the Red Indians in the dispute between Old England and New England about the Stamp Act. The ruling few, even when in mutiny against the government, had no mercy for any thing that looked like mutiny on the part of the subject many. None of those Roman patriots, who pondered Julius Cæsar for aspiring to be a king, would have had the smallest scruple about crucifying a whole school of gladiators for attempting to escape from the most odious and degrading of all kinds of servitude. None of those Virginia patriots, who vindicated their separation from the British empire by proclaiming it to be a selfevident truth that all men were endowed by the Creator with an unalienable right to liberty, would have had the smallest scruple about shooting any negro slave who had laid claim to that unalienable right. And, in the same manner, the Protestant masters of Ireland, while ostentatiously professing the political doctrines of Locke and Sydney, held that a people who spoke the Celtic tongue and heard mass could have no concern in those doctrines. Molyneux questioned the supremacy of the English legislature. Swift assailed, with the keepest ridicule and invective, every part of the system of government. Lucas disquieted the administration of Lord Harrington. Boyle overthrew the administration of the Duke of Dorset. But neither Molyneux nor Swift, neither Lucas nor Boyle, ever thought of appealing to the native population. They would as soon have thought of appealing to the swine. At a later period Henry Flood excited the dominant class to demand a Parliamentary reform, and to use even revolutionary means for the purpose of obtaining that reform. But neither he, nor those who looked up to him as their chief, and who went close to the verge of treason at his bidding, would consent to admit the subject class to the smallest share of political power. The virtuous and accomplished Charlemont, a Whig of the Whigs, passed a long life in contending for what he called the freedom of the country. But he voted against the law which gave the elective franchise to Roman Catholic freeholders; and he died fixed in the opinion that the Parliament House ought to be kept pure from Roman Catholic members. Indeed, during the century which followed the Revolution, the inclination of an English Protestant to trample on the Irishry was generally proportioned to the zeal which he professed for political liberty in the abstract. If he uttered any expression of compassion for the majority oppressed by the minority, he might be safely set down as a bigoted Tory and High Churchman.

All this time hatred, kept down by fear, festered in the hearts of the children of the soil. They were still the same people that had sprung to arms in 1641 at the call of O'Neill, and in 1689 at the call of Tyrconnel. To them every festival instituted by the State was a day of mourning, and every public trophy set up by the State was a memorial of shame. We have never known, and can but faintly conceive, the feelings of a nation doomed to see constantly in all its public places the monuments of its subjugation. Such monuments every where met the eye of the Irish Roman Catholics. In front of the Senate House of their country, they saw the statue of their conqueror. If they entered, they saw the walls tapestried with the defeats of their fathers.

PROTESTANTISM ABROAD.—1st. All the former parties that agitated, and divided, Holland since the Reformation have subsided into the two great primitive parties of believers and unbelievers—followers of the Gospel and followers of the *ignis fatuus* called Rationalism. This mighty schism is at this moment rending the Church and the nation into two hostile camps, between which there is and must be war to the death. Shall we hold by the letter of Scripture, or shall we expound them in the spirit of present enlightenment and progress? This is the all important question which has made, or is making the round of the European nations, and must now in Holland get its final answer. There is some tendency among us to figurise the prophecies; but in Groningen the Dutch theologians do the same with the histories and miracles of the Gospel, with the Heidelberg Catechism, and the symbolical books, and even with the person

and work of the Divine Redeemer himself. 2d. The state of the universities is wretched in the extreme, and demands the speedy interference of the Christian public. For the three millions of Dutch there are three universities: Groningen, Leyden, and Utrecht. In the two former of these there is not even an orthodox minority to control the violent tendencies of the professors. In these celebrated Dutch schools all is dead so far as the Gospel is concerned, and if there be any movement, it is convulsive and destructive, not genial and progressive, like the formative life of a great Christian institution. In Utrecht there is a minority of orthodox professors, but they have the faith of Christians rather than that of Martyrs, and so they endure with much evil quietly, for the sake of peace and their own personal comfort. The growing school of theology is downright infidel, if I may so speak of anything that can be called theology. All is negative, spiritual, sublime and ethereal; with these men, and thus their system enables them to get rid of all the doctrines that distinguish the New Testament, and all the glories which in the Gospels and Epistles surround the person of the Redeemer. Germany has passed the Rationalistic crisis, and is now rapidly becoming orthodox. In Holland the change is but beginning, and the upper classes, the politicians, and the learned, are generally inclined to infidelity. On the other hand, the mass of the people is sound, and the old Calvinistic divinity of their fathers is still unspeakably dear to them. They do not share the sentiments of the Rationalists, that all opinions should be freely taught in the universities and preached from the pulpits of the establishment, for they crowd immediately to the churches of the earnest and orthodox whenever they have the opportunity; and I have no doubt the heaven is now working in the mass, and will continue to work, till the whole public sentiment and feeling be entirely revolutionised. When the faith of the mass becomes earnest—when it is quickened and roused into life, the Rationalist dreamers, both in the Church and the universities, may make ready to depart, for the hour of their downfall is at hand. 3rd It is a glorious fact that meets you on all hands, that the number of faithful men (not ministers) is increasing rapidly, so that for every earnest man you would have met five or six years ago, you meet with ten now; and the old glorious history of the nation, which was altogether identified with Biblical orthodoxy, but which the Rationalists had perverted and obscured, has reappeared by the genius of Mr. Groen in all its former truth and attractiveness, and the national feeling is beginning to flow once more in its ancient Calvinistic channels. It is melancholy to think, that in this Presbyterian land the Presbytery should be one main cause of the evil; and that, as by the State in Scotland so by the Synod in Holland, Rationalist pastors are forced upon unwilling and protesting congregations. Nay, more, they force Socinians on the churches, and yet the Supreme Synod solemnly recommended the State not to tolerate any Separatists! This is a wicked, dangerous game, and cannot long succeed. It was tried in England also, when a dominant Church and a tyrannical Government would neither allow Cromwell and his followers to worship God according to their conscience nor leave the country, and the result was, that the dominant hierarchy was destroyed and the tyrannical king brought to the scaffold. But here we have another proof that liberty of conscience is not attached to any particular creed, that, in fact, the flimsiest heretics when in power, are often the most relentless persecutors of their fellow-creatures. The Arians were the most vehement persecutors of former ages, and the Dutch Rationalistic Presbyterian Synod enforces heterodoxy, and would persecute dissent! 4th. The great struggle in the country at the present time is on the subject of education. The Liberals and Papists joining together, demand that religion should be entirely dis severed from the education of the State and remain in the hands of the Clergy alone; the Jews, the Papists, the Calvinists, the Remonstrants, and the Separatists, they would educate together in the same schools, without any reference to religion at all. This is opposed by the more earnest and Christian part of the community, and the controversy is not yet decided. 5th. The old party of the Remonstrants exists still, but their sentiments as Arminians have been almost forgotten in the floods of far more dangerous and destructive doctrines that have flowed over the land. In some cases they are far more orthodox than the neighboring ministers of the Established Church, and in several parts the Holy Spirit has been quickening them to a fuller testimony of the grace and love of God. 6th. There is an old Baptist party, very small but very respectable, which asserts its position in the country with great dignity and perseverance. 7th. There is a small party of Separatists, that is, those who recently abandoned the Established Church owing to its intolerance, its corruptions, and its Rationalism. These two, the State Church, and the Separatists, are inflamed against each other with the most violent resentment, and, though several attempts have been made, a reunion for the present seems plainly impossible. The Separatists are orthodox and earnest Christians, who preach Christ faithfully, and magnify and exaggerate the evils of the Establishment. Their numbers are small, nor are they making any great increase. Their pastors are poor, and not highly educated. 8th. The Papists form a third part of the population of Holland, and latterly they have been making great efforts both to extend their influence and increase their numbers. They have now a regularly constituted hierarchy, and they are building new churches with great zeal. 9th. As to the small body of Jansenists, they are making no noise in the country. They are Calvinists in doctrine, and devoted Papists in everything else. Their ritual, their order, their festivals, and all their services are entirely Popish. They are as a party making no progress, and some of their more wealthy members have gone over to the Papists. This is a very singular combination of Calvinistic doctrine and superstitious forms. It is a heterogeneous union, and being hampered on all sides by the action of the opposing factors, can never be developed into a harmonious and beneficent system of ecclesiastical usefulness.—Letter from Rev. W. Graham in Missy. Herald of Irish Presbyterian Church.

PROTESTANT RIOTS IN THE WEST INDIES.

The Demerara Royal Gazette gives full details of the riots excited by the preaching of the Reverend Mr. Orr, a Protestant clergyman, whose name must be as familiar to our readers, as those of Leahy, Gavazzi, Achilli, Kirwan, and others, the leaders of the noble Protestant army.

About the end of last year the Rev. Mr. Orr, took

up his residence in Demerara, and commenced delivering a series of sermons in the Gavazzi or Nick Kirwan style. We copy from the Royal Gazette:— "This man, who is a sort of religious fanatic, having created serious riots, attended with bloodshed, in New York, Montreal, Greenock and Glasgow, by the violence of his language, had not been many days in this colony, before he commenced his old trade of disturbing the public peace, by violent harangues against the Roman Catholics, whom he accused of all sorts of crimes and immoralities. Had he confined himself to this kind of preaching, he might have preached till doomsday before he would have succeeded in enflaming the minds, or arousing the passions of the ignorant black population; but having discovered that there was a considerable degree of smothered jealousy and ill-feeling existing between the negro population and the Portuguese, he adroitly seized upon that and mixed it up with his attacks on the Roman Catholics. In this he was only too successful;—like a spark dropped upon tinder, hostility against the Portuguese spread rapidly throughout the city, and was soon communicated to the country districts. In Georgetown the Portuguese were assailed by men, women and children, with cries of "Down with the Portuguese! down with the Pope!" The Portuguese exhibited very considerable forbearance—and, however much they may have been annoyed; they did not commit any breach of the peace in resenting the insults offered to them.

Thus matters went on until Sunday, the 10th instant, when Orr mounted the town pump, in front of Stabrook market, armed with a dagger and life-preserver, and addressed a large crowd of persons in a most inflammatory manner. For the seditious language used by him on that occasion, and for convening an unlawful assembly, he has since been arrested and committed to take his trial before the Supreme Criminal Court in April next. But we are anticipating events.

In consequence of the inflammatory and seditious language used by Orr in his addresses, and also of the evident ill-feeling which he had excited amongst the negroes against the Portuguese, the Governor, on the 15th instant, issued a proclamation forbidding unlawful assemblages of people on the streets. On the 17th Orr was prevented from preaching in the streets—and he then proceeded to his mother's yard, and there he addressed the crowd who assembled to hear him. After this meeting, on Sunday evening, the disturbances commenced by the negroes attacking one or two Portuguese shops and pelting several Portuguese who had assembled in the neighborhood. This row was suppressed by the police, and the night passed off without further disturbance.

On Monday morning, February 18, the disturbances recommenced. Orr's examination before the Police magistrate was appointed to take place at 12 o'clock, but long before that hour a large crowd assembled on the Brick-Dam, on which the head Police station and the Police magistrate's office are situated. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the crowd became excited and a Portuguese was pursued on the charge of having stabbed a creole. The man was immediately apprehended by the police, but not before he had sustained personal injury. The police turned out in force under the command of Inspector Horne. The horse police speedily dispersed the mob, and the examination of Orr was conducted and concluded with perfect tranquillity. The people, however, almost immediately commenced their attacks upon the Portuguese shops in the outlying parts of the town, and by midnight there was not one in those districts which had not been completely gutted of its contents.

From what has since transpired, it is unquestionable that emissaries must have started at the same time from Georgetown, to the various rural districts, exciting the people to follow the example of their brethren in Georgetown, and, which is more extraordinary still, asserting that they were carrying out the orders of the Governor in doing so.

A special meeting of the Court of Policy was summoned by the Governor on Monday the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock, and an ordinance was passed to make provision for more effectually repressing disturbances and attempts to commit breaches of the peace. The provisions of the ordinance are stringent, and parties convicted of breaches of the peace or of making use of abusive, insulting or provoking language, calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, are rendered liable to a penalty of \$100, or to be imprisoned with hard labor for any period not exceeding six months, or to be flogged with thirty-nine lashes, or to any of the said punishments. The third section of the ordinance provided that "no sentence of flogging shall be carried into effect until the same shall have been confirmed by the Governor, to whom a full report of the case shall be forthwith made by the magistrate." But this has since been extended by a subsequent ordinance, and the magistrate is now empowered to carry the sentence into execution immediately. The ordinance at first was confined to Georgetown, but the disturbances spreading, a proclamation was issued by the Governor the same evening, extending its provisions to Albert Town; and subsequently to "the eastern bank of the river Demerara, as far as, and inclusive of, the Craig Village." The East coast, West coast, and river districts were reported in rapid succession to be in a state of disturbance, and as fast as aid could be organised and dispatched to the places attacked fresh demands came pouring in from all quarters.

On Tuesday, the 19th instant, the Governor issued another proclamation, extending the provisions of the ordinance to all parts of the colony. On the same day, the two persons first sentenced to be flogged under the new ordinance were taken from the jail to the new market place, in custody of a strong detachment of special constables and police, and there underwent their sentences in the presence of an immense crowd, who were perfectly quiet, and made not the slightest attempt to interfere.

Mr. A. F. Gore, acting Stipendiary Magistrate, accompanied by a detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment, consisting of two sergeants, one drummer and forty men, under the command of Major Gibbing and the first Adjutant, proceeded up the river in the steamer Rattlesnake as far as plain "Great Diamond." The detachment returned by land in the evening, bringing with them thirty prisoners. An immense number of persons of all classes having volunteered as special constables, both mounted and on foot, selections were made and armed from the government stores, and dispatched as quickly as possible in different directions. The streets of Georgetown are protected by the special constables every night.

On Wednesday, the Tyne steamer took up a de-

tachment of 2d West India regiment, consisting of two sergeants, one drummer and fifty men, under the command of Captain Reece and Ensign Macnamara, and proceeded to Berbice. The troops took with them three days salt provisions, and they still remain at Fort Camp, to aid the civil power. As long as they remain there, there is no fear of the peace of New Amsterdam being disturbed.

The origin of the disturbances is a deep rooted dislike on the part of the colored and negro races towards the Portuguese, long pent-up. The arrival of the man Orr, and his rabid animosity to the Roman Catholic religion, which most part of the Portuguese profess, pointed him out to the ringleaders, as a suitable agent—and the plan has been so far successful as to occasion a vast destruction of property, the loss of many lives, and the exposing of a large portion of the rural population to the miseries of starvation and disease, and the creating of a rancorous and bitter feeling of vindictive dislike, which will not only occasion much discord among the people themselves, but may materially affect the general prosperity of the colony. These designing villains, upon whose heads rest the responsibility and guilt of these results, have a heavy debt to pay to the law they have violated."

A FRIGHTFUL NARRATIVE OF SUFFERING. (From the N. Y. Times.)

The packet ship John Rutledge, commanded by Captain Kelly, of this city, and owned by Messrs. Howland and Ridgway, sailed from Liverpool on January 16. She met with severe weather, and fell in with ice, on February 18, in lat. 45° 34' N., lon. 46° 56' W. The following day, about noon, she entered a field of ice, but cleared it. A few hours later she was precipitated against an iceberg, which stove a hole in her bow, into which the water poured in a volume. At sunset she was evidently sinking, and had to be hastily abandoned. Besides the crew, there were 119 passengers on board. When she sailed from Liverpool, there were 120 passengers, but one of them met with an accident before the ice, was encountered, and died in consequence. There was only one cabin passenger; all the rest were in the steerage, and were a mixture of English, Irish and Scotch, but belonging to a better class of emigrants than those which usually land upon our shores. As soon as it was certain that there was no possibility of saving the ship, and that she must soon go to the bottom, her five boats were lowered, and as many of the passengers and crew as could find their way into them immediately did so. What food could be snatched up in the extremity of desperation, was placed in the boats, together with demijohns of water and compasses. Men, women, children, were huddled together, with no more covering than they had on them at the time of the encounter, and well-nigh paralyzed with terror. The weather was very murky. A thick fog fell upon the heaving waves. When the last boat—the one found by the Germania—was nearly full, and as the mate, Mr. Atkinson, and several others were about stepping in, it broke adrift, with the thirteen persons already in it, and the mate and his companions went down with the wreck. A wild cry rose: the five boats parted company: the shades of night enveloped the ocean; and when the morning broke, after many hours of suffering, the boat in which the young seaman Nye had escaped was alone upon the waves, with nothing in view but distant icebergs. Soon some loose floating ice was encountered which greatly impeded her progress, and in the struggle of those who rowed her, to get free from it, the compass which was on board was broken and rendered useless. Clouds overspread the sky, and a thick snow storm succeeded. They knew not which way to pull and were seized with dismay. From the haste in which they were compelled to leave the sinking ship they had only been able to place on board a few pounds of small biscuit, and a demijohn containing about a gallon of water. A small piece of biscuit was the daily ration appointed for each individual, and a draught of water could not be permitted to any one. A suck through the cork was all that could be allowed, and if any one obtained enough for a swallow the demijohn was immediately taken from him, and he was deprived of his evening's suck. The consequence was, that on the first day out all on board were tormented with a racking thirst, which hourly grew more frightful and unendurable. The second day dawned and there was no sail, and neither of the other boats visible. Rain and snow fell, and the unfortunate creatures were nearly frozen with cold, in addition to pangs of hunger and thirst. They kept up bravely, however, cheering each other. The women especially were brave. They always are in trying circumstances.

Day after day passed by, and on the fifth day, a woman, the wife of one of the passengers, died. They had no shroud to wrap her in, so they threw her overboard in her clothes. The hearts of the surviving twelve began to fail in earnest then. Many were in a sinking condition though they had tried to conceal it, but the sight of the first corpse plunged overboard unmanned them. The next day the husband of the woman died, and they threw him overboard. A huge shark had followed them for two days past, and when this second body was consigned to the waves, he dived deeply after it, and disappeared. That evening the provisions failed. There were no more biscuits, and the demijohn was sucked dry.

Early on the morning of the seventh day, two boys, who were brothers, died, and shortly afterwards their father. There were three sharks in the wake of the boat now, but after these three bodies were thrown overboard, there was only one visible, and he soon dropped away and disappeared.

Some time during that night another passenger died. They threw him over at day-break.

On the eighth day the boatswain died. Him they threw overboard. All that were thrown overboard were in their wearing apparel, and were so disposed of, just as they died. On the same day another passenger died, who was the last that was thrown overboard. Mrs. Atkinson, the mate's wife, died about two hours later, and after her, in quick succession three other passengers. The young seaman Nye was the sole survivor and he was so much exhausted that he had not strength to give his dead companions to the sharks. He sat frozen in their midst, and the boat drifted at the mercy of the winds and waves.

On the ninth day, the Germania, came in sight, but he had not power to hail her, or to wave a signal. The drifting boat, as we have said, was fortunately espied, and the poor young fellow was received on board. He told his story, and Capt. Wood humanely resolved to look after the other boats. For two days