

print, as addressed to Her Majesty's Prime Minister, will, we fear, prove but an additional instance of those insolent but empty bravadoes, with which the eye of Protestant England has become but too familiar, and which accord so marvellously with the spirit of the Papacy, the most consummate combination of the coward and bully the world ever produced. As, however, it is far from improbable that Parliament will, in the course of the next session, devise a remedy against the continuance of this paltry system of protected defiance of the law, it is, perhaps, hardly worth while to pay much attention to the form of Dr. M'Hale's epistle. Our present business, at all events, is not with its signature, but with its substance,—not with the misdemeanor which it parades, but with the treason it contains.

Her Majesty the Queen is, by the Coronation Oath, solemnly pledged to "maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, as by law established," and to "preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England and Ireland, and to the Churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law appertain to them." Dr. M'Hale announces to the Queen's Prime Minister, on behalf of "the Catholic people of Ireland,"—whom he and his fellow-labourers in a *pseudo*-apostolate are using their utmost endeavours to seduce from their allegiance to their lawful Sovereign, and to bring into subjection to the Papacy,—"their unconquerable resolve to carry on a vigorous, and legitimate (!), and constitutional (!) opposition to this Moloch of the establishment;" the object of this opposition being, as it is variously expressed in Dr. M'Hale's florid style, to "extinguish this national nuisance,"—to "relieve the country from this incubus,"—to "ease the country of the burden of that establishment." And this "resolve" Dr. M'Hale endeavours to enforce upon the mind of the Earl of Derby by the threat that his own and every successive Administration which shall refuse to become the tool of the Papal faction for extorting from the Sovereign a violation of the Coronation Oath, shall be overthrown by the votes of the Popish Members in the House of Commons.

Now to this challenge there is a plain and an obvious answer. When, some twenty-five years ago, the Papists sued to the British Crown and Parliament for the repeal of those statutory enactments by which they were excluded from the Legislature and from political office, the most solemn asseverations were made both by Popish Prelates and by Popish lay-aspirants to political power, in their examination before Parliamentary Committees, that it was not the intention or the desire of the Roman Catholic body to interfere in any way with the Church of England and Ireland as by law established, or with any of its property, its rights and privileges. The Papists, in fact, said, "We are no longer the same people that we were when those laws were enacted. We are not now the arrogant, the persecuting, the disloyal body that we once were. We have become humble-minded, tolerant, loyal. All we wish is to enjoy, in addition to the freedom of worship already granted us, the free and full exercise of our rights as citizens. Grant us that, and we shall be content. We promise you that the power which we shall acquire by such a concession on your part, shall never be used to disturb the settlement of religion or property in the land, to subvert the Established Church, or to interfere with her temporalities." To give practical and permanent effect to these professions, an oath was framed, with the full assent and consent of those who represent the Roman Catholic body, to be taken by every Papist before his admission to any political office or to a seat in the Legislature, which oath contains, among others, the following clause:—"I do swear that I will defend to the utmost of my power the settlement of property within this realm, as established by the laws; and I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm; and I do solemnly swear that I never will exercise any privilege to which I am or may become entitled to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion or Protestant Government in the United Kingdom. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever; so help me God."

In the teeth of all the professions made previous to the passing of the Emancipation Bill,—in the teeth of the oath in which those professions are embodied, and which every Popish Member has to take at the table of the House, before he can take his seat,—Dr. M'Hale now gives formal notice to the head of Her Majesty's Government, that under the influence of the Popish hierarchy a number of representatives have been chosen in Ireland, who are instructed not to wait, nor take office, nor favour of any kind from any Minister until the country is eased of the burden of that establishment," which they are solemnly sworn not to disturb. On the part of the Papists, therefore, the compact on which the Emancipation Bill was founded, is plainly broken. They repudiate with scorn the conditions on which Members of the Popish sect were admitted to the Legislature and to political office. Let the Earl of Derby take them at their word. Let him do what the ill-trusted hero now waiting the last honour to be paid to his remains, pledged himself to do whenever need should so require. Let him introduce a short Bill, recounting in the preamble the breach of compact on the part of the Papists, and repealing the Bill of 1829, which was, at best, a weak concession to a perfidious enemy. The Earl of Derby is the national heir of the pledge to that effect given by the Duke of Wellington; for the Duke of Wellington was Prime Minister when

the pledge was given, and the Earl of Derby is Prime Minister when the time has arrived for redeeming it. Nothing short of this will secure the peace of the country, and curb the arrogant and encroaching spirit of Popery.

The programme of Dr. M'Hale for the appropriation of the temporalities of the Church in Ireland after their proposed confiscation, leaves no room for doubt as to the ultimate objects of present agitation:—"These ecclesiastical funds, so long misused, should, after the life interests of their present occupants, revert to their own original purposes of promoting Catholic piety, charity, and education. It is fortunate that there remains such a fund for the erection and endowment of Catholic schools and the building of Catholic Churches, and should it extend so far, to serve as an outfit for the purchase of Catholic glebes, all as free and independent of any sinister interference of the secular power as were those funds when first abstracted from those pious uses. It is only on such conditions they will be claimed; on no other should they be accepted; and on such equitable terms it would be the height of impolicy to withhold them. It will be an act of just and tardy restitution of property long diverted from its legitimate objects." It is to procure the legislative annihilation of "the Protestant Establishment," and to enrich the Papacy with the spoil of the National Church, now, as in the dark ages before the Reformation, that the Parliamentary retainers of Dr. Cullen and M'Hale will be sent to Westminster in November next. Open war is declared by the Papists against the Church and Constitution of this realm. The question is not whether we shall accept or decline that declaration of war; the only option we have left us, is either to submit to Papal dictation, or to crush the treasonable conspiracy which is thus openly rearing its head. With such an alternative before us there can be no room for hesitation, even though the adoption of the course forced upon us by the Papists should involve the humiliating confessions that our forefathers knew better what they were about when they enacted laws for the exclusion of Papists from political office and from the Legislature, than we did when we consented to their repeal.—*John Bull.*

### United States.

The plan adopted for the New York World's Fair building is a Greek Cross, with a dome over the intersection. Each diameter of the cross is 395 feet long and 149 feet broad, and the dome is 130 high. There will be in this building 111,000 sq feet of space on the ground floor, and 63,000 square feet in the galleries. It is estimated to cost \$195,000.

The building is to be entirely of iron and glass, and is already advertised to be opened on the 2nd day of May, 1853.

The other plans were beautiful and in genius, but the directors are confident they have selected the best.

On a post-mortem examination on the body of Mr. Webster, yesterday, at Marshfield, it was found that he died of a disease of the liver, and that the immediate cause of his death was hemorrhage of the stomach and bowels, owing to the morbid state of the blood caused by the disease. There was also dropsy of the abdomen.

A letter of condolence has been addressed by the President and Secretaries to Mrs. Webster. None of the Cabinet will attend the funeral except perhaps the President.

It is generally reported here, that Hon. R. C. Winthrop will succeed Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State.

Messrs. Stevens' Drug Store Burlington Dry Goods Store, Weaver's Clothing Store, and S. M. Weed's dwelling were destroyed by fire, at 12 o'clock last night.

An accident occurred on the Portage R.R., by which one of Messrs. Adams, & Co.'s Express cars, together with a locomotive, a passenger and baggage car, were shattered to pieces. No lives lost.

The ceremony of erecting the first column of the Crystal Palace, is postponed in consequence of the death of Mr. W.

### Colonial News.

From the British Canadian.

THE state of parties in the House is now rather peculiar. Hitherto the Government have been sustained in their position chiefly by the support of the French Canadian members, receiving occasional support from the Conservative members of Upper Canada, on such questions as were deemed suitable for such support, and thus have they hitherto been able to present to the public the appearance of commanding a respectable majority, while in reality they were tottering to their fall. The Main Trunk Railway Bill has been the means of altering their position or rather of disclosing their real one. It was the generally received opinion that the proposed line would take the north shore of the river St. Lawrence from Quebec to Kingston, and under this impression the representatives of the several counties along that route were resolved to give it their strenuous support; instead of this, however, the Government suddenly resolved to keep to the south side of the St. Lawrence, adopting as part of the Main Trunk Line the Quebec and Richmond Railway, for the construction of which Mr. Jackson is the contractor, and thus leave the huge tract of

country to the north of the St. Lawrence, including the best parts of the Lower Provinces and about 400,000, or nearly half its population without the expected benefits from the line. Under these circumstances it was not to be wondered that a Meeting of some of the French Canadian and other members interested in the country north of the River was held, and that the result was that Mr. Cauchon and fourteen of the Lower Canada members withdrew their support from the Government, and have formed an independent opposition of their own. In fact they have now placed the Government in a minority as regards Lower Canadian support and with a very questionable majority at least in the Upper Province, it must be manifest that the position of the Ministry is critical in the extreme.

In this state of parties, it is not to be wondered if there be all sorts of rumours afloat as to new combinations, either to retain or to win office, but we have neither space nor inclination to enter upon the discussion of their probabilities upon the present occasion.

From the St. Johns Courier.

FREDERICTON, Oct. 21

This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, at two o'clock his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come his Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech:

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:  
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I have called you together at this unusual season, because I am desirous of receiving your advice and assistance with reference to a matter of very great importance to the future interests of New-Brunswick. I invite you to consider certain propositions which will be laid before you in the form of Bills, for securing the speedy and complete construction of the EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY, and having reference also to other lines, or branches, which may be connected therewith. Such a project is already familiar to you. You know the advantages which will accrue from increased facility of communication between different portions of our own Province; and you are well aware of the Commercial benefits to be derived from uniting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Port of St. John, and the Markets of the United States. On these matters I need not enlarge on the present occasion.

I trust that you will find every care has been taken in digesting the details of this undertaking so as to submit it for your consideration in a mature and definite form.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I have already in this place expressed my conviction that the introduction of British enterprise and British capital, was essential to such an undertaking as a Railway in New Brunswick. The scheme which will be placed in your hands professes to obtain our object by such means.

What is now sought is the approval of this scheme by you as the Constitutional Representatives of the people. You will now scrupulously weigh the advantages to be gained and the liabilities to be incurred. You will sanction nothing but what you intend to fulfil in perfect honour and good faith; and you will therefore take care that the burthens to be imposed on our revenue do not exceed our resources. You will observe that it is in the power of the Province to secure for itself the full benefit of the increased value of the Crown Lands, through which the Railroad would pass—a benefit which I have been most anxious to retain for yourselves, and your children.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:  
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

It affords me great pleasure in meeting you here to offer you my congratulations on the late Harvest with which Providence has blessed us. I sincerely hope that your deliberations on the present occasion, may result in enhancing the value of these and similar blessings, by opening fresh avenues to our Commerce and fresh markets for the produce of our Agriculture.

I feel sure that our Gracious Queen will hail with the utmost satisfaction, every increase to your prosperity, and will rely with confidence on the loyalty and affection of the people of New-Brunswick.

This is a concise, business-like document, and, we are happy to find, has been met in the best spirit by both Houses. Addresses of the Council and Assembly, in reply, having been carried without amendment. In the House, indeed the vote was taken without debate, and was a unanimous one.

On Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Partelow brought in a Bill to amend the Passenger Law, by reducing the head-money, which, it is thought, has had the effect of retarding immigration to the Province.

The Hon. Mr. Wilmot, moved a resolution for a joint address from both Houses approving of the measures adopted by the Home Government for the protection of the Provincial Fisheries.

Yesterday, the Railway Bills were read a first

and second time in the House. We received copies of these documents this morning, but at too late an hour to publish them entire.

### PROVINCIAL REVENUE, 1852.

On Tuesday, October 12, Mr. Secretary Morin brought down from the Governor General, a brief statement of the Revenue of Canada, some particulars of which are as follows:

PAYMENTS MADE FROM PUBLIC REVENUE IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1852 (TO JULY 31):	
Paid interest on Public Debt.....	£112,051
From permanent revenue fund (constitutional act of 1840, modified).....	32,263
Permanent charges under statutes of Upper and Lower Canada.....	6,151
do. do. do. Province of Canada..	68,506
Paid charges to be provided for under estimate of 1852.....	37,426
Excess of receipts over payments in last 6 months of 1852.....	119,255
	£375,652

This is a highly encouraging state of things.

### NET REVENUE, 6 MONTHS TO 31ST JULY, 1852.

Net Customs Revenue (that is after deducting all charges of collecting, &c.)	£321,352
Net Excise Revenue.....	13,721
Net Territorial (Lands, Timber, &c.)..	1,276
Bank Tax or Imposts.....	9,453
Net Revenue from Public Works.....	38,486
Militia Fines, &c., £2. Fines and forfeitures £1,061.....	1,061
Casual Revenue.....	8,338
Law Fee Fund.....	2,148
	£395,837

From the above payments to the Receiver General, there are to be deducted certain payments by him on warrants.....

20,185

£375,952

Out of the balance at credit of the General revenue fund of Canada, 31st of January, 1852, the following payments were made up to July 31st, viz:—

On account of Sinking Fund for 1850,	£63,000
do. of balance of appropriations	34,214

THE CENSUS.—A return has just been laid before Parliament, showing the expenses attending the taking the Census of Canada in January, 1852, viz:—

To census Commissioners and Enumerators, for taking the Census of Canada East.....	£7,734
To ditto ditto Canada West....	6,407
To Hon. E. P. Tache, for contingencies	1,015
For postage.....	913
To printing and stationary.....	872

£16,842

To this sum is to be added the expense of taking the Census in the Counties of the Two Mountains, Brant, Haldimand and Lincoln, the accounts from which places were not come in on the 8th of September.

It is probable that the total cost of taking the Census will be over £18,500.

### ON FRIDAY LAST A MAN BY THE

name of Patrick Hawkins, a butcher or drover, lately in the employ of Mr. Yielding of this town, attempted to drown himself, but was prevented. On Saturday morning, after going to church, he returned home before his wife, and having sent out a little girl who was in the house, cut his throat with a razor. Dr. Robichaud was immediately sent for, who dressed the wound, and he is now in the hospital. He is said to be insane, caused by drink.—*Ottawa Citizen, Oct. 16s*

### COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—

This affair came off at Guelph on Friday last, the Stock being shown on the Market Square, and the Produce and Roots in a building of Mr. Thorp's. The entries of Stock were numerous as ever, that of roots, &c., rather less than usual, whilst in quality the show was far superior to those which have preceded it. The premiums for gain and entire horses having been distributed at a previous show room did not display all the variety of former occasions; but the cheese, butter, &c., was as good as we ever tasted, whilst in roots, we are informed, competition with the Provincial Show would have done us honor. The sheep, the hogs, the cattle, were very superior, as may be supposed from the number of prizes which were brought to this neighborhood from the Provincial Show. It is only necessary to mention the names of Messrs. Howitt, Hodgskin and Hood as amongst the entries, to say there was good cattle; whilst those of Messrs. Thompson and Parkinson are a sufficient guarantee for sheep. Besides, we had those recently imported by Mr. J. C. Wilson and Mr. Nicholson. We noticed on the ground the ram of Mr. L. Parkinson, which that gentleman recently purchased from Mr. Thompson of Waterloo for £17. In Hogs quite a business was done. The boar which took the first prize carried off the same at Puslinch, where he was sold for £4 10s, and re-sold at the County Show for £10.—Another boar of the Berkshire breed was sold for £7 10s; and Mr. H. Lynch sold his sow for £7 10s, after carrying of 30s as a premium. After the Judges had closed the performance of their duties, about 35 gentlemen sat down to dinner at the British Hotel, the president, James Wright, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Thorp had catered well for his friends, and deserved a larger amount of patronage than was extended to him on the occasion.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

We learn from the *Simcoe Standard* that the Orangemen of Elgin County, intend cele-