

tures against Christianity, which, with Schlegel, he denied. Notwithstanding the noise which this audacity caused, it was not deemed prudent to proceed to rigor against the delinquent.

But if Sweden is tolerant of error it is intolerant of truth. To exchange the national heresy for the faith of the Catholic world, is a crime, which the Swede must expiate by exile, or by undergoing the punishment prescribed by law against apostasy. Notwithstanding the avowed indifference to religious truth which prevails, the professor of any other than the state creed is severely punished; nor can the tribunals refuse to decree the penalties assigned by the law. The case of the painter Nilsson, who, a few years ago, embraced the Catholic faith, must be in the recollection of many of our readers. This distinguished artist was obliged to leave his country, in order to escape the chastisement to which his apostasy from the national faith would have subjected him. He is said to have died in an hospital in a foreign land—a martyr to his religious convictions, and an ineffable reproach on the intolerant laws of his country. A later illustration of Swedish intolerance has been furnished in the case of the Abbe Bernhard, Catholic Priest of Stockholm, and Mademoiselle de Borgen; a French Lady, who unites in her person the character of sister of the Christian Doctrine and Sister of Charity, although she does not appear to belong to either of these religious associations. She is represented by the correspondent of the French paper, in which we find these facts, "as an angel of goodness and compassion, and consolatrix of the afflicted and the honor of the French name." This lady has been twelve years in Sweden, to which she emigrated for the purpose of promoting religion, by teaching the Christian Doctrine. We must give the Swedish clergy, and the Swedish Magistracy, the justice to state, that the persecution in which these, and some others we shall mention, have been involved has not been their act; it has been the result of a most unheard of proceeding on the part of two liberal, i. e. infidel editors. These men conduct in Stockholm the *Folkets post*, or *voice of the people*—an avowedly infidel paper, in which the Lutheran Archbishop of Upsal has been publicly caricatured. This wretched journal denounced by name the few converts to Catholicity which the zeal of the Abbe Bernhard had made, and the fact of whose conversion was overlooked by the law-officers.—Not content with repeatedly denouncing them in this public manner, one of these editors, Beijer, finding his denunciation treated with the contempt it merited, presented himself before the police court and made a judicial denunciation of the Priest and his Converts. The Magistrates have been consequently obliged to take cognizance of the fact; the parties implicated have been arrested, and are now probably expiating in a prison the crime of having obeyed God rather than men. Such is the justice of Lutheran Sweden, and such the tolerance of men, who, abjuring all principle, appear to have an irreconcilable hatred against those who show that they still retain any real conviction.—*Shepherd of the Valley.*

IS PROTESTANTISM A PHASE OF CHRISTIANITY?

To the Editor of the Catholic Standard.  
Sir—This question has often been proposed to me, and not being a theologian, but a lay member of Holy Church, I have as often been puzzled as to the reply. Had the question been—Is Anglicanism a Phase of Christianity? I should have felt no hesitation, not believing in the "Divine mission of the Establishment, but regarding her purely as a sect, and a creature of the nation, and believing, with Cramer, that the clergy hold their (sacred) offices exclusively by delegation from the King, and that no specific gift or right is conferred by ordination (Wilberforce on Erastianism, p. 18), in replying in the negative, as the open question of Baptism would fully justify me in the reply; but the following reflections have led me to think that Protestantism, as a whole, is no more Christianity than Mahometanism, or Buddhism or Hinduism, and that the worshipper of Vishnu or Siva has as much right to the sacred, but prostituted—alas! wofully prostituted—title of Christian as a Protestant in the present day; and why? My reply shall be scriptural. St. James says that "Every good and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness or shadow of turning" (St. James I. 17.) This cannot apply to Protestantism, as it is "variable" as the weathercock—a very "pivouette." Ergo, Protestantism is not "a good and perfect gift," nor is it from above, nor has it "come down from the Father of lights." St. Paul tells us "God is not the author of confusion" (Douay translation, "dissension,") but "of peace," (1. Cor. xiv. 33.) Where is dissension? or "confusion" more rife than in Protestantism? Therefore, it is not of God, and consequently, not Christianity. 3. St. Paul teaches us that there is only one faith and one hope of our salvation. His and our Divine Master teaches us unity also. Protestantism is not one, therefore it is not Christianity.  
St. Paul teaches us that schism is a sin of the flesh. Protestantism is schismatical (I speak not of schism in separating from Rome,) but inasmuch as it is split up into various sects, therefore it is not CHRISTIANITY. Having, then, brought protestantism to the test of Scripture, which it pretends to take for its rule, and found it wanting, what am I to say? Am I still to tell my Protestant brother that he is a Christian? Am I still to name him after the holy name, when he worships not the "God of Truth?" Am I to bid him hope, when I know he has no faith in the promises of Christ, for "the just shall live by faith"—and that "he is of those who draw back unto perdition?" No, I cannot; and yet, if this letter be inserted, in the *Catholic Standard*, I may probably be told I am uncharitable. Should such a charge be made, my reply, in anticipation, shall be, "Let God be true, and every man a liar;" for, by means of his *One Holy*—(a mark which Protestantism has relinquished)—Catholic and Apostolical Church, He teaches me that children are regenerated by the Sacrament of Baptism, called by the Apostle St. Peter "the-lover of regeneration;" and Protestants, with few exceptions, deny this holy and life-giving doctrine; and, therefore, I believe God in preference to man, and am fully of opinion that it is far from being uncharitable to say that Protestantism is not Christianity, and that, as the Council of Coita decided of other heretics, so also I believe that they have no hope, speaking after the manner of men, of salvation. I am, dear sir,—requesting, as a favor, the insertion of this letter—yours faithfully in the sacred hearts of Jesus and his Divine Mother.  
E. G. K. B.  
St. Servan, Fst. St. Cajetani, 1851.

Mr. F. C. Worsley, in a letter to G. F. Young, Esq., M.P., gives the following graphic account of the results of British rule, and Protestant ascendancy in Ireland, and of the feelings thereby produced towards Britain in the minds of the people. Surely a day of reckoning must be nigh at hand.—

"I have never been in Ireland before, and I certainly was not prepared for the desolation and misery that met me in every direction. After leaving the railroad at Mullingar, I travelled, for better observation, by open car to this place; and had I not known the contrary, the fearful number of roofless cottages and deserted farms would have led me to suppose a foreign army had laid waste the country, and pillaged all but a few lordly mansions—I say few, for the occupied country houses are far apart. On the road I met numerous small parties hastening to the nearest port with the remnant of property our anti-national government has left them. These parties consisted of faint, weak-looking women, half-naked children, and gaunt cadaverous men. On inquiry, I found that the more poverty-stricken only contemplated crossing to England—to lead a mendicant life, and increase our paupers in misery and in numbers. All those who could muster sufficient to pay their passage to America were assisted on the road by their relations. I witnessed the separation of a numerous and well-dressed party, and nothing could be more moving; tears and wailings—for departing friends and severed relations—imprecations on landlords, and curses on England followed in rapid succession, and I could only conclude that, settle where they might, these expatriated beings would be rancorous enemies of Great Britain."

In the high storm which has lately blown over these islands a dead bough, that was long swinging and swaying backwards and forwards to the great injury of that part of the tree which had the misfortune to bear its weight, has been blown off, and now lies on the ground ready for any purpose to which dead and unsound timber can be applied. In other words, the Duke of Norfolk has become openly, what he has long been secretly—that is, a Protestant. A few months ago, at the very time that he was privately trying to coerce his son—Lord Arundel—into a betrayal of the Catholic cause, by threatening his own apostasy, he was publicly affecting to be a Catholic; and, in the character (falsely assumed) of a Catholic, was presuming to condemn the "Papal aggression." He is now known for what he is, and for what he has always been. It is our hope that some more dead limbs—if, indeed, they are irrevocably dead—may be blown off before long. The people we speak of have no value in themselves, nor are they capable of doing harm, except in the character of traitors. In the course of last session, when another of these dead boughs was making a speech in the House of Lords, a Protestant peer thus—rather coarsely—addressed one of the "Superintendents"—"If that fellow leaves the Catholic Church, I hope your Lordship won't admit him into ours." The Duke of Norfolk, however, has been admitted, and is, we think, a very proper person for Mr. Sumner to exercise jurisdiction over.—*Tablet.*

THE LATE MURDER IN THE QUEEN'S COUNTY.—The following letter from a Queen's County magistrate, refuting a shameful calumny on the peasantry of that district, published by some English and Irish journals, appeared in the *Times* of 6th Sept. —

"To the Editor of the Times.  
"Sheffield, Maryborough, Queen's County, Sept. 1.  
"Sir—I have read in your Irish intelligence of the 25th ultimo your correspondent's statement respecting the murder of poor Mr. Edward White, of Abbeyleix. Foul as it seems in atrocity, and unmitigated in any degree, still I feel it only just to say, in part contradiction of your correspondent's statement (and God knows the horrid deed was bad enough without it), that 'numbers of the country people looked on coldly,' &c.; and in your former number of the *Times*, 'the murder was committed within sight of hundreds of people ranging in the surrounding fields, but not the slightest attempt was made to render assistance or to apprehend the assassin,' that as a magistrate I was on the spot soon after the murder, and inspected the place where the deed was perpetrated, and examined witnesses who might have been in sight.

"As to the first, there certainly were two parties within sound of the shot, reaping in the neighborhood—the one upon an undulating ground, not near enough to discern that more than a shot had been fired, the other in a field also at some distance, but who could not have seen the shot, as a hill intervened to interrupt the view, and truly he could not see its object.—The reaping in this part of the country had not generally begun, and the road at this part is lined with corn fields. The sub-inspector of police also heard the shot, being near.

"I feel that the murder of Mr. White was known only to a few; and I regret to say the parties who consider themselves aggrieved by Mr. White are said to have acted under their legal adviser's opinion as to their right to this turbary, though I will scarce say this can be ancillary to the murder. The whole matter being of so deep a dye, without the additional national disgrace of being looked at and smiled upon by our peasantry in this usually quiet country, I feel it right, from your statements, that you should insert this letter in your following edition of the *Times*.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
"MATTHEW S. CASSAN,  
Justice of the Peace, Queen's County."

EXPERIMENT ON HYDROPHOBIA.—M. Rochet d'Hericourt, the distinguished traveller, has brought from Abyssinia the root of the Cucumis Abyssinica, said to be possessed of the valuable property of curing hydrophobia in dogs. In presenting it to the Academy of Sciences, M. d'Hericourt stated that he had himself seen, in Abyssinia, several dogs in different stages of madness completely cured by having the powder of the root mixed with food. The communication was received with the liveliest interest, and experiments were ordered to be made. In the last sitting of the academy a report was presented by the director of the Veterinary School at Alfort, stating that he had tried the remedy on four mad dogs, but without the slightest success. He added, that fearing the roots might have lost their virtue, he procured one of a living plant from the Jardin des Plantes, but that it, too, was inefficacious. Further experiments are, however, to be made, and more roots to be got from Abyssinia.—There seems no reason why what is a remedy for a dreadful malady in Africa should not be a remedy for the same malady in Europe also.—*Literary Gazette.*

DREADFUL SLAVE RIOT.—A tremendous riot took place at Christiana, in consequence of a slave-owner and his son attempting to arrest a fugitive slave. Mr. Gorsuch the owner of two fugitive slaves from Baltimore county, accompanied by his two sons, the deputy United States Marshall, from this city, proceeded on Wednesday to Christiana, about 21 miles this side of Lancaster, for the purpose of arresting the fugitives. The information to the fugitive slaves that their master and the officers were after them, is believed to have been given by two negroes from Philadelphia, who dogged the pursuing party to Christiana. After a consultation between the officers, it was deemed inexpedient to make the arrest until yesterday. From the best reports we learn that the colored population in the vicinity, having been informed of the nature of the visit of the officers to Christiana, held a meeting, and asked the opinion of the several leading abolitionists as to what course they should pursue. The answer was, as one of the most current reports states, that they should stand their ground. Accordingly, about eighty negroes assembled, with guns, &c., and secreted themselves in the neighboring woods and corn fields. The signal of attack on the officers was the blowing of a horn. All the colored men were armed with deadly weapons, many of them having six-barrelled pistols, several of the colored men were shot, but none of them killed, and after they had perpetrated the work of death they fled in every direction. The sanguinary conflict took place about two miles and a quarter from Christiana, at a place called Grape Hill, where free colored persons live, and where many fugitive slaves resort. From all accounts, they are a very formidable body of men, and being well acquainted with the geographical divisions of the section of the country, are a dangerous enemy to meet with. Mr. Edward Gorsuch the owner of the slaves, was a respectable gentleman, who was highly esteemed for his many good qualities by the residents of Maryland. He lived on a plantation about 19 miles from Baltimore, and had made several attempts to get back two of his slaves that had escaped from him. Several other slaves that had run away from him returned, because they lived better with him than they were able to do in the places where they had gone. A few days ago the old gentleman and Dickinson Gorsuch his son, arrived in the city of Philadelphia, and got out the requisite writ, and in company with an officer of Philadelphia, and several others, proceeded to the place where the fugitives were. On meeting with one of them, who is known as Pinkney, he told him to surrender, that he had been after him several times, but had failed to get him. The slave who is a tall good-looking yellow man, and slim, though powerful, immediately fired at Mr. Gorsuch, and the latter fell dead. He received seven balls in different parts of his body. The son on seeing the father killed drew out a revolver and fired at the slave who turned to run away, and three balls entered near the hip. At this moment a horn was blown, the signal for a general rising, and the next moment fifty colored men rushing from an adjacent cornfield, completely overpowered the other party. Dickenson Gorsuch was shot down, and mortally wounded, and while writhing in agony, the colored men beat him with clubs and stones. One of his arms was broken in several places, and the side of his body was carried away by a discharge from a musket. His head was beaten. He was still alive when the morning train left yesterday, but the attending physicians pronounced him mortally wounded. The party was headed by an old man, who, as we learn, on observing that they work of death had been committed, exclaimed "forbear men, forbear, they are all dead, you will all be hung." The body of the elder Mr. Gorsuch, was brutally handled by the assailing party, and the sum of 400 dollars was stolen from the pockets of his pantaloons. His mangled body was taken to Columbia on Thursday night to await the action of his friends at Baltimore. The Sheriff of Lancaster county, and another man at that place are reported to be slightly wounded.—*Philadelphia American.*

TO THE CATHOLICS OF CANADA!

A BEAUTIFUL  
MEZZOTINT ENGRAVING  
OF  
POPE PIUS IX.,  
SEVENTEEN BY TWENTY-SIX INCHES,  
TAKEN FROM AMES' ORIGINAL PICTURE,  
FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR!  
EVERY person purchasing will receive a certificate, entitling the holder to a chance of obtaining the Painting, which will be drawn for on the plan adopted by the Art Unions.  
This picture was painted from life, at the Quirinal Palace, Rome, at the desire and petition of the Archbishop, and several of the Bishops, of the United States. It measures eight feet by twelve, and represents his Holiness in the long white pontifical dress, inwrought with gold and silver, and the various emblems of the Catholic Church, standing forth from the Papal chair, in the attitude of benediction. Across the Mosaic floor, in the background, stands in a niche of the chapel, a statue of St. Peter.  
The Drawing will take place within two years from the 1st May, 1851.  
The following letters, commendatory of this picture, have been received—  
JOSEPH AMES, Esq. Boston, Jan 13, 1851.  
Dear Sir:—  
I have examined the plan by which you propose to dispose of your much admired Painting of His Holiness PIUS THE NINTH, and think that it cannot fail to prove satisfactory to the public generally.  
You are at liberty to use my name for the purpose of obtaining subscribers, as I feel confident that none who may subscribe will fail to receive in the end more than an equivalent for their money.  
Respectfully yours,  
† JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Bishop of Boston.  
Having examined the plan for disposing of the Painting and Mezzotint Engravings of Pius IX., and being satisfied of the respectability of the parties concerned, and the extreme reasonableness of the conditions, I approve of it, and agree to take ten copies.  
† FRANCIS PATRICK KENRICK, Bishop of Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia, March 15, 1851.  
JOSEPH AMES, Esq. Providence, R. I., June 10, 1851.  
Dear Sir:—  
I approve much of the plan by which you propose to dispose of your admired painting of Pope Pius IX. As each subscriber will receive an engraving of this fine piece, a sufficient consideration for the subscription required, I would be much pleased to see it every where gracing the parlors of our people.  
Most respectfully yours, &c.,  
† BERNARD O'REILLY, Bishop of Hartford.  
The Engraving alone, is worth THREE times the price asked for it, and a copy of it should be found in the house of every Catholic.  
D. & J. SADLER & Co.,  
179, Notre Dame Street,  
Agents for Canada.  
August 28, 1851.

INFORMATION WANTED of EDWARD and MICHAEL ANGLIM, from the Parish of Ballyhist, County Tipperary, Ireland; when last heard of (about three years ago) they were in Toronto. Any information concerning them, addressed to the Rev. Mr. O'Donn, Montreal, will be gratefully received by their sister Elizabeth.  
The *Toronto Mirror* will confer a favor on a poor orphan girl by copying the above.

WANTED

TO BORROW, £600, for which Security shall be given in Property, consisting of ONE HUNDRED ACRES of CLEAR LAND, on which are built NEW STONE SAW and FLOUR MILLS, with DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES. Title to the above Property indisputable. For further particulars apply (if by letter, post-paid) to A. B., True Witness Office.  
N. B.—The Proprietor would have no objection to take a Partner in the business, with about £1,000 Capital.  
August 21, 1851.

STRAW BONNETS.

MRS. DOYLE returns her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Montreal and surrounding country, for the liberal patronage she has received during ten years she has been in business in St. Mary Street, and begs to intimate that she has removed her Bonnet Making Establishment to 182, Notre Dame Street, opposite D. & J. Sadler's Book Store, where she keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of STRAW and other BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, and RIBBONS, at extremely low prices.  
TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE, and FANCY BONNETS cleaned and altered to the latest shape. Bonnets dyed Black or Slate Color if required.  
Montreal, March 26, 1851.

Still the Forest is the Best Medical School!

That predisposition which exposes the human frame to the infection and virulence of all diseases, proceeds directly or indirectly from a disordered state of the System, caused by Impure Blood, Bilious and Morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels.

DR. HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS.

(A Sarsaparilla preparation of unexampled efficacy.)  
These Pills are prepared from the best Sarsaparilla, combined with other Vegetable properties of the highest Medicinal virtue. They are warranted not to contain any Mercury or Mineral whatever. They purge without griping, nauseating, or weakening; can be taken at any time, without hindrance from business, change of diet, or danger of taking cold. They neither have the taste nor the smell of medicine, and are five times more effectual in the cure of diseases than any Pills in use.  
But a short time has elapsed since these great and good Pills were first made known to the public, yet thousands have already experienced their good effects. Invalids, given over by their Physicians as incurable, have found relief, and been restored to sound and vigorous health from their use.

TO FATHERS OF FAMILIES.

Bile and foul state of the stomach occasion more sickness and deaths in families, than all other causes of disease put together. Sometimes whole families are taken down by malignant fevers, Fever and Ague, and other dangerous disorders, all proceeding from a bilious and foul state of the stomach. No parent can be so ignorant as not to know the great danger existing from biliousness—no parent would be guilty of causing the

DEATH OF HIS OWN CHILDREN!

Yet thousands of children and adults die every year through neglect of parents to attend to the early symptoms of bile and foul stomach.

Superfluity of bile may always be known by some unfavorable symptom which it produces, such as sick stomach, headache, loss of appetite, bitter taste in the mouth, yellow tint of the skin, languidness, costiveness, or other symptoms of a similar nature. Almost every person gets bilious, the neglect of which is sure to bring on some dangerous disorder, frequently terminating in death. A single 25 cent box of Dr. Halsey's Gum-coated Forest Pills, is sufficient to keep a whole family from bilious attacks and sickness, from six months to a year. A single dose, from 1 to 3 of these mild and excellent Pills, for a child; from 3 to 4 for an adult; and from 5 to 6, for a grown person, carry off all bilious and morbid matter, and restore the stomach and bowels, curing and preventing all manner of bilious attacks, and many other disorders.

SALTS AND CASTOR OIL.

No reliance can be placed on Salts or Castor Oil. These, as well as all common purgatives, pass off without touching the bile, leaving the bowels costive, and the stomach in as bad condition as before. Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills act on the gnat-dents, and carry all morbid, bilious matter, from the stomach and bowels, leaving the system strong and buoyant—mind clear; producing permanent good health.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In 1845, Dr. Halsey's Pills were first made known to the public, under the denomination of "Halsey's Sugar-coated Pills." Their excellent qualities soon gained for them a high reputation, and the annual sale of many thousand boxes. This great success excited the avarice of designing men, who commenced the manufacture of common Pills, which they coated with Sugar, to give them the outward appearance of Dr. Halsey's, in order to sell them under the good will Dr. Halsey's Pills had gained, by curing thousands of disease.

The public are now most respectfully notified, that Dr. Halsey's genuine Pills will henceforth be coated with

GUM ARABIC.

An article which, in every respect, supersedes Sugar, both on account of its healing virtues, and its durability. The discovery of this improvement, is the result of a succession of experiments, during three years. For the invention of which, Dr. Halsey has been awarded the only patent ever granted on Pills by the Government of the United States of America.

The Gum-coated Forest Pills present a beautiful, transparent glossy appearance. The well-known wholesome qualities of pure Gum Arabic, with which they are coated, renders them still better than Dr. Halsey's celebrated Sugar-coated Pills. The Gum-coated Pills are never liable to injury from dampness, but remain the same, retaining all their virtues to an indefinite period of time, and are perfectly free from the disagreeable and nauseating taste of medicine. In order to avoid all imitations, and to obtain Dr. Halsey's true and genuine Pills, see that the label of each box bears the signature of G. W. HALSEY.

Reader!!! If you wish to be sure of a medicine which does not contain that lurking poison, Calomel or Mercury, purchase HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS, and avoid all others.

If you desire a mild and gentle purgative, which neither nauseates nor gives rise to griping, seek for HALSEY'S PILLS.

If you would have the most concentrated, as well as the best compound *Sarsaparilla Extract* in the world, for purifying the blood, obtain Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS.

If you do not wish to fall a victim to dangerous illness, and be subjected to a Physician's bill of 20 or 50 dollars, take a dose of Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS as soon as unfavorable symptoms are experienced.

If you would have a Medicine which does not leave the bowels costive, but gives strength instead of weakness, procure HALSEY'S PILLS, and avoid Salts and Castor Oil, and all common purgatives.

Parents, if you wish your families to continue in good health, keep a box of HALSEY'S PILLS in your house.

Ladies, Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS are mild and perfectly harmless, and well adapted to the peculiar delicacy of your constitutions. Procure them.

Travellers and Mariners, before undertaking long voyages, provide yourself with Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS, as a safeguard against sickness.

Wholesale and Retail Agents:—In Montreal; WM. LYMAN & Co., and R. W. RENFORD; In Three Rivers, JOHN KEE-NAN; Québec, JOHN MUSSON; St. Johns, BISSETT & TILTON.  
Feb. 5, 1851.