

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

The Quarterly meeting of this Association was held on Sunday Evening last, the Bishop in the Chair. The Collectors handed in various sums amounting to £50 5s 1d. This included £5 from Mr Bulger, 10 shillings each from Rev. Mr. Hannan and Rev. Mr. Madden, and £1 5s. from Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh. A very zealous spirit in the holy cause was manifested at the meeting. The Bishop related some of the advantages of the Society, and the powerful support it had given to Religion in every part of the world as well as throughout the continent of America. He also expressed his gratification on witnessing the great number of members who received the Holy Communion on the feast of the Finding of the Cross which is one of the Festivals of the Association on which a Plenary Indulgence has been granted by the Holy See. A distribution of books and religious objects then took place. Messrs. John and Kyran Skorry were admitted as members, and the meeting closed with the usual prayers which were recited by the Bishop. The following is a List of the sums handed in by the Collectors, in addition to which £10 have been received from Dartmouth, £2 from Chetzecook, and 10 shillings from Minodie, subscribed by Frances, Bridget, Rosanna, and Mary O'Regan, and Susan Melanson;—

Mrs E. Butler	£0 6 10
" Boyle	0 5 2½
" E. Burko	1 7 5
Miss Barber	0 16 3
" Brennan	0 19 ½
" J. Butler	0 9 8½
" M. Cragg	0 10 0
" Eliza Condon	1 0 0
" M. Connor	0 12 6
" Defreytas	0 15 5½
" M. J. Davison	1 3 1½
Master Richard Donn	0 4 9
" John V. Ellis	0 5 3½
Miss Foley	0 7 0
" Kate Foley	0 10 10½
" Bridget Finn	0 6 2½
" E. Gleeson	0 9 5½
Mrs Gilfoyle	0 1 3
" Gilfoyle	0 2 6
Miss Heffernan	0 16 3
" Holden	0 7 2½
" Margaret Hogan	0 4 4½
Master John Hogan	0 1 11½
Miss Margaret Kelly	0 16 3
" Lenihan	0 8 10½
" Ellen Lunn	0 12 0
" Mary Larissv	0 2 7
Mrs Lonergan	3 8 1½
" Lanigan	0 11 5
Master W. Lanigan	1 0 7½
Mrs Elizabeth Morrissy	0 14 2½
Miss McSweeney	7 6 3
" M. Mooney, Jun	0 17 7½
" Margaret McAuliff	0 14 9
" Margaret Murphy	0 13 6
" Mary Mulloy	0 8 1½
" Margaret Mooney, Senr.	0 17 6
" Ellen Maher	0 12 0
Master Thomas Mahony	0 5 0½
" James Payne	0 8 9
" Michael Power	0 3 1½
" W. Quin	0 7 0½
Mrs Ring	0 5 7½
Master M. Ryan	0 2 6
Miss Mary Ann Ryan	0 4 4½
" Odell	3 0 0
" O'Neill	0 11 4½
" M. A. Purcell	0 15 3
" Power	0 6 3
" Bridget Power	0 5 7½
" Sarah A. Shea	0 6 9
Mrs E. Shea	0 10 7½
Miss Bridget Walsh	0 5 1½
" Johanna Walsh	1 3 6
Mr. Wall	2 12 0
Master James Wallace	0 7 1½

We sincerely wish that the other Districts in the country which have not yet sent any contribution for the Propagation of the Faith would reflect on the creditable perseverance and generosity of the Catholics of Halifax, and speedily imitate their example.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The Masses will be celebrated on to-morrow, in the New Church, at the usual hours, and a Clergyman will be immediately stationed at the North End for the convenience of the Catholics in that part of the Parish. At a meeting of the Monthly Collectors held on Friday the 5th inst., the Bishop in the Chair, various sums were

handed in for the completion of the Church by the following Collectors

Messrs Jas. Kelly and John Tutchell	£0 16 3
Patrick Goug and Ed. Eustaco	2 1 3
Pierce Ryan and W. Walsh	0 16 10½
Thomas Walsh and P. Bulger	0 18 9
J. Barron and P. Magee	0 5 0
Peter Morrissey and F. Barber	1 15 0
Mr Denis Heffernan	2 10 0
" Charles Riley	2 10 3
Monthly subscription of Rt Rev Dr. Walsh	1 0 0

The returns from the other Collectors will be published when sent in.

REMEMBER THE 15th OF MAY.

Monday next will be the Anniversary of the decease of O'Connell. On that day he will be deservedly commemorated at St. Mary's as a great Benefactor to our Country and our Creed. The High Mass of Requiem will commence at 9 o'clock.

PROTESTANT JUSTICE AND TOLERATION.

It is well known that the late Duke Ferdinand d'Anhalt Kethen, and his wife the Duchess Julia, Countess of Brandenburg, and sister of the late King of Prussia, embraced the Catholic Faith at Rome. On their return to the capital of the Duchy this august couple founded a Catholic Church, and endowed it with considerable revenues. At the Duke's death, in 1830, this endowment was found to be confirmed in his Will, and it was always respected by his brother and successor who died about a year ago. The Duchy having come into the possession of the House of Anhalt Dessau, the reigning Duke, urged by Protestant solicitations has broken the Will, and even banished the Priests who served in the Church. This is a pretty sample of Protestant toleration.

Eight Catholic Missionaries lately embarked at Antwerp for Cochim China, Tonquin, the kingdom of Siam and Hong Kong.

The differences between the Belgian Government and the Court of Rome have been amicably settled.

On the 29th of March the Chapter of Fulda elected Dr. Christopher Koeth, Rural Dean and Parish Priest of the City of Cassel, as their Bishop. This eminent Ecclesiastic had been recommended to the Chapter by their deceased Bishop.

M. Leclercq, the Parish Priest of Notre Dame at Havre, died lately at the age of 77, and bequeathed 25,000 francs to the poor.

Sir James C. Anderson has addressed a letter to Lord John Russell, dated at Manchester, from which we can give but the following passages:

"In 1828, when the electors of Clare returned O'Connell as their representative, the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel wisely decided on granting Catholic emancipation, as they knew well that they would imperil the safety of the state were they longer to withhold that just measure. Had emancipation been refused, revolution would have been the consequence, and 60,000 Irishmen, armed and equipped at their own expense, would have landed from America, on the Western coast of Ireland to aid their countrymen.

Should your Lordship obstinately oppose the just demands of the Irish nation, the most disastrous consequences will result; the loss of life will be terrific, and the destruction of property by fire in the manufacturing districts, and of the shipping in the Thames and at Liverpool, will produce the most incalculable injury. Both the merchants and the manufacturers of England will be totally ruined. I am sware of the feelings and determination of my countrymen, and I also know that numbers of the Irish in America will return home armed to fight beside their relations should a civil war unfortunately ensue. As a loyal subject, I feel it my duty thus publicly to inform your Lordship of those facts, in the anxious desire of preventing a useless waste of human life. I also tell your Lordship unreservedly, that the Irish people will not continue any longer in the unjust position in which they have been kept. They are willing to remain faithful and loyal subjects to her most gracious majesty Queen Victoria, and to uphold the honour of the British Crown—if justice be done to them they would fight to the last man.

Never had a minister such an opportunity of doing a great public good. It is in your power,

my Lord, to permanently strengthen the bond of peace between the two islands, and to secure the unflinching support of a brave and determined people, by at once granting the Repeal of the Union. This is all the Irish ask, and less they will not be contented with.

My name is not unknown to my countrymen, for in promoting the civilisation and improvement of Ireland, my good father, John Anderson, of Fermoy, spent a long life, and expended a princely fortune; and I am proud to know, that the history of no other country furnishes a like example of such great public benefit conferred on a state, by a private individual at his own expense, as my father had the happiness of rendering to Ireland. I speak, therefore, with some authority.

I trust, before it be too late, that your Lordship will use the power you possess, by acting justly to Ireland, and thus save, from the calamity of a civil war, two nations, whose interest it is to continue in peace and friendship with each other.

I have the honor to remain,
My Lord,
Your most obedient humble servant
JAMES C. ANDERSON, BARR.

SICILY—FINAL DECLARATION OF SICILIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Lega of Palermo, of the 15th inst., contains the following:—

"The Sicilian House of Commons met on the 13th, under the presidency of the Marquis de Torrearsa. At the opening of the sitting, the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that Sicily was desirous to join the Italian League, and trusted that she would be able to defeat the intrigues of the King of Naples. M. Paternostro observed that Sicily was bound to shake off her King, and proposed according to decree on that very day that Ferdinand of Bourbon and his dynasty had forfeited the throne of Sicily. M. Lafarina said that Sicily could only choose a Sovereign in the families of Tuscany or Savoy. But, added he, let us first think of ourselves—let us organise our own resources, and prove to all that we wish to be Italians. Futurity shall decide whether we are to be a constitutional state under an Italian Prince, or a Republic, should Providence smile on Italy. After a few words from M. Perez, M. Interdonato exclaimed that the House should begin by proclaiming the downfall of Ferdinand and his dynasty, a Republican monarchy, the Government of an Italian Prince, and that the country should be saved. The adoption of the decree was then carried amidst the most enthusiastic applause."

The decree was as follows:—

"The Parliament declares—1. Ferdinand Bourbon and his dynasty are forever fallen from the throne of Sicily. 2. Sicily shall govern herself constitutionally, and call to the throne an Italian Prince, as soon as she shall have reformed her *statuto*.

"Done and resolved at Palermo on the 13th of April.

"The President of the Chamber of Commons,

"MARQUIS OF TORREARSA.

"The President of the Chamber of Peers,

"DUKE OF SERRADIFALCO.

"The President of the Kingdom,

"RUGGERO SETTIMO."

The town was to be illuminated the three nights following. On the 14th all the bronze statues of the house of Bourbon were thrown down, beginning with that of Philip V. That of Charles II. alone was spared, because he was a just and beneficent Prince. Those statues were to be cast into cannon.

THE ILL-FATED EMIGRANT SHIP OMEGA, which was supposed to have foundered after the emigrants, 336 in number, had been taken out of her, and nearly 200 of whom subsequently perished by the wreck of the Barbara, on the American Coast, has been passed perfectly sound eighty miles west of the Sicily Lights, by the barque Franklin. Not a soul was on board, and the vessel was drifting with the currents, leaving little doubt that had the emigrants remained on board, every one would have been saved. The bulk of the unfortunate people who perished were natives of Bradford.

Upwards of 20,000 acres of the Irish estates of the Duke of Buckingham are to be sold for the payment of his debts.

Wanted at this office, two active intelligent lads, from 14 to 17 years of age, as Apprentices to the Printing business. Boys from the Country preferred.

CONCILIATION HALL.

Mr. O'Connell, in reference to the attempt of Mr. Thomas Steele, said, "our beloved and esteemed friend, Tom Steele. I cannot speak upon what has occurred with regard to him. (Sensation.) It is a consolation, however, to know, that his life is spared; and we have despatched a kind friend, who will watch over him, and protect him from himself, his own greatest, nay, his only enemy, for Tom Steele is a man who never had an enemy. (Hear, hear.) In the House of Commons, Mr. George A. Hamilton, as strong and determined a Conservative as exists, came over to me about a week before I left London, and said that out of respect to the devoted feelings of Mr. Steele—aye, and he did not say out of respect for the memory of my father—all the members, Whigs and Conservatives, were anxious to join in requesting of the Ministry to provide Mr Steele with some honourable employment that would enable him to furnish the necessary means of life, which he had refused from his nearest friends. (Hear, hear.) Now, that was most creditable to Mr. Hamilton, and I admire him for it. But my poor friend, Steele, refused to accept anything. By brother earnestly insisted that he should go and live with him at Darrynane, but no refused. He also declined similar invitations from Mr. C. O'Brien, late member for Clare, and from Mr Bianconi. One word more. The English Government is rejoicing over the reply of M. Lamartine. But there has been, as you know, an outbreak in Madrid, the people were seduced by some of the Kirwan class and insurrection was crushed in their blood. Their lives paid the forfeit of listening to the treacherous advice of spies and informers. (Hear, hear.) Well, Narvaez, a kind of Lord John Russell in his way, set about procuring coercive measures upon which Mr Bulwer, the English representative, went to him, and advised him not to subject the people to coercion, but to grant them what they in future demanded and ought to get. 'Is that your advice?' said Narvaez, 'do justice to the Irish yourselves first, and then you may give us an advice on the matter.' (Hear, hear.) I need scarcely say that Mr. Bulwer went off like a dog with his tail between his legs." (Laughter.)

The Patria of Florence quotes a letter from Rome of the 12th, stating that when the Austrian Ambassador demanded satisfaction for the insult offered to the Imperial Arms, His Holiness replied—"Sir, I desire you will express my sorrow to his Imperial Majesty for what has taken place; but pray him to reflect that if he, powerful as he is, could not prevent in his vast dominions the bust of the Vicar of Christ from being insulted, much less could I, an insignificant temporal Prince, restrain the fury of the people, who have pulled down the arms of his family."

The Alba of Rome of the 15th instant says—"A Congress of Cardinals was held, which lasted three hours. It is said that the Pope will go to Bologna, and will remain there until the settlement of the great Lombard question. A 'motu proprio' announces that the High Pontiff has proclaimed himself chief of the Italian League."

SOLDIERS AND SAGES.—Immediately on Kilkenny returning its members for the National Council two cavalry regiments were despatched to it; also, on Galway and Cork declaring for the Council, military detachments were sent to these places. If the government intend to station parties of soldiers in every locality that returns representatives to the National Council they will find it a rather difficult affair to manage shortly, and destroy any effect they may expect to produce by the presence of their army. These isolated detachments will somehow disappear in detail one morning.

MILITARY IMPERTINENCE.—One Fordyce, a Colonel of the 74th Regiment, last week had the insolence to deliver, on parade, a vituperative attack on the character of the people, at whose expense he is clothed, fed, and paid.

We have had, from one of the gallant fellows who for their curse have got such a Colonel, an accurate report of the oration of Mr. Fordyce; the words he said, were burned into his memory. We criticise it thus: it was made on parade—made in cold blood, encircled by cold steel, and bears, consequently all the marks and tokens of a cowardly bravado. Such crowing cocks as Fordyce, who strut and clamour from their own dunghills, are utterly beneath national contempt. —Nation.