

in the Kingdom of France, with all the Privileges, Indulgences and other Spiritual advantages granted by the Sovereign Pontiffs to the same: We humbly beg of Almighty God to shed his most abundant blessings on all the faithful who may become members of the said Association.

II. To cooperate with this great Institution, only two things are necessary. 1st To apply once for all, to this intention, the *Our Father* and *Hail Mary* of either morning or evening prayer, with this short invocation, "St. Francis Xavier pray for us." 2dly. To give in alms for the Missions one half-penny every week.

III. To facilitate the Collection of alms, no Subscriber from every ten is charged with receiving them. He hands over the amount to another member of the Institution who has to receive ten similar collections, that is a hundred subscriptions, and this latter hands over in his turn his receipt to a third who is charged with receiving ten collections of the same value; that is a thousand subscriptions, the whole to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Diocese who gives an account of all the receipts to a Committee appointed in Toronto for that purpose, the members of which send or at least make known every six months to the Treasurer of the Councils of Paris and of Lyons the full amount of all the sums which have been received.

IV. The Spiritual advantages attached to the Association are: 1st. A Plenary Indulgence on the Festivals of the Holy Cross, the 3rd day of May, and of St. Francis Xavier, the 3rd day of December, and once a month on whatever day each associate may choose, on condition of reciting every day, in that month, the prayers already prescribed: To gain these indulgences it is required that the person being truly penitent and having confessed and received the Most Holy Communion, should visit devoutly the Church of the Mission to which he belongs, and there address fervent prayers to God for the prosperity of Our Holy Mother the Church according to the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff.

V. An Indulgence of 100 days is granted to any associate who with, at least, a contrite heart recites the prescribed prayers, giving some alms in favor of the missions or exercising any other work of piety or charity.

VI. Donations by persons unconnected with this Institution, or by its members, over and above their regular contributions, will be gratefully received, but members of the Institution only can participate in the Spiritual advantages above mentioned.

The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit, Brethren, Amen.

Shall the present Pastoral Address be read at the time of the High or principal Mass, in all the Churches of this Diocese, on the Sunday immediately before Lent, or on the first Visit of each Missionary to his respective missions.

Given at Toronto, under our Hand and Seal, and countersigned by our Secretary, on the Festival of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, this Second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

† MICHAEL, Bishop of Toronto.

By His Lordship's command,

J. J. HAY, *Pst. Secretary.*

(TRUE COPY.) J. J. HAY, *Pst. Secretary.*

IRISH ITEMS.

The following appears in the "Dublin Monitor" of the 16th January. If there is any truth in it, the Government are undone as respects the present prosecution of O'Connell:—

We said in our last that we expected to be able to communicate some startling intelligence in our present publication respecting the extraordinary omission of some sixty-nine names from the special jury list prepared by the high sheriff—and so we are!

That the public may thoroughly understand the matter, it is necessary to remind them that the revision of the special jury list rests entirely with the Recorder. He examines the qualifications

of any man, and judges whether or not he is qualified, according to law, to be placed on the panel. This done, the jurors' book is made out under the Recorder's direction, and authenticated by him, and then handed over to the high sheriff, who is bound by law faithful and truly to make out a list of jurors that appear on the juror's book, and it is from this list so made out that the clerk of the crown strikes special juries.

Now, that a most astounding discrepancy appears between the number of gentlemen admitted as special jurors by the Recorder, and the number set forth on the high sheriff's list contains 717 names; whereas the number as qualified jurors by the Recorder amounted to 780. This, we repeat, is a fact which has now been ascertained beyond the possibility of all cavil or doubt.

Who, then, is chargeable with this extraordinary omission? Who thus falsified the special panel?

It appears from the information that has reached us on this momentous point, that the Recorder admits that the high sheriff's list is not a faithful transcript of the juror's book, as prepared and authenticated by him.

Yes, we repeat, Mr. Recorder Shaw admits that some 63 gentlemen whom he placed on the panel do not appear on the high sheriff's list, from which the special jury was struck.

Is not this a startling announcement? But the question again presents itself, by whom were the sixty-three names omitted?

The mystery of this dark transaction has not yet been perfectly cleared up. We can only state leading facts—the full details, however, must soon see the light. Concealment is utterly impossible.

We are so far in the possession of the fact as to state that after the Recorder had concluded the revision of the panel—but before that panel had been arranged in alphabetical order, &c., he left Dublin on a visit to Sir Robert Peel, at Drayton Manor.

Accordingly, as the panel was arranged in alphabetical order, it was transmitted, made out on slips, to the Recorder, at Drayton Manor, to be authenticated by him: and it appears that two slips, containing the sixty-three omitted names, either were not forwarded to the Recorder, or being forwarded, did not come into his hands; for we understand the Recorder has no recollection of the omitted names having reached him.

Now this places the whole matter in a nutshell.

Either the two missing slips were forwarded to the Recorder or they were not. If not forwarded, then the officer responsible is the guilty party. If, however, they were forwarded, then the Recorder is culpable.

We deal thus pointedly with the subject, because it is mere moonshine to suppose that accident had ought to do with the abstraction of the missing slips. These slips contained the names of sixty-three gentlemen, the majority of whom were Catholics. This fact speaks trumpet-tongued. By no mere accident could such an omission take place.

The Recorder's character is involved in this matter, and he must come honestly forward to clear up the whole transaction, else he is irretrievably damaged in reputation as a Judge, and in character as an honest man.

We shall say no more to-day on this branch of the subject; but we must now ask how can the Government go to trial before a jury thus admittedly struck from a partial and falsified panel?

No trial can be had before such a jury, for a conviction under the circumstances would not carry with it the slightest particle of moral weight.

The Crown cannot, without outraging public justice, press for a trial before such a jury. The evil they seek to remedy would be aggravated a thousand fold by, in violation of every principle of justice, forcing the traversers to go to trial before a jury obtained from a panel notoriously defective, no matter who may be the guilty party.

The administration of justice would gain nothing, but suffer much, by urging on a trial under the circumstances. What then will the Crown do?

Of course, we cannot pretend to say. Two courses, however, are open to the Crown officers—either to proceed with the present jury or to consent that the present reduced jury list be set aside and a new jury selected from the entire panel, as amended and rectified by the addition of the sixty-three omitted names.

This latter is the only honest alternative left the Crown. To proceed otherwise would be to shake national confidence in the administration of justice, and render the Government that could sanction such a proceeding amenable to the reprobation and contempt of every honest man.

We are inclined, indeed, to believe that the Crown will adopt the fair and honest course we have indicated, because last night notice was served on the traversers of the intention of the Attorney General to move the Court to-morrow, or as soon after as possible, that should the trials not have terminated on the 31st instant, each succeeding day up to the 15th of April shall be considered as part of Hilary Term for the purpose of said trials.—*Dublin Evening Freeman.*

THE STATE TRIALS.

On the 6th of January the law agents commenced the process of "striking the jury"—that is to say, of drawing from the whole number on the panel the names of 48, which number was then to be farther reduced to 24—the 12 composing the jury are to be taken.

The attorney for the traversers handed in a protest against the panel generally, on the ground that a number of qualified persons, including 16 Roman Catholics had not been placed upon it.

The result of the drawing is thus announced:

The list is composed of twelve radicals and repeaters, and thirty-six Whigs and Tories: Supposing the repeaters and radicals to be struck off by the Crown, and twelve Conservatives to be struck off by the traversers, the jury will then be composed of twenty-four Tories and Whigs. The striking of the 24 was to be performed on the 5th.

On Friday the parties attended before the Clerk of the Crown for the purpose of reducing the list. Mr. Kemmis for the Crown and Mr. Cantwell for the traversers, to reduce the list, each naming one alternately, Mr. Kemmis never failing to name either a Catholic or a Liberal, eleven of the former and one of the latter, Mr. Cantwell each time exclaiming, "There's another Roman gone!" The list was at length reduced to the twenty-four names.

Great complaints are made that the Crown should have struck off every Catholic that turned up from the ballot box, which is considered equivalent to packing a jury, as the traversers will now be tried by a jury composed entirely of Protestants.

Mr. O'Connell paid a flying visit to Cork on the 3rd of Jan., and made a speech, of course, from which we extract as follows:

As to an acquittal it scarcely depends on guilt or innocence. All the facts took place in the open day—in the presence of the Magistrates and police. They were committed to the secrecy of the public press. When the old Watchmen were crying the hour it was a sad way of keeping a secret as to the precise hour of the night. [A laugh.] It was so with them. They took an instrument to confide their secrets to, which finds its way all over the world. Acquittal or condemnation all depended on the conformation of the jury. It was idle to demonstrate that this prosecution was not intended to put down the expression of opinion on a subject of the most vital importance to Ireland.

They could get, any day, in the city of Cork, twelve good men and true to convict him of blasphemy, or merely worshipping the Redeemer.—In Dublin they could find many a man with the same humane politics as Vincent. The jury was to be struck this day. If that jury were composed of fair and impartial men, the whole affair would not last 48 hours. If on the contrary, bigots and partizans composed it—and that was highly probable for they were playing with a gambler who held loaded dice—the consequence was obvious, and he should be the inmate of a prison.

But the grated bars of a prison should not lessen his anxiety for his country and his love for Ireland; on the contrary, that love and affection should be but deepened and doubled; as it was only nature to love those things for which we are persecuted. (Sensation.) His pen or his mind could not slumber in a cell or any where else. The prospects of repeal were brightening over the land. The accession of Augustus John O'Neil, of Bunowen-Castle, was an event in itself of high importance. Smith O'Brien was a host in himself.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.

Amherstburgh—James Kevil, Esq. for A.C.G. Wm. Bailey, [Antigon, W.I.] 15s. Guelph—Mr. James Kellegher, 23s. 9d. Richmond—Rev. T. Smith 15s., and for Denis Hogan and John O'Mara each 15s., Wm. Walsh, 10s., also for Peter Cavanah and James Murray, each 7s. 6d. Quebec—Mr. D. O'Connor 24s. including 7s. 6d. from Mrs. Major Bennet.