

NEW REFORMATION IN IRELAND.

(Continued from last week.)

So much for that marked instance. But was no species of proof ever tendered in support of those accusations? We do not say so; our readers have already seen, indeed, that in one case it was otherwise. Let us do justice to that case—as we believe, the sole exceptional one. When the charge of bribery was hazarded by Mr. Maher, it was supported by what that orator called 'the best evidence the case admits of'—viz. a citation from Archbishop Whately. This citation, however was a fraud! The Archbishop had permitted the publication of two documents on the same matter, but different in time and object—one containing a nomination to persons engaged, or likely to engage, in missionary exertions—the other offering his Grace's testimony to the manner in which such parties had conducted themselves. In the former, published in 1847, he strenuously advised that, in the administration of the funds intrusted to them to relieve the physical wants of the poor, the agents should never abuse their opportunities to the promotion of a spurious proselytism. Three years later, in 1850, his Grace drew up the second document, bearing testimony that, to the best of his belief, in no one instance had the offices of charity been so degraded. I advise, said he, prospectively in 1847, that your relief of bodily distress shall not seem a bribe to induce outward conformity. I testify, said he retrospectively, in 1850, that I have not been able to detect a single instance in which an Irishman was bribed to renounce the creed of Rome. But it pleased Mr. Maher to ignore the latter document, and ascribe its character to the totally different one of earlier date. It is proper to insert Archbishop Whately's testimony of 1850 in its authorized form:—

The Archbishop of Dublin has authorized the Committee of the Society for Protecting the Rights of Conscience to publish the following statement, being the substance of his reply to a gentleman who wrote to him respecting the conversions, and attributed them to direct or indirect bribery by persons availing themselves of the famine.

His Grace stated, he would not undertake to prove that no instance of bribery had occurred—but he had made a most rigid inquiry, and none had come to his knowledge; that, as a general rule, the very reverse was the fact; that he was prepared to prove that the greater number of the converts had not only obtained no temporal advantage, but had been exposed to the most merciless persecution. He could also prove that several priests had given out that such and such bribes were offered as the price of conformity; and had been so far believed, that people had come to the Protestant minister, offering to conform for "a consideration," though there was no foundation for any such notion except the priest's assertion; and that he could produce instances of a bonus having been offered to the converts to induce them to return to the Romish communion. When the author of this charge was intreated to specify any case that had come to his knowledge, he adduced one, and only one, such case of supposed bribery, which was one that had occurred above sixteen years before the famine began.

Thus far, it may be said, this New Reformation is acquitted of the crimes laid to its charge by the exposed repugnance of its accusers to submit to the issues of a fair trial, and by the true testimony of the one unexceptionable witness whose words they had garbled. It has had an acquittal in another form also. It could not obtain a trial in London or Dublin; but it was inculpated elsewhere. In the parish of Doon, in the diocese of Cashel, six distinct charges of violence and aggression were brought against the police force, by whom converts had been protected, and in every instance the accused parties were honourably acquitted. In Tuam similar charges were advanced, not only against the constabulary but also against the Protestant clergy, and with no better success. The proceedings on these occasions are too instructive to be overlooked.

When Monsignor Cullen somewhat irreverently classed 'Bibles and Intimidation' together as twin agencies on which proselytism was dependent, there was a general persuasion that he spoke inadvertently. It is hard to imagine the Church of Rome, in such

a state of society as that of Ireland, under such a government as that of late years, complaining of intimidation in any other spirit than the exuberance of a rude hilarity.

'Atride, megis apta tibi tua dona relinquam.' But if any part beyond another the charge would be when the spot is Tuam.

This name, at least, is familiar to all our readers. The town is the residence of a Bishop (formerly an archbishop) of the Church, and also of a prelate located there by the Vatican, who assumes, contrary to law, the old archiepiscopal title. Here this intruder the celebrated Dr. John M'Hale, has a cathedral and a seminary graced with the name of the first bishop of the see; and here in attendance on the college and church of St. Jarlath's, and under orders of that most apostolical personage, a strong force of ecclesiastics appears to have been brigaded—

'Whetted for war and eager for the fray.' We find that at the date of the last census, the Protestant congregation in Tuam cathedral amounted to two hundred and fifty, and was diminishing; while that in its Romish rival was about eight thousand at the three services, and was 'increasing.' It was not marvelous that a stronghold so garrisoned—John M'Hale, styled in the Orientalism of Irish eloquence the *Lion of the Fold*, or the *Lion of Julah*, at its head—numbering as its inhabitants more than fourteen thousand vassals of the Pope—should be among the last places of the province into which the Reformation made its way. That missionaries dared to invade such a fortress at any time is the only matter of wonder. They did so, however. The Lord Bishop of the diocese promoted to the honourable post of ministering in this parish a clergyman who could speak the Irish language, and Mr. Seymour was well aware how the gift would find its most profitable employment. Mark the speedy result of thus bearding the lion in his den. So soon as the grim 'monarch of all he surveyed' was roused by rumours of change—heard of doubts confirmed into estrangement, and beheld the *vestigia retrorsum*—the danger awoke a spirit adequate to the emergency. Tuam was speedily in a state of siege. Detectives—inquisitors, perhaps—made their way into suspected abodes, kept strict watch on the movements of every Protestant supposed to be engaged in the work of reformation and surprise, as best the might, the secret of every Roman Catholic to whom the Scriptural truth had been illicitly imparted. The rabble were easily stimulated to disorder. Neither rank, nor age, nor sex, protected against brutal violence, and through this savage commotion were to be seen sailing about in all directions—'stormy petrel of hour'—Dr. M'Hale's priests;—some un-schooled in their vocation, and showing excitement in their countenances; some with the composed visages of men whom habit had hardened.

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.

DR. BOVELL,
John Street, near St. George's Church,
TORONTO.
Toronto, January 7th 1852. 23-1f

MR. S. J. STRATFORD,
SURGEON AND OCULIST,
Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto.
The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the
EYE, in rear of the same.
Toronto, January 13th, 1837. 5-1f

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.
PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,
SINGING AND GUITAR,
Residence, Shuter Street.
Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41-11y

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH,
Barrister, Attorney, &c. &c.
OFFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne
Streets, opposite the side entrance to Bank's
Hotel.
Toronto, February, 1852. 27-1f

JOHN CRAIG,
GLASS STAINER,
Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter,
HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c. &c.
No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto.
September 14th, 1851. 6-1f

WILLIAM HODGINS,
ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER,
LONDON, CANADA WEST.
February, 1852. 24-1f

T. BILTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 2, Wellington Buildings,
King street Toronto.

W. MORRISON,
Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler,
SILVER SMITH, &c.
No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery,
Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery
and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.
Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.
Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847. 61

MR. CHARLES RAIN,
SURGEON DENTIST,

BECS to acquaint his numerous friends, and
the public generally, that he has just returned
from New York, where he has been spending
some time with Professor John Allen, of the
College of Dental Surgeons, Cincinnati, from
whom he has been acquiring a knowledge of the
late great improvement in Dentistry, viz: that
of uniting single teeth to each other and to the
plate upon which they are set, by means of a
fusible silicious cement, which is flowed in and
around the base of the teeth upon the plate in
such a manner, as to form a continuous artificial
gum. By this method the cavities between the
teeth, which are unavoidable in the old style, are
completely filled up leaving no chance for secre-
tions of any kind, and giving a perfectly natural
and life-like appearance to the gum and teeth.
Specimens may be seen at his Office, on the
corner of Bay and Melinda Streets. Office Hours
from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Terms—Cash—without exception.
This important improvement has been patented
by Dr. Allen in the United States, and steps have
been taken to procure Patents in England and
France. Dr. A. has authorized Mr. Rain to give
instructions in this beautiful art to educated gen-
tlemen in the profession, on moderate terms.

N.B.—Mr. R. offers a friendly challenge to all
the Dentists of British North America to compete
with him at the approaching Provincial Exhibi-
tion, for a Gold Medal, value £12 10s. to be left
to the judgment of the Professors of Toronto
University, and of Trinity College.
Toronto, August 11, 1852. 2-3i

MR. SALTER'S PORTRAIT
OF THE
LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THE Subscribers to the above, are re-
spectfully requested to forward all unpaid Sub-
scriptions to **EDWARD TAYLOR DARTMELL, Esq.** Secretary
to the Church Union, 21, King Street East, in order that
the necessary measures may at once be taken to get out
the Portrait and place it in the Hall of Trinity College.

By order of the Committee,
S. LETT, L.L.D., Hon. Sec.
Toronto, 10th March, 1852. 32-1f

Trinity College, Toronto.

LAW SCHOLARSHIP.
THERE will be an Examination for a Law
Scholarship at this College, on **Monday,**
27th September, and the following days.

This Scholarship is intended for persons who
propose, after finishing their Academical course,
to pursue the study of the Law.

The Scholarship is £30 per annum, tenable for
three years, on the condition of residence in the
College, and regular observance of Terms and
Lectures. Any breach of these conditions will
forfeit the Scholarship.

Candidates must be not under 15, nor more
than 19 years of age. They must send in their
names to the Provost, at least 15 days before
the Examination, enclosing certificates of their
age, with testimonials of good conduct.

The subjects for examination are:—
Greek Testament—St. Luke's Gospel.
Classics—Virgil, *Æn.* I, II, VI.
Xenophon, *Anabasis*, I, II, III.
Mathematics—Euclid, I—VI. and XI, 1—22.
Algebra and Trigonometry.
History—Hallam's Constitutional History of
England.
Composition—Latin Prose and Verse, and
English Essay.

Trinity College,
Toronto, 9th June, 1852. 44-1f

DYEING AND SCOURING,
62, King Street West, Toronto.
DAVID SMITH,
FROM SCOTLAND.

EVERY description of Ladies' and Gen-
tlemen's wearing apparel, Moreen and Damask,
Red and Window Hangings, Table Cloths of all kinds,
cleaned and dyed, Hearth rugs and Carpets cleaned. Silks
dyed and watered; Velvet and Satin dresses restored to
their original beauty. Cashmere and Plaid Shawls and
Dresses cleaned in a superior manner. Straw Bonnets
Dyed.
References—J. Shaw, J. McMurrich, and Walter Mac-
farlane, Esquires.
Toronto, March 9th, 1852. 38-1f

NOTICE.

THE DEPOSITORY

OF
THE CHURCH SOCIETY
IS Removed to the Store of HENRY ROW-
SELL, Bookseller and Stationer, King-street
West, where the Clergy and others can be sup-
plied with Bibles, Prayer Books, Tracts, and
Printed Books of all descriptions, on the same
terms as hitherto from the Church Depository.
N. B.—The Office of the Secretary of the
Church Society is also removed to H. Rowsell's,
Toronto, May 6, 1852.

BAZAAR.

IT is intended to hold a Bazaar in the month
of September next, (of the precise day due
notice will be given,) in aid of the fund for the
erection of a PARSONAGE HOUSE, in connexion
with St. George's Church, St. Catharines.

The following ladies, by whom contributions
will be most thankfully received, have kindly
consented to take charge of Tables:—

Mrs. E. S. Adams.	Mrs. Helliwell.
" Clement.	" Leslie.
" Sanderson.	" Miller.
" Bate.	" Eccles.
" Capt. Hamilton.	" Towers.
" Benson.	" Ranney.
" Slate.	" Atkinson.

N. B.—It is particularly requested that contri-
butions may be sent in not later than the first
week in September.
St. Catharines June 5, 1872.

THE LARGE 103 YONGE ST.

The Winter has past, with its frost and its snow,
And where is the man who won't say let him go;
And Spring has arrived and dressed Nature anew,
And Summer, sweet Summer, is nearly in view.

The genial showers of the Spring have been shed,
And fields live again that were withered and dead;
And trees that were leafless are bursting their chain,
And waving in loveliest verdure again.

The birds of our forests that left us so long,
Again fill the air with the power of their song,
Rejoicing that hoary Grim Winter is past,
And that Springtime and Summer have found us at last.

Now away with the Cloaks and the Furs which you wore,
Through many a snow storm they muffled you o'er;
To wear them just now, with the weather so warm,
Would do you no good, but a great deal of harm.

Away with your Bonnets of Dark Velvet Pile,
Let them rest on the shelf or the box for a while;
Yet something in Straw, if you take my advice,
In Devon, or Luton, or Tuscan, or Rice.

McDONALD has Bonnets, remarkably low,
At sevenpence-halfpenny, or eightpence or so;
And Ribbons to trim them at sixpence a yard,—
The terms are certainly not very hard.

A large stock of Muslins, selected with taste,—
The colours are fast, and the patterns are chaste;
And Dress Goods in "Fancies," both figured and plain;
With the fine French Barages, and the printed Delaines.

While he seeks to secure the most recent styles
In the fabrics produced in the famed British Isles,
Yet a judge may perceive at the very first glance
That his Gloves have the finish of Grenoble in France.

There are many things more, which one might suppose,
They are mentioned below in straightforward prose;
The Stock, he may add, is extensive and nice,
While the whole has been marked at a moderate price.

His direction will still be the same as the former,
On Yonge street, one door from Richmond-street corner
While the front of his house, hereafter, shall be
Better seen by the figures One Hundred and Three!

THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVOURS,

JOHN McDONALD

WOULD invite attention to a very large
Stock of **SEASONABLE GOODS.**
Already Received, upwards of

1000 STRAW BONNETS!!!
which he offers from 7½d. upwards. A superior
stock of yard-wide **PRINTED MUSLINS,**
fast colours, from 7½d. per yard. A beautiful
assortment of **FRENCH KID GLOVES,**
commencing at 2s. Sewn Muslin Sleeves, Caps,
Chimazettes, &c. Widows' Caps, commencing at
13s. 9d. per doz., Chinese and Pink Office
Tapes. Between

5000 and 6000 Yards
of Plain, Printed, and Fancy DELAINES; Al-
pachas and Lustres for sale, from 10d. per yard.
A few **MILLINERS' DOLLS** on hand. A
beautiful assortment of British and American
PARASOLS.

SILKS, SATINS, AND BARAGES.
All classes of Goods necessary to carry on a **FAM-
ILY TRADE,** viz.—Towelings, Sheetings,
Window Muslins, Quilts, Counterpanes, Glass
Cloths, Table Covers, Damasks, &c. &c. &c.

MOUENINGS.

to any extent, furnished at the shortest notice,
and at moderate prices. In the

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, Collars, Bra-
ces, Shirts, Thread and Kid Gloves, Broad
Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds.

The attention of the Trade is called to the
large Stock of Bonnets, Prints, and Stuffs;
Delaines, Muslins, &c, which, with sundry
other Goods, he will endeavour to offer as cheap,
and on terms as favourable, as any house in the
Trade. In addition to the above, there can
also be seen about

100 Patterns Room Paper,
Embracing about 2500 Rolls. The designs are
very beautiful and the Papers good.

* * Remember the **LARGE 103, Yonge
Street.**