

"Protestant" basis, and for the avowed purpose of putting down the Catholics of this province, comprising, as they do, about one half of its population. We act consistently with our often avowed political principles and according to the plainest dictates of political expediency. For adhering to our principles, during the late outburst of religious frenzy, and for refusing to palliate the crimes of either side—for boldly telling Protestants that they were wrong as well as their opponents—we have lost many supporters. But if every subscriber on our list had signified his disapproval it would not have shaken our confidence in the propriety, the honesty, and the justice of the course we adopted. We firmly believe that if the press of Upper Canada (which is mostly Protestants) had followed the example of the *Globe* and one or two rabid journals in Lower Canada, in their fierce and blood-thirsty appeals to the worst passions of the human heart, against their fellow-citizens of the Catholic faith, this Province would have been plunged into all the horrors of a religious war. God only can tell how far it would have extended, how many lives, and how much property would have been sacrificed to the fury of that infernal spirit that has so often drenched the world in blood. We saw the danger, and trembled for the consequences. We felt the awful responsibility that rested on those who controlled the public press, and had power to raise or lay the end. When men were arming for the bloody conflict, when the incendiary's torch had been lighted and applied in more than one instance, when ten or twelve victims had already fallen in the streets of Montreal, we thought the time for discussing nice questions of "right," of "free discussion," &c., &c., had better be postponed. We have seen nothing to convince us that our view was a mistaken one. On the contrary, we claim for the *North American*, the *Hamilton Canadian*, and two or three other journals in Upper Canada, the merit of having smothered the fires that were just bursting forth to consume the Province.

But let no one suppose that we are ready to sacrifice the great principles of civil and religious liberty by yielding in the slightest point those measures of legislation which the Reform party has long demanded. We care not from what side the attack comes Catholic or Protestant, Brown or Cauchon. We shall equally resist. It is because we believe the policy of Mr. Brown hostile to those principles, that we oppose him. When he tells us that the property of Catholics in Lower Canada, held by deed, vested from the Crown as absolutely as any lands in the province, must be taken from them by Act of Parliament; when he tells us that he, an Upper Canadian Representative and a Protestant, intends to bring in a Bill to abolish the system of tythes in Lower Canada, which affects Catholics only, and which even in respect to them, is voluntary, for any man by leaving the Church can avoid the payment; when he tells us that there must be no Ecclesiastical Corporations for Catholics, although Protestants enjoy them, and he himself introduced a Bill to enable all religious denominations to partake of their benefits; and when he proposes all this as a legislator and avows his object to be, the building up of Protestants, and the putting down of Catholics, we unhesitatingly declare our opposition. We cannot support him or his policy. Such a policy is unjust in principle, malevolent in spirit, insulting in its aim, and utterly impracticable. If ever the time comes (and we are not without apprehension that it may come soon), when Catholics shall organize themselves into a distinct political party, and, following Mr. Brown's example take their stand in the country and in the Legislature on a Catholic platform; it will then indeed be necessary for Protestants of all shades to bury their differences and organize for self-protection. A politico-religious party will always be aggressive.—History teaches us that in all ages of the world, and under every form, Catholic and Protestant, Puritan and Quaker, a politico religious party is intolerant and persecuting. It never respects the rights, or the consciences of others, and to the extent of its power will not hesitate to violate both.

Is this a state of things that any real lover of his country desires to see? We number about two millions. One half are Catholic, and the other Protestant. Political power is equally distributed. If a few Catholics in Upper Canada constituencies are powerless, from the smallness of their numbers, a still greater number of Protestants in Lower Canada are politically paralyzed by the strength and unanimity of their opponents. Under such circumstances, how is one party to "put down" the other? How is the business of legislation to be carried on, the resources of the country developed, the peace, contentment, prosperity, and happiness of the people promoted by a Legislature, one half of whose members are banded together to oppose the other half on religious grounds? Yet this is the inevitable result of his policy if the majority of the electors of Upper Canada are persuaded to adopt it!

We are glad to see that Mr. Mackenzie has taken the field manfully against the dishonest and incendiary policy of George Brown. We honor him for this, because we are well aware that the most popular course lies in a different direction, and if mere popularity were his object, he would not offend the prejudices of Protestant subscribers by defending the right of Catholics. We can respect a sincere bigot whether he believe in the Bishop of Rome, or the Bishop of Toronto.—But for a cold blooded unprincipled political adventurer, who would throw the country into a blaze of fanaticism and religious strife, in order that he may mount a little higher on the political ladder, we have no feeling but that of abhorrence. If Mr. Brown had not given the most convincing proofs during a four years' campaign, that his opposition to Popery is all a pretence, a miserable piece of clap-trap, resorted to in an extremity to

save himself from political extinction, we should view his present course in a very different light.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The most triumphant exertions are making by the Very Rev. Dean Kenny, and the Catholics of Ennis, towards the formation of a convent in that town. A sum of £700 is already subscribed for the purpose.

THE REV. P. J. MULLIGAN, O.S.F.—On Sunday this venerable clergyman expired at the Convent House, Walkin-street, in Kilkenny, aged 67 years. The immediate cause of his death was a sudden fit of apoplexy, but his health had been in a very precarious state for a considerable time past.

In a late Pastoral of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, we find the following admirable caution against sending Catholic children to Non-Catholic schools:—"It behoves us, dearly beloved brethren, to be on the watch against those enemies of God and of the poor whose unceasing hostility against the true church shrieks from no device, however unworthy and degrading, to undermine the Catholic faith, and to effect the ruin of immortal souls. As their doings belong to that class of works which cannot bear the light, the more fully they are made known to the public the less harm will they be able to effect. Their attacks being principally directed against the simplicity and innocence of youth, it is of the utmost importance that children be sent to good schools, where they may be safe from all contact with those modern Pharisees, who go about sea and land to gain one proselyte, and then make him a child of Hell twofold worse than themselves. These habitual revilers of our holy church, strangers to the spirit of Christianity, without any fixed principle to guide them, divided into a thousand factions in their religious opinions, who are only united in misrepresenting and hating Catholic doctrine—who pretend to propagate the gospel of the God of charity by calumniating and insulting the members of that church which has existed in all ages, and embraces in its bosom the inhabitants of every clime—these unhappy men make it a favorite employment to vilify and assail with the most opprobrious epithets the veneration which we exhibit towards the blessed Mother of God, while, with the celestial messenger, we salute her as 'blessed among women,' and contribute to the fulfilment of her own prophecy, that all nations should call her blessed."

CONVERSION NEAR LOUGHREA.—Mr. Henry Wallace had the happiness of renouncing the errors of the Protestant Church, and was received into the true fold of Christ, in our chapel, on Sunday last, the first of Advent, by our revered parish priest, the Rev. John Callaghy.—*Correspondent of the Galway Mercury.*

The prospect of a hearty Celtic union between Ireland and Scotland in their mutual struggle for independence, seems not to be so very remote, after all. One of the most influential organs of the Scottish Independence Movement—the *Commonwealth*—has just advanced this spirited claim on behalf of the kin nations:—"What we mean, in plain words, is—that instead of Scotch business, affecting Scotch town and county improvements, Scotch education, Scotch paper, Scotch emigration, and such like, being sent to London to be transacted badly there—a Domestic Scottish Legislature should hold its sittings annually in a central Scottish city, and there transact the local business of this part of the kingdom. And, as we require such a subdivision of the legislative powers for the special purposes of Scotland, so in like manner would we insist on Ireland possessing a domestic legislature for her local purposes. We are also of opinion that England might have its northern and southern local bodies each legislating for the local requirements of their respective districts. On the ground of economy of time alone—the time of our imperial legislators—we think this plan of local or domestic legislation is entitled to the support of English, as well as of Scotch and Irish representatives. But on the higher ground of more efficient, cheap, and satisfactory legislation for the entire inhabitants of the empire, we are strongly of opinion, that the establishment of Local Legislatures in England, Scotland, and Ireland, is imperatively demanded."

THE SOURCE OF DISUNION.—Adopting an intelligible criterion, the *Galway Packet* judges Mr. John O'Connell by his fruit, and demands that he shall be condemned:—"No sooner had John O'Connell come forth from his obscurity and again intruded himself into the political arena, than the old demon of Irish dissension also made its appearance. The shipwrecks of Old and Young Ireland disturb the peace of the country. We feared that this would be the result of John O'Connell's resurrection from his metaphorical grave under the floor of the house, and our fears have been realised to the fullest extent."

Christopher Hamilton, Esq., of Edenderry, has addressed the electors of Clonmel as a candidate. He subscribes to the Tenant League, but is a moderate Conservative!

IRISH MAYORS.—Alderman Watson has been elected Mayor of Limerick for the ensuing year. Mr. Nicholas Murphy, J.P., has been unanimously elected Mayor of Cork; Henry Denny, Esq., is elected Mayor of Waterford; and Michael Sullivan, M.P., Mayor of the City of Kilkenny.

THE MAGISTRACY.—Lord Viscount Dungannon has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Antrim.

The first sod of the Limerick and Ennis Railway was turned on Wednesday last, by Mr. Blood, of Ballykilty, in presence of Mr. Barnes, the contractor, and Mr. Cheyne, the Engineer of the line.

There are 22 notices for Irish railway bills next session of Parliament.

The stokers of the Hibernian Gas-works in Dublin have struck in a body.

The grain markets have fallen rapidly in Ireland.—At Limerick there was, on Saturday, "a complete glut of all kinds of provisions."

Such is the extraordinary run upon Galway at present, that its two extensive distilleries cannot supply the demand.

In Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, large placards have been posted near the quays, and in them it is stated that 10,000 reserve seamen are required immediately, by voluntary enlistment from the mercantile marine.—The period of service is not to extend beyond the term of five years.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO GENERAL SIR C. McDONALD.—On Friday there was a most brilliant assemblage at Kilkenny, but a gloom was cast over all by a sad accident which occurred at the meeting. As General McDonald was riding up the street a brown stallion horse kicked him in the thigh and broke his leg badly. The accident is looked upon as severe and dangerous. The gallant General was carried home on a shutter.—*Irish paper.*

A company has been already formed for the deep sea fishing on our western coasts. The arrangements are on a very extensive scale, including steamers fitted with wells to convey the fish to Milford, from whence they will reach the London markets in a few hours; also extensive curing houses at Crookhaven.—*Limerick Reporter.*

It is in contemplation to break up several of the Petty Sessions Courts in the County Roscommon, which are now rendered useless, in consequence of the tranquillity, which, happily, at present prevails in these districts.

In the Queen's Bench, Mr. Edward Swords, an aged gentleman, obtained a verdict for £100 damages against Mr. Dyer of the Horse Depository—for driving over him in a brougham at College-green, by which he was seriously injured.

DIMINUTION OF PAUPERISM.—One of the efforts of the enormous emigration displays itself unmistakably in the diminution of pauperism throughout the country. This would be a cheering fact, if we could attribute it solely to the increasing prosperity of Ireland. But, without over-critically analysing the cause, we have the fact before us that the labors of the Poor Law Commissioners have so diminished, as to enable them to reduce their staff to limits more suited to their lessened duties. Notices have been served on 40 clerks employed in the head department that their services would be dispensed with from Wednesday last.—*Galway Vindicator.*

According to the *Waterford Chronicle*, there has been a check given to the tide of emigration from that port, but it is apprehended that the cessation is merely momentary. It says,—"The continual transmission of money from the Irish in America to their friends in this country, is too strong a temptation to induce them to emigrate to that prosperous Republic, and one that cannot be resisted. Fewer have emigrated for the past three weeks, than during any week for the last three years. Only 30 left per the Mars steamer yesterday for Liverpool, to take shipping from there to America."

About 130 male paupers have left Cork Union Workhouse to take passage in the Ben Nevis for Panama.

The emigrant ship *Kossuth*, which, it will be recollected put into Cork harbor, a few weeks since with cholera on board, sailed on Friday week for N. York. The Prussian ship *Prevalar*, which was also obliged to bear up for Cork Harbor in consequence of the death of the Captain and some of the passengers through cholera, sailed, again in five or six days after her arrival. *Queenstown* was never more healthy than it is at the present moment.

The *Longford Journal* (ultra-Conservative) has the following gratifying statement in reference to the attack on Mr. Hearn:—"Dr. Kilduff, the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, in an after-mass address on Sunday last, in the most praiseworthy manner denounced the Riband system, and the vile attempt made to assassinate Mr. Hearn on Saturday evening week. We have been told that his language was both strong and energetic, and that, much as the term 'informer' was despised and repudiated by the body of the people, he himself would act the part, and drag forward the members of the Riband Society, and stop such vile crimes, which brought odium on the country."

CLERICAL EXTERMINATORS.—The intended eviction of four families, comprising twenty-two persons, in the electoral division of Deer-park, at the suit of the Rev. Thomas Kelly of Kellyville, of the Queen's County, was reported to our board of guardians, at their last meeting, by one of their relieving officers. The Established Church militant in Ireland has never been backward in waging the godly crusade of exterminating the people.—*Galway Vindicator.*

THE LATE RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.—The case of Mrs. McNally v. the Great Southern Railway Company, has terminated in a verdict of £3,500 damages. The case of Mr. Mohun, for the same accident, had a verdict of £50. The company have arranged a compromise with Miss Ellen Farrell, by which they pay that lady a yearly annuity of £120.

THE FATAL AFFRAY AT MOATE.—The investigation into the proceedings which terminated so fatally on the property of Captain Magan, M.P., Moate, county Westmeath, took place on Wednesday before Messrs. Cronin and Nugent. Mr. Dowling, assisted by Mr. Nugent, appeared as attorney upon the part of the next of kin to the deceased, and of the Kellys. Captain Magan, accompanied by Mr. Gunning, his solicitor, and Mr. Coffey, barrister, were also present.—A number of witnesses, examined on the part of the Kellys, deposed that a man of Captain Magan's, named Hoey, had, on Thursday, the 24th November, driven into a crowd who were attacking another cart of Captain Magan's, which was sent to take away a stack of bere, and that the deceased (Moylan) and several others, were knocked down, and the deceased never spoke after, being quite dead when lifted up.—All those witnesses on cross-examination admitted that a mob of upwards of three hundred men had been collected by the Kellys on the lands, with the express orders not to let the corn be removed, and to fight to the last man. The material evidence, implicating Hoey, was that he struck his mare with the reins, and brought her in a gallop into the crowd. Mr. Graves and some of the constabulary deposed that the mob was outrageous, and that, in their opinion, the mare driven by Hoey became frightened by the shouting and fighting on the part of the crowd. Hoey was found guilty of manslaughter.

On Sunday last a riot of a very serious nature took place at the Ballast-quay, Sligo, caused by the opposition of a number of persons, principally porters, to the shipment of potatoes on board the Shamrock steamer, for conveyance to Liverpool.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—About two miles from Portadown, on the Loughgall road, there stands a flax scutching-mill, driven by a high-pressure steam-engine, usually wrought at a pressure supposed to be 45lb. to the inch, and the steam for which was generated in an adjoining shed in a boiler, in order to sustain that pressure, and erected about 13 months since.—James Hyde is the owner of the mill; he was seldom

there; he had no engineer; a handy man, named Carr, who was one of the scutchers, had charge of the engine, and John McCann, sen., was fireman. On Saturday morning, the 26th ult., the mill having been at work, was stopped, until the shoves might be cleaned out from behind the handles, and while James Oliver was doing so and Carr stood by the engine, the steam began to blow off through the safety valve, on seeing which McCann took a brick and put it on it, thus weighting it additionally; and both Carr and Oliver shouted to him to take it off; but he replied with a terrible oath,—"Will I let her blow off that you'll hear her at Camerton's-hill?" Oliver hastened out, and called Carr to set on the engine, and he had half turned the steam-cock for the purpose, and the handles were beginning to revolve, when that boiler burst at the end, where it was fired (the centre flue giving way near the joining), and was propelled forward more than its own length. McCann was blown across a drain, six or eight yards, his skull being fractured, and having sustained such general injuries that he died in the afternoon, on his way to the hospital. Carr escaped almost unhurt. Oliver was a good deal scalded, but will recover. John McCann, jun., was so severely scalded that he died when they got him to the hospital, and were about to remove him into it; and eight other persons were so scalded and injured that the lives of some of them are still in great danger. Drs. Bredon and Stanley, of Portadown, were on the spot as soon as possible after the occurrence, and everything possible was done for the unfortunate people, and those most injured were by their directions conveyed to the hospital of the Lurgan workhouse. An inquest on the two McCanns was held on Monday, the 23rd ult., by Mr. E. D. Atkinson, Coroner, when verdicts, throwing the blame on John McCann, sen., were returned; but the unfortunate man is beyond the reach of any human tribunal.—*Newry Telegraph.*

A fire which broke out in Mr. Lumsden's printing office, Cork, destroyed property to the amount of £200.

There has just been a notable illustration of the military despotism which the inhabitants of Dublin endure with such equanimity. Two or three nights ago, a gentleman, Dr. Keary, of Dame-street, was sitting between his wife and sister in the Theatre Royal, when the orchestra struck up the English Anthem, "God Save the Queen." The gentleman remaining uncovered, a Sergeant of the 11th Hussars commanded him to take off his hat; he declined to comply with this dictatorial mandate, and the soldier struck off his hat with a riding whip. Dr. Keary appealed to a policeman, to have his assailant arrested; but the constable declined to receive the charge; and having brought the policeman before the Commissioners, these gentlemen declared that the constable had done nothing but his duty. Dr. Keary then brought the soldier who had assaulted him before the magistrate of College-street Police-office; but he was informed that instead of deserving redress he himself was virtually the aggressor.—*Nation.*

Repudiating the slanders so industriously circulated by the enemies of the Irish peasantry, the *Midland Counties Gazette* indicates the guilty sources from which agrarian outrages invariably spring:—"So far from believing that Ribbonism is on the increase in this county, we know the very reverse to be the case—that such illegal, most baneful, and most criminal combinations are rapidly dying out in Longford. We believe this to be the case, not only in Longford but throughout the country generally; and, if the winter of 1853-54, be disgraced by the commission of agrarian crime, the guilt will not rest solely on the people, in whom, we assert, there is not at present any remarkable predisposition to crime. But if, with returning prosperity, the old agrarian war of landlord against tenant is to be renewed—if the services of the Crowbar Brigade are to be again put in requisition—if the clearance system, with its horrors, its cruelties, and its stimulants to crime, is to be now revived—if extermination is again to be the order of the day—then crime will encounter crime, and a fearful social war range throughout the country. Until the power unjustly to oppress, to torture, to harass and exterminate be taken from the landlords of Ireland, crime will continue to beget crime—the crime of retaliation to follow close upon the guilty excesses of unjust authority."

EXPORTATION OF POTATOES.—The *Belfast Mercury* has the following statement in reference to the large export of potatoes to England which has been for some time carried on in the northern capital:—"The demand for Irish potatoes in England has become so great, that large quantities are daily shipped from many Irish ports; and from Belfast alone there is now a very considerable business doing in this line, as our potato market and quays amply prove. In our potato market, which is held every day, there may be seen each morning English dealers making large purchases, at very high prices, and, in nine cases out of ten, buying fully one-half of the quantity of potatoes which the farmers bring to market. Notwithstanding the exportations which have been going on from Belfast and other places for some time, it is satisfactory to know that there is still an immense quantity of potatoes in the country. It is not to be wondered at that the high prices which potatoes bring in this market have induced, and are still inducing, farmers to come forward with them in large quantities. It is a long time indeed since farmers were so well paid for their potatoes as at present. The great demand for them, caused by the large exportations from this port to England and Wales, has raised the price in Belfast fully 30 or 40 per cent. But there is still another very important result arising from all this. Farmers are certainly not producing pork so largely as in former years, and the only reason of this not being so, is, that they are far better paid for their potatoes by selling them in the market than by giving them to pigs. Then, as regards the pigs, the price of Indian meal is too high to give it to them as a substitute for the potatoes, and the natural consequence is that they are not reared to an extent to equal the demand. Evidence of this may be seen in the diminished number of pigs which are brought into our market, and our merchants' stores can bear corroborative testimony of the fact. We shall only add that these circumstances are in the regular and legitimate course of trade, and that if the farmers benefit as they are doing, there can be no ground of feeling as might under other regulations have existed, when laws were in operation which had been framed for the express purpose of creating an artificial scarcity, with corresponding prices."

The Catholic inhabitants of London alone, of Irish birth, exceed in number the whole population of Dublin, being more than 200,000.