

of the head, inflicting another wound. I then brought him to the Courthouse, where Mr. Walters, surgeon, was in attendance upon the wounded. We got to the Courthouse about ten o'clock. The man who struck him ran up Lord-street, but I could not be able to identify either of the men who struck him. When Moran received the second blow he said—"Oh dear, I'm done!" He never spoke after that. They asked him his name at the Courthouse, and he could not answer. The people who were throwing the stones in the first instance, when he was first attacked, were doing so at a party coming out of Rock-row. They were small lads in the riot at first."

This savage murder took place about nine o'clock. Towards ten o'clock the military arrived at the spot, and found it perfectly quiet, the mob having completed their gutting and sacking there, and being at that very time busily engaged in pilaging and destroying the chapel and Priest's house at Edgeley.

We see, then, how entirely, from first to last, the Protestants were the aggressors. From the first assault upon the unoffending Irishman, down to those scenes of sacrilege in which they revelled and rioted with that blind hatred of all things pertaining to God which characterises the gross unbelieving animal nature of the low English, the Irish only stood (and hardly stood) upon the defensive. If ever outrages were wanton and unprovoked, these were they. The bad blood in the whole business was on the Protestant side, and that blood excited and stimulated to fury by Lord Derby's proclamation. And for what reparation or amends, for what security in future are we to look? The public opinion of England, which breaks out into a roar at the faintest shadow of transgression of the law on the part of Catholics, approves, with scarcely an exception, of the Stockport brutalities. The Times, after some insulting jocularities upon the fact of both victims and prisoners being all Irishmen, tenders us its advice to succumb to the gentle teaching of the mob, to acknowledge ourselves thrashed, and to be very careful how we offend Protestant eyes in future by our religious observances—in plain terms to accept, as our masters and legislators, a gang of desperate ruffians, and not to exercise our plain legal rights, because they choose to commit crimes which English law has marked out for the gallows. Ah! if it were not for the fear of Ireland, the lives and liberties of English Catholics would be worth small purchase. But thank God Ireland does exist to confront, encounter, and defy the lawless brutality of England, and for our own parts no effort shall be wanting to render this country ungovernable by any Government which has the unspeakable wickedness to purchase English popularity by hounding on the passions of a ferocious mob against our countrymen in England.

#### "SCROGGS AND CAMPBELL."

To the Editor of the Tablet.

Sir,—In your strictures on Chief Justice Scroggs in a late number of the Tablet, I think that you have not done full justice to the comparison that you institute between him and Lord Campbell. Had your leisure permitted you to go a little farther into the trial of Edward Coleman and others of the same period, you would have found other coincidences still more striking, and quite sufficient proof that Scroggs was not inferior in piety to his present successor. If the latter, for instance, "thank God that we have not in this country a tribunal of Inquisition," the former exclaims in his charge to the jury on Coleman's trial, "thanks be to God we have a preaching ministry and the free use of the Scriptures allowed amongst us, which they (the Papists) are not permitted to have."

Again, to the question put to Dr. Achilli regarding other immoralities not specified by Dr. Newman, and which question Lord Campbell declared he was not bound to answer, we have a pendant in the trial of Whitebread and Fenwick, where Scroggs betrays an equally tender solicitude for the character of Titus Oates. When Fenwick asked Oates if he had not forsworn himself by declaring that he came over to England with Hilsely, the Chief Justice interposed, and decided that "that must not be urged," because Oates had not been "convicted of perjury."

The applause, too, that followed some of the observations of Scroggs is another feature of resemblance between those two eminent individuals. On the same trial the Chief Justice, having addressed one of the Catholic witnesses in these words, "though you say heretics will be damned, yet we hope they will never while they do not follow your practices"—the report of the trials adds, "at which the people gave a great shout." Scroggs, whose sense of propriety was not more delicate than that of his successor, instead of repressing this violation of decorum, again addressed the witness, and said—"You must pardon the people shouting, for you have turned their hearts, so that there is no living for a Papist in England, I will maintain it." And then, says the report, the people shouted again. Does not the spirit of Scroggs appear still to hover over Westminster Hall?

There is also something equally remarkable in the few words that he addressed to the jury on the trial of Ireland and Pickering, after the verdict had been given. He does not tell them, like Lord Campbell, that they have acted "conscientiously," but he says "you have done, gentlemen, like very good subjects, and very good Christians, that is, very good Protestants."

I need not remind either you or your readers that the verdicts of those "very good Protestants" in the reign of Charles II. are now universally acknowledged to have been so many legal murders, which have affixed an indelible stain on the character of English justice. Are those days then destined to return? Are our judges to be guided by the vulgar bigotry of Scroggs, or the mild impartiality of Sir Thos. More? Are English juries not yet satisfied with the infamy of their fathers?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

X. Y. Z.

#### STATE OF FEELING IN IRELAND.

The demon of intolerance is up in England. Bloodshed, sacrilege, and arson inaugurate the opening of the Reign of Terror.

The atrocities committed at Stockport have never surpassed in the wildest outbreak of the old penal times. It only wants the faggot and the gibbet to complete the revival of the bloody era of the persecution. Things the most sacred have been profaned. A Christian Temple has been wrecked and demolished; and, horror of all horrors! the Holy Sacrament of Redemption, the body and blood of the Saviour, violated and trampled in the mud!!

Has Hell opened and belched forth armies of fiends to desecrate and murder?

This is not the casual explosion of mob licence. It is the work of Protestant rulers. They furnished the incentives. They drew the sword, and threatened the altars of Catholicity. If returning reason do not prompt them to check their myrmidons, who can say that we shall not see the fires of Smithfield blazing for Catholic Prelates, and the Tyburn hurdle groaning with Popish victims before the year wanes?

Let Ireland be prepared. Let her link her strength around the Sanctuary. This is no time for cabals and internecine feuds. In the name of religion and country, let the Catholics of Ireland confederate and prepare. All other interests sink into insignificance before the shadow coming persecution. Here at least they shall outrage no tabernacle without a terrible resistance. They shall not strike at God except over the corpse of a Nation.—*Nation*.

HISTORY OF THE IRISH SETTLERS IN NORTH AMERICA. By Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee, Boston: Fittick Donahoe.

We consider this book one of the most interesting and most valuable publications that have issued from the Catholic press. The author shows how the emigration of his countrymen to this Western world commenced over two hundred years ago, and how and when they founded settlements in the several states, and different portions of North America, thus largely contributing from an early period down to the peopling of this country, the development of its resources, &c., &c. We are also informed of many of these emigrants and their children who attained to honour and distinction, in a civil or military capacity in the service of their adopted country; the number of which is much larger than we had any idea of. On this point, Mr. McGee gives us the following summary:—

"To North America, within seventy years we have contributed ten major-generals, five commodores, a president, two vice-presidents, six authors of the Constitution, nine signers of the Declaration, upwards of twenty generals of brigade, and an immense amount of minor officers, and rank and file to the army." The author truly remarks that considering the disadvantages under which the exiles have laboured both before and since their emigration, "their achievements are a glory and a promise precious to Ireland."

The work is evidently the fruit of industrious research, and may be relied upon for its historical accuracy. As a contribution to the history of the country in general it is exceedingly valuable. But to Irish emigrants and their descendants, it is a book for which they cannot be too grateful to the learned and accomplished author.—*Philadelphia Catholic Herald*.

SHARP PRACTICE IN THE TRAFFIC IN LIVINGS.—

S. G. O. narrates in the Times a trick that would do credit to the most practised stockbroker in London or Paris. At the end of November last the rector of Spetisbury-with-Charlton died very unexpectedly. The living is said to be worth about £600 a-year, the population about 1,000. There are two churches, some distance from each other. There is a large nursery, and one or more Catholic priests reside in the parish; there are two Dissenting places of worship. The rectory-house is a very excellent one. The patronage is in the hands of a gentleman of large fortune, a member of Parliament for a borough considered as his own. Into this benefice the bishop of the diocese has lately instituted a most respectable old gentleman, upwards of eighty years of age, who for the purpose resigned a small living in the diocese; he having for many years past, on account of age and infirmity, had a dispensation of non-residence from the said bishop. This large and important sphere of duty has thus, in the most open and public, and legal manner, been handed over to an aged man, who has long since been considered so infirm as to have been, very properly, placed on the retired list! The motive for this curious transaction is very generally considered to be this—that the patron of a living cannot sell the presentation while it is actually vacant; therefore the best policy, under circumstances of a sudden vacancy attending on a desire to make money by the patronage, is to give the living to some very old man, as of course the value of a next presentation is represented a good deal by the age of the existing incumbent. S. G. O. thinks that such blots as these may be hit by act of Parliament, and cannot conceive any friend of the Church opposing the enactment of a law to prevent clerks being appointed to livings who are "evidently utterly unequal to the duty required of them."

#### UNITED STATES.

TRouble BREWING!—The papers announce apprehended trouble between the United States and Great Britain. The purport of the matter is that a special messenger from Mr. Webster, at Franklin, N.H., passed through the city on Saturday afternoon en route for Washington, bearing important dispatches. Unexpected troubles of a serious nature, consequent upon an interpretation put upon the fishery treaties by the Derby Ministry, threatened to disturb the peaceful relations of the two countries, and the official communication from the Department of State, at Washington, upon the subject, had been received here. Probably this whole supposition of trouble has grown out of the fact that the fishery question had of late attracted considerable attention, and the provincial governments have fitted out cruisers, to seize any vessels which may encroach upon British territory. We doubt not the rumored difficulty is very much exaggerated.—*Boston Pilot*.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE MONTREAL FIRE.—The misery brought on multitudes by the fire in Montreal is extreme. We are glad that New Yorkers have already moved in the matter of raising money for the relief of the needy. A committee of Canadians and French has been formed among others, and M. H. de Courcy, 42, Broadway, is named the treasurer. Whatever is subject to his responsibility will be well attended to and well applied.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

FALL ELECTIONS.—The Presidential election is to occur on the 23rd day of November next; and elections in advance of the Presidential will occur in the following States at the time mentioned below, at most of which members of Congress are to be elected:—Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri, August 23; North Carolina and Tennessee, Aug. 5th; Vermont and Maine, Sept. 7th; Georgia, Arkansas and Florida, Oct. 4th; Maryland, Oct. 6th; South Carolina, Oct. 11th; Ohio and Pennsylvania, Oct. 12th. A joint resolution for the relief of the Spanish Consul and other Spanish Subjects, for injury sustained by the violence of mobs at New Orleans and Key West, in 1851, has passed the United States Senate.

SICKNESS AT SING SING.—For the last ten days there

has been considerable sickness among the prisoners confined in the State Prison. There have been about sixty-seven cases of cholera morbus, and one hundred and fifty slight cases of diarrhoea.—*Albany Atlas*, July 22nd.

#### WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands the RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS, can speak both French and English Languages, Keep Accounts, &c., and who is competent to take charge of the Store, if required. Reference to character and abilities will be looked for.

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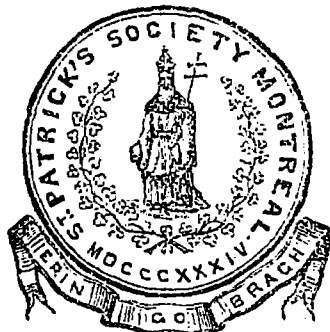


THE MONTHLY MEETING of the above body will be held in the Rooms, St. Helen Street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 3rd August, at half-past EIGHT o'clock precisely.

By Order,

DANIEL CAREY, Secy.

July 29, 1852.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 2d of August, at EIGHT o'clock.

By Order,

H. J. CLARKE, Sec.

July 29, 1852.

#### DR. HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS.

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 gall-ducts, and carry all morbid, bilious matter, from the stomach and bowels, leaving the system strong and buoyant—mind clear; producing permanent good health.

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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, supercedes 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.

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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.

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If you would have the most concentrated, as well as the best compound Sassafras 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 30 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.

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July 2nd, 1852.

#### CARD OF THANKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER tenders his sincere thanks to Messrs. J. & C. Curran, Mr. M. P. Ryan, of the Franklin House, and Mr. W. Bartley, who bravely came with their men from Grafton, to assist me on that awful night (the 5th of July, 1852), when the fire burst suddenly out at Dalhousie Square. To those men I am indebted for what has been saved of a fine stock of Teas, Coffee, &c.; and to Mr. John Atkinson, I am grateful for renting me a store not far from my old one, which has enabled me to commence business, notwithstanding my great loss.

JOHN PHELAN, Grocer.

July 13, 1852.

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