

resent and observe upon petitions, presented to each house, upon the mode in which the petition under discussion originated, upon the signatures to its contents, and whether or not expressing the real opinions of those from whom it is represented as proceeding.

"It is impossible for the member who presents a petition to answer such observations with satisfaction to the house, with credit to himself, or with advantage to the petitioners, unless he should have some relation with the place from which the petition comes, and some knowledge of the petitioners.

"The Duke has no relation whatever with the Dublin Protestant Operative Association and Reformation Society. He declines, therefore, to present to the House of Lords the petition for the repeal of the act called the Roman Catholic relief act.

He requests Mr. Compton Espy to observe that the houses of parliament avoid to recognize the denominations assumed by, and even the existence of, self-constituted associations. The petition in question could be received only as that of the individuals signing it. But this is a point which will be suggested probably by the noble lord who may present the petition."

The Rev. Mr. Gregg then rose to move a resolution founded on the Duke's letter; it was to the effect—that that letter was calculated to prevent them as Protestants from hoping for anything from the present ministry. The duke not only declined to present the petition, but even to support its prayer. (Groans.) The emancipation bill had robbed the Church—deprived the Protestants of all their privileges—broke up the ancient institutions of the country—afflicted the heart of every right thinking man—left the Catholics as disappointed as ever—involved the three kingdoms in faction, and was now endangering the integrity of the empire: and yet the Duke of Wellington, who was the perpetrator of these evils, could find in the retrospect nothing to grieve him, nor to excite in him a shadow of a doubt as to the rectitude of the course into which he had ruinously and destructively hurried the nation. (Groans.) It gave them great grief that the Conservative party in parliament had assented to all Sir Robert Peel's unprincipled policy. His support of Maynooth—(groans)—of the National System—(renewed groans)—of the Whig poor law, &c., lest if they opposed him the Whigs should again get into power. They had nothing to do with calculations as to consequences; that was not their affair. They should denounce Popishly-affected men, idolatry-supporting men, and give the Queen to understand that she was put upon her throne to keep such down, and to put them out. This they should do and leave the consequences. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

We find the following note, in the Third number of Harper's edition of Alison's Europe. It will give some idea of the horrors and crimes perpetrated in the absurd name of liberty, during the paroxysm of revolutionary fever in France.—*Cath. Advocate.*

The extent to which blood was shed in France during this melancholy period will

hardly be credited by future ages. The Republican Prudhomme, whose prepossessions led him to any thing rather than exaggeration of the popular party, has given the following appalling account of the victims of the Revolution:

Nobles	1,278
Noble women	720
Wives of labourers and artisans	1,457
Religieuses	350
Priests	1,135
Common persons, not noble	13,623

Gulleted by sentence of the } 18,603 18 608  
 Revolutionary Tribunals }

Women died of Premature childbirth	3,400
In childbirth from grief	348
Women killed in La Vendee	15,000
Children killed in La Vendee	22,000
Men slain in La Vendee	900,000
Victims under Carrier at Nantes	32,000

Of whom were	Children shot	500
	Children drowned	1500
	Women shot	204
	Women drowned	500
	Priests shot	300
	Priests drowned	400
	Nobles drowned	1400
Artisans drowned	5300	
Victims at Lyons	31,000	

Total 1,622,351

In this enumeration are not comprehended the massacres at Versailles, at the Abbey, the Carmes, or other prisons on the 2nd of September, the victims of the Glaciere of Avignon, those shot at Toulon and Marseilles, or the persons slain in the little town of Bedon, of which the whole population perished.

It is in an especial manner remarkable, in this dismal catalogue how large a portion of the victims of the Revolution were persons in the middling and lower ranks of life. The priests and guillotined are only 2313, while the persons of plebian origin exceed 13,000! The nobles and priests put to death at Nantes were only 2160, while the infants drowned and shot are two thousand, the women 764, and the artisans 5300! So rapidly, in revolutionary convulsions, does the career of cruelty reach the lower orders, and wide-spread is the carnage dealt out to them, compared with that which they have sought to inflict on their superiors.

**ETHIOPIA.**

**CATHOLIC MISSIONS.**—A missionary, sent by the Propaganda, penetrated Ethiopia in 1842, where for the last half century, no preacher of the gospel had penetrated. About the epoch of his arrival at Adua, some heretical missionaries were forced by the authorities to depart. Having before an assembly of Abyssinian priests, he saw, by God's mercy, the storm which threatened him change into favouring sunshine.

They asked him first what he was. He answered: a Roman Catholic and a priest. Why do you come in Abyssinia? To learn the Ethiopian tongue, to visit my brethren, and labour for their salvation. Whom do you call your brethren? All the christians of Ethiopia, and especially you, who are invested with the priesthood. Do you adore the cross, the most holy Virgin, Saint Michael and St. George? I adore no one but God: but I venerate the cross on which was suspended the body of the Redeemer; I honour his holy mother with a particular worship, and I invoke his saints and angels. How many births

are there in Jesus Christ? There are two—one eternal from his father, the other temporal in the womb of the holy Virgin Mary. Very well, they said we are content; you can remain among us without fear.

Invited by the king to a feast, and courteously received by the most influential persons of the place, the missionary soon perceived all the errors with which in consequence of ignorance and indifference, the creed of the clergy was disfigured. In a religious conference which he had with these, he caused them to agree that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father and the Son, and that in Jesus Christ there are two natures, and but one person; that the chair of St. Peter is the first of the world, that truth there resides, and thence is poured abroad upon all nations of the earth.

After these preliminaries, the missionary asked them why they did not unite themselves to the See of Rome? We are not in union with Rome, they answered, but we respect all holy Catholics, and honor their virtues. Why then do you not ask from Rome for a Bishop? This is not the custom. Alexandria must send us one. But Alexandria is in union with Rome, which you recognize to be alone the see of truth.—Very well; it is the concern of Alexandria to negotiate with Rome. Will you allow me to write to Rome and ask the Pope to send his benediction to his children in this distant land? Yes, certainly: toll him that in the arm which blesses us, we respect the arm of St Peter, and even that of Jesus Christ himself.

Other Catholic missionaries are expected at Adua. We love to hope that God will bless their Apostolic labours, and under the auspices of so happy a commencement, we will see the Abyssinian mission progress rapidly, diffusing in abundance the fruits of salvation and life.—*French paper.*

**PROFANE SWEARING.**—Mr. Weed, in one of his letters from Europe, says:

"Another thing struck me with surprise here—Profane swearing has gone quiet out of fashion. I cannot speak for the nobility, because I have not reached their circle, but with all the other classes, cursing and swearing is 'honored in the breach' rather than in the observance.' Oaths and imprecations, so common in America, are not heard here, even among the watchmen, criers, coal heavers, or scavengers. The language of blasphemy, in its various 'sliding scales' of enormity, came as a part of our education from the mother country. It is not unreasonable to hope, therefore, that among the English fashions, adopted by Americans, our people will soon forbear to mangle the name of their Creator and Redeemer profanely either in their idle conversations or their excited controversies.

**ENGLAND.**—After a retreat at Loughborough, which ended on Easter Sunday last, 61 converts made their abjuration of Protestantism, and entered the bosom of Catholic unity.

**PAYMENTS RECEIVED.**  
 Cobourg.—Rev. Mr. Dolan 7s 6d, also for James Tunny 15s.  
 Brantford.—Mr. John Byrnes 15s and John Cochrane, 7s 6d.  
 Aylmer.—Mr. James Doyle for self 15s also for James Davis and Edward Bourke, (Pembroke) each 7s 6d.  
 London.—Mrs. Pigott, 7s 6d.

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