

bles of Europe is not very remote. There is another Government too, which we think will meet the scourge, and for which we shall have no pity. We allude to infidel, tyrannical Switzerland, which has been trampling upon all the rights of conscience with impunity during the general confusion. We think it is the interest and duty of Austria to make her respect for the future the Federal compact, and the principles of justice.

The Pope will not come back to Rome for some time. It is said however that for a short time he will proceed to Albano within 9 miles of the city, near which at his country residence of Castle-Gandolpho, he will give his blessing, and distribute various decorations to the French army. After this he visits Naples, where he will receive a magnificent welcome, and thence he goes to Loretto and Bologna. A wing of the Jesuits College at Rome has been destroyed by fire, and amongst other valuable things which perished, was the hallowed chamber in which the princely and angelical youth St. Aloysius Gonzaga lived and died. Religion makes great progress in Paris, and murders in England. One wretched woman has confessed that she poisoned eight of her own children with arsenic which the fiend put on the breast that should have nourished them. She, like Rush is represented to have been very regular in her prayers and her attendance at meeting. It is rumoured that all the Irish State prisoners will be pardoned. From the turn affairs have taken in Europe it is now more likely than ever, and we shall therefore feel as little gratitude for it, as we did for the Royal visit. English policy and English interests are at the bottom of all.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Hibernus asks us where we got our information concerning the Queen's visit to Ireland. We reply, from various sources, far more worthy of credit than the lying Journals in the English interest. We could have published more unpalatable news respecting this visit, but a sense of delicacy and of what is due to our Gracious Sovereign prevented us. We know that it was all a political move. There is another of Sir Robert Peel's 'black specks' on the horizon of Europe, and it was considered prudent to make an experiment on the too confiding and generous nature of the Irish. An European war, with the Irish heart and arm alienated from the *Sister* country, would be a very serious affair. We are certain that notwithstanding all that has been said about this memorable visit, the *people* of Ireland are as little attached to England as they were before Queen Victoria landed on the Quay of Cork. Time will tell.

An *Irishman* is too late to be of any use. The Grand Jury of St. John, N. B. have lately made a special Presentment on the sanguinary riot, by which that town was disgraced on the 12th of July, which, we trust, will have the effect of preventing a recurrence of those shocking scenes. We do not see any danger of the peace of Halifax being disturbed by such attempts. At Electioneering times our citizens are very determined in the maintenance of their respective political opinions, but we are certain they have no desire to shed each others blood in vulgar street broils.

H.—Your suggestion could do no good. The excitement in Montreal and other parts of Canada is no mystery to us. The Orange faction there, just as in Ireland, is the *Frankenstein* of the British Government. They have created the destructive Monster, and they now feel it

very difficult to destroy it. They encouraged Orangeism in Canada for the avowed purpose of neutralising the native Canadians, and of establishing what is called a British party. For many long years they directly encouraged this spirit and taught that party to despise the Canadians and to look upon themselves as the Lords and masters of the country. Hence, the just dissatisfaction of the majority of the people, as in Ireland, at the insulting domination of a miserable, bigotted and truculent minority. But when in Ireland or Canada the Government is forced by the necessity of the case, to return to some of the first and simplest principles of justice, their spoiled Orange pets reveal their natural ferocity, and treason, conflagration and murder are the grateful returns they make to the wicked Government which so long patted them on the back to the grievous detriment of others.

Calvinus.—Your objection is 'as old as the hills,' and has been answered before in this Journal. We are always ready to answer any objection against our creed which may be addressed to us in respectful language, by conscientious opponents, but we never notice senseless trash. The *Quomodo?* of *Calvinus* is an old *Jewish* question, and is so styled by St. Cyril of Alexandria, who as early as the beginning of the Fifth Century, thus replies to the very objection which has been sent us;—

"The Jews strove among themselves, saying: HOW can this man give us his flesh to eat? This HOW is a Jewish exclamation, and a cause of the severest punishment. For will not the Jews be worthy of the greatest torments, who so condemn God, the creator of all things, as to dare to put the question, HOW, concerning his operations? The evil-disposed, indecible man, immediately with arrogance regrets as frivolous and false, whatsoever he does not understand; yielding to no one, and thinking that there is nothing which is above his comprehension. And of this caste we shall discover were the Jews; for whereas they ought readily to have received the words of our Saviour, whose divine virtue and power had been evinced to them by the evidence of his miracles, and had any things appeared difficult, they should have asked a solution of them. They are seen to act quite contrary. With one voice, they addressed to God, with great impiety, the language: *How can this man give us his flesh to eat?* And they reflected not, that *nothing is impossible with God*. But if thou O Jew! (mind this *Calvinus!*) continuest yet to urge this *How*, I will in like manner ask thee, *how* the rod of Moses was changed into a Serpent? *how* the waters were changed into the nature of blood? Wherefore, it would have much more become you to believe Christ, and humbly to ask of him whatever seemed difficult, than foolishly to exclaim: *How can this man give us his flesh to eat?* Do you not see that when such language is uttered, great arrogance is manifested? For our part, let us derive great instruction from the iniquity of others, and cherishing a firm faith in these mysteries, let us never, on so sublime a point express in words, or entertain in thought this HOW." St. Cyril of Alex. Comment in Johan. L. IV.

THE TRANSATLANTIC PACKET STATION.

In connection with Ireland's future we have some cheering intelligence to communicate—intelligence that we think cannot be more appositely introduced than at the mo-

ment when the national heart is throbbing with enthusiasm, and the national spirit animated by hope. In one cheering word, then, Irishmen, *the establishment of Galway as a trans-Atlantic packet station is almost an accomplished fact*. It has been stated and demonstrated to the government by Mr. McMahon, the great manager and capitalist of Cunard's line of steamers and packet-ships, that a saving of £150,000 a year may be effected by adopting Galway as the American packet-station, and three steamers of 1,500 tons each are now building in Liverpool to ply between Galway and Halifax. It is proposed that they shall carry the mail, and we understand that the average length of time occupied by their passage will not exceed six days. There is a railroad now in progress of formation from Halifax to Quebec, and already an electric telegraph is established between New York and Halifax; so that commercial intelligence can be conveyed at least three days sooner by this than by the ordinary route. It is further, we have reason to believe, proposed to send the West India mails to Halifax, at which port the West India steamers are to meet the Galway packets, thus establishing a direct communication between Ireland and the West Indies—*Dublin Evening Packet*. (This has been since denied.)

The Sultan has lately sent to the Armenian Monks in Rome his Imperial Standard; his cypher, in gold upon a dark ground; his portrait; and a letter expressive of favour to that establishment. The Superior of these Monks has lately received a letter, dated Jan. 3, 1849, from his friend the Bishop of Rosalia, V. A. of Tunis, from which he has allowed us to make the following extract:—"My pastoral visitation has gone off with much eclat, for his Highness the Bey was so condescending as to give me one of his best carriages with six horses, together with his state coachman, five mounted mamelukes, four *gendarmes*, and four servants, all on horseback and armed, for my safety and honour and that of my co-visitors and companions, consisting of two Religious and an Ecclesiastic. He likewise gave orders to all the Governors of the towns to place at my disposal and that of my suite their own official residences, and to retire meanwhile to the barracks, furnishing supplies of luen, domestics, provisions, and necessaries, of all kinds, leaving no want unsupplied or mark of honour unpaid to me and my suite. So fully and precisely were these orders conveyed, that all ranks, whether civil or military, vied with each other in shewing the greatest amount of respect and kindness. It has indeed been a triumph for Holy Church to see the Catholic Bishop thus honoured and esteemed by the Mussulmans. More than all, the Christians on every side flocked to hear the Word of God in their various tongues, to receive the Sacraments and assist at the Functions. We have established two new missions; one at Media, and another in the island of Gerbe, which borders on the state of Tripoli."—*Corres. of Tablet*.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

To the Editor of the *Freeman*.

DUBLIN, 13th August, 1849.

SIR—It is with much reluctance that I trespass on your space, nor is it to repel the slanders of the subsidized press that I do so; but to discharge what I conceive to be a public duty by exposing the tyranny to which I have been subjected for daring to give public expression to my feelings upon a public question.

I have until now refrained from doing so lest it might be supposed that I was actuated by a desire to disturb the general harmony of the past week. But as the excitement consequent on the royal visit has now nearly passed away, I think I may lay before the public, through the medium of your journal, the facts connected with my arrest and imprisonment, without subjecting myself to the imputation of desiring to excite to offence against the Queen.

The charge preferred against me by Mr. Inspector Guy was that instead of illuminating my house I did ("most atrociously," as Mr. Porter observed) hang

my windows with mourning, and inscribe thereon the "atrocious" words "famine" and "pestilence," and (not having the fear of Lord Clarendon before my eyes) did suspend from my house a large mourning flag bearing the "atrocious" emblem of an old Irish harp.

This I conceive to be an inoffensive expression of my opinions, and I have an authority of an eminent council for stating that it was *strictly legal*. Yet, for thus dissenting from this church-yard revelry, for thus refusing to participate in this act of shutting from the Sovereign's eye all evidence of national suffering, my house was invaded by a gang of detectives—my property seized, and I was dragged through the streets by armed policemen, imprisoned and shut out from all communication with my friends, even from the counsel who was to have defended me. But this is not all I have to complain of;—When brought to the Castle-yard, I was informed by Colonel Brown that I was arrested under the suspension of the habeas corpus act; in an hour afterwards I was told by Mr. Guy that there was *some delay* in making out the charge, and at half-past ten o'clock that night (Sunday) I was removed to Chancery-lane station-house, and informed that I was arrested on the above-mentioned charge, and that informations were sworn at the office of the Clerk of the Crown against me, which the Clerk of the Crown most positively denies.

The following morning my counsel sought, but was refused, communication with me, and politely informed that the case would not be heard until next (Tuesday) morning, as the magistrates had to attend the royal procession; yet strange to say, after this intimation, Mr. Porter was sent for, and at five o'clock on *Monday evening* I was brought to the Head-office, and after a few minutes notice, when Mr. Porter sat *privately* to hear the charge (which however they declined to press, knowing they could not sustain it), and thus juggling me out of the assistance of counsel, they succeeded in preventing the exposure of proceedings which they well knew to be illegal. However, the arrest and imprisonment had its effect, and the weak-minded who desired to avoid a like fate lighted their candles, and Dublin assumed an air of gaiety and joy. As for my part, I will seek redress before a proper tribunal, and assert my right to do what I like with my house, within the law, as I please.

I have the honour to be Sir, your obedient servant,

MICHAEL REILLY.

CHURCH OF THE EASTERN PASSAGE

CONSECRATION OF THE CEMETERY.

Mr. James Lawlor, and Mr. Cornelius O'Sullivan, the two Parishioners who were appointed to collect for the Church have made their applications this week for that purpose, and succeeded in obtaining over a hundred dollars. We have been favoured with the List of Subscribers which we shall feel great pleasure in publishing next week. We understand that the solemn ceremony of blessing the new Cemetery attached to the above Church will take place at 3 o'clock to-morrow. This ceremony will be performed by the Bishop. As some of the interior works are not yet finished, the consecration of the Church will be deferred for some time.

The following gentlemen, to whom we tender our best thanks, have kindly promised their valuable assistance, as agents to this Journal:—

- Ketch Harbour*—John Martin, J. P.
- Portuguese Cove*—Mr. Richard Neal, Senr.
- Bear Cove*—Samuel Johnson, J. P.
- Herring Cove*—Mr. Edwards Hayes, and Mr. Nicholas Power.
- Ferguson's Cove*—Mr. William Conway.
- Quarries*—Mr. O'Keefe.
- North West Arm*—Mr. Patrick Brennan.
- Upper Prospect*—Peter Power, J. P.