parallel in Europe, and you call upon all the Catholics of these countries to "earn your future esteem" by condemning laws which have never existed, and branding Tuscany for ernshing the progress of civil revolution. As I hold in my hand the indictment of the Tuscan Attorney General, I can command your furthing's attention, while I again beg leave to instruct you in the revival of the law of 1786, and its practical

application to the case before us.

The history of Europe records in letters of fire, the scenes of revolutionary violence which have been enacted during the last six years in Switzerland, Hungary, France, Naples, and Northern Italy. You are, I am convinced, acquainted with these facts, and you have no doubt been made familiar with the names of Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord Minto, Lord Cowley, Sir Stratford Canning, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Howard, and young Sir Robert Peel. And, no doubt, you have heard the names of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cicerouacchio, Paruzzi, the free corps of Berne, and the red Republicans of at least five European kingdoms; and, I dare say, you have seen that each and every one of the revolutionists have had the honor of corresponding with her Majesty's Ambassadors of the various Courts, being personally known to them, re-ceiving presents from some of them, and, above all, of being patronised by these official English noblemen and gentlemen, at the very time when these incendiaries were about to involve their respective countries in civil war, banishing their lawful sovereigns, and preparing for outimited spoliation and universal treason. These are facts, my Lord, which may be read in the records of every city from Constantinople to Turin, and from Berlin to Naples; in each of which cities, beyond all doubt, the English embassies were the public, palpable places of resort of the Revolutionists. In this crisis, the Tuscan government, finding herself threatened on all sides as in the end of the last century, and from none more than the paid-spies of the English government, revised, for the first time these last Jifin years, Article 60 of the law of 30th November, 1786, and attached new binding restrictions to their ancient law in articles 1, 4, 9, 14, on March 4th, 1849; and they gave increased power to their officials in Articles 31 and 35 of the Tuscan Police Regulations. But the revival of this law in 1849 had no reference to the prohibiting of the Word of God: its sole object being, as was the case in 1786, to protect the State from the explosive elements of universal revolution. The law referred to is, "The Tuscan Conventicle Act," which prevents men, under the appearance of religion, from meeting privately without the sanction of the civitauthority. And here again may I beg to ask of you if this law was not most prudent, seeing the French king hunted from his throne; the Pope concealing himself in civilian dress, as he fled from the Vatican; the Emperor of Austria threatened with imminent danger; the king of Sardinia killed by treachery; and the king of Naples all but expelled his dominions? It was in this erisis that a well-known band of fifty English evangefixers entered Florence, and, dividing themselve into five sections of ten each, proceeded, to open several private conventicles in this small city. They neither had, nor sought a license. Having a place of public Protestant worship in Florence, it may be asked, why have so many private unlicensed conventicles? Again, I have examined the statistics of the city of Rome, and I learn that fifty Protestant families are the largest number ever known to have resided there during winter; twenty the largest number in Florence in the Wherefore, then, the ten conventicles same season. unlicensed? And this too during a year when the surrounding countries were shaken to their foundations. Rosa Madiai resided in England sixteen years, and returning to Florence, became and was a Protestant during five years previous to the trial referred to. She read the word of God to which you allude during these five years, without molestation; she could go to church without hinderance; and consequently your lordship's statement in reference to "the offence of reading the Bible," is a shameful mis-statement, -wholly without toundation either in law or fact.

But I will tell your lordship the offence of Signora Madiai and her "dear" husband. They perseveringly held closed-door conventicles against the warnings of the police repeated ten times; they distributed at least eleven thousand copies of your Bible containing, as I can prove, upwards of sixteen hundred variations from the original text; they persuaded, inand trend of the Italian children to come to and trence I call upon you as a sincere friend of frethese five conventicles to hear their instructions, and to take these anti-Catholic sources of instruction: they were associated with several colporteurs, as they are called, in sending these Bibles through the country: they had indecent pictures of the Blessed Virgin in ily-sheets, to be distributed by two players of barrel and pens, still to sustain the ancient traditions of her organs whom they hired for the purpose; they had slips of paper on which was written in large letters in halian " wafer-Gods": they had pictures of purgatory with representation of souls looking through the bars, and the priests in soutanne bargaining with them to ioose them for two "scudi"; they had uttered most indecent things on the "Confessional," and they unled all these readings of the word of God by an attack on the Pope, characterising him as the man of sin-the Antichrist. This case, perhaps the most atrocious that can be imagined against the feelings, the convictions, the conscience, and the peace of their quiet and unoffending neighbors, and expressed by your lordship as "reading the Bible," was decided on the 8th of June last by Signor Niccola Nervini, and the penalties of the violated law enforced. The "judicial sentence," therefore, has been pronounced against individuals palpably in connection with wealthy English associates; men who could import eleven thousand Bibles; pay colporteurs, as Lord Clarendon did in Spain; employed barrel organ players; print caricatures of Catholicity; revile the laws of the country; insult the Pope; defy the police; ridicule our Holy Eucharist; pay printers for a constant supply of all sorts of fly-sheets, and entertain with great expense the fifty holy men who would not read the Bible in a public church, but make the Word of God a pretext for maligning the laws, creating civil strife, and violating the public peace!

If the Duke of Tuscany, or any one else-no matter who he may be-imposed civil penalties for the religious opinions which his subjects may quietly and individually adopt, I should be the first to raise my voice against him, and cry him down as a sanguinary persecutor. But he has enforced the laws of his state against covert revolutionist, public calumniators, a band of foreign conspirators, and the unrestrained hired disturbers of the public peace. And pray, my lord, on what authority do you state that the prisons of Italy are "crowded with victims of persecution?" I call A correspondent writes us from Stoughton, Ms., for your authority, and I firmly demand it. I know that Mrs. Mary Humphrey killed her child, about 3 you are an historian and a scholar; I respect your high years of age. - Ibid.

acquirements, but I do demand the authority on which you utter this most false assertion. 1 challenge your ordship to produce it; and I hereby undertake to say, that where the prisons are full, they are filled with the followers of Mazzini and Garibaldi, and with the

known cut-throots of Italy. Leaving the laws of Tuscany, my lord, for a moment to be executed by the Italians, let me now turn to examine our own laws on this identical point. And as I have formed an exalted idea of the honesty and religious feeling of the English people as a nation, I shall not allude to times gone by when Acts of Parlia-ment were passed which, I am convinced, make the present generation blush in shame; when churches and lands were seized to the account of at least fifty millions of our present currency; when laws were enacted against nonconformists and recusants which, by fines, banishment, and death, made at least seventy thousand victims in England and Ireland; when to pray to God in public was death, to read or write anything under a teacher was felony, and when it was a crime even to be alive. I shall not allude to these days, my Lord, but shall confine myself to the law called, "dissnading from worship." This law, which was passed 35th Elizabeth, c. 1, s. 1, and afterwards continued by the 3rd of Charles the First, c. 4, inflicted fine and confinement on any person who would "dissuade another from frequenting the Protestant worship and who would hold a conventicle for the same." But your lordship will assert, as is your custom, that this law has fallen into descetude. Quite the contrary, my lord; as the present Lord Gainsberough has been prosecuted for holding a private unli-censed conventicle, and reading the Word of God in the same; and although his lordship, like Madiai, set up a plea that he was only "reading the Bible," he was fined £20 by an English judicial sentence, and if he had not paid the money on the spot, he would have been confined, like your Italian martyrs, in an English bridewell. Here is a case partly in point, my lord, which cannot be denied; and visited by English penalties, although it wanted the second ingredient of the Madiai case, viz., a covert revolution against the state, and palpable combination with foreign conspirators. But, perhaps, your lordship will again say that this odious law is now at least obsolete. Far from it. It is still unrepealed, and remains in your statute book, to be enforced to-morrow against any offending British subject, as well as Lord Gainsborough. For proof of this, I beg to refer your lord ship to the sixth report (page 110) of the Law Commissioners appointed to revise what are called the Catholic toleration laws in the year 1839, two years after the accession of our present gracions Queen. Their report is as follows: " None of the Roman Catholic toleration laws make any mention of the 35th Elizabeth, or describe the offences therein contained. These offences consist in the inciting of others, by a person who obstinately refuses to repair to the church, to abstain from going here, or to frequent unlawful places of worship .-Hence, there is no mode under the existing law by which a Roman Catholic who commits any of these offences can avoid the penalties." Here is the precise case of the Madiai; divested of the revolutionary element (propagando Protestantismo), here is the exact case, so far as it goes, of obstinately refusing to frequent the Tuscan church, and dissuading others from the same; so that your laws condemn for a mmor oflence what is only visited with the same penalties in Tuscany, when combined with covert conspiracy and political revolution. From these premises, my lord it turns out, strangely enough, that your condemnation of the Duke of Tuscany, applies with far greater force, unintentionally on your part, of course, to our gracious Queen: that the speeches at Exeter Hall must be fairly shared by the Court of St. James's with the Tuscan monarch: that the deputation of Lord Roden has been a silent reproach on our own divine laws, and that the deputation from Prussia to Tuscany, at present in contemplation, would do well to come by way of London, and make a remonstrance to our beloved, upright, and decorous Lord John Campbell, before hey open their sacred mission on the Italian peninsula. You must, I dare say, my lord, thus concede to me that I am well furnished with an accurate knowledge of the Tuscan laws, with a clear statement of all the circumstances of the case at issue: that similar laws, divested of revolution, remain unrepealed in your own country, and have been enforced on a man still alive; substantiate your unexpected charges, or withdraw your name from the list of our calumniators. We are trodden down by a numerous host of apprincipled revilers, but Ireland has hearts and heads, and tongues unblemished patriotism, and fearlessly to defend, even unto death, those points in the citadel of her creed where Augustin and Jerome once stood, clad in the invincible armour which had never been pierced by

the spear of the enemy! I have the honor to be, My Lord Earl, With the most profound and grateful respect, Your Lordships's obedt. Servant, D. W. CAHILL, D.D.

P.S.-I shall send a printed copy of this letter to your lordship, and any communication which you may condescend to address to St. Paul's Square, Liverpool, cannot fail to reach me.

UNITED STATES.

The immigration at New York for January, 1853. as been very small—amounting only to 4,901. Forty applications for divorce are now entered on the docket of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

RENCONTRE IN PROVIDENCE .- A street rencontre took place in Providence last week, between a Judge of the Supreme Court and an ex-Senator, from that city, in the State Legislature. The affair grew out of some private business between the parties. The belligerents were separated before any damage was done to either. The matter occasioned some little excite-

ment for the time being. One of the most significant facts showing the backward progress, so to speak, of the fillibuster spirit, is the vote in the House of Representatives, upon the \$10,000,000 proposition; it only received twenty votes. This does not look like intervention, or as if Kossuth, should be return, as John Smith, having left our shores as Alexander Smith, would receive much countenance at the hands of any party in the United States .- Boston Pilot.

A THRIVING CITY. - A correspondent of the Boston | ties to which the American Sea-Serpent, in its ex-Pilot writes from Dubuque:-" We have had an accession of three clergymen here, since the publication of the Almanac. Rev. Messrs. Hannan and Emmons were ordained here, and Rev. Mr. McCabe arrived from the College of All-Hallows. There is no point north of St. Louis, or west of Chicago which promises to be a larger town than Dubuque, or offers better enconragement at this time to mechanics and laborers. The population of this city is now seven thousand."

By the bye, we perceive it said that Kossuth will return to the United States! Never. He secured some two hundred thousand dollars out of our people under false pretences, and will spend it upon himself in Europe, without ever exposing himself to being questioned upon the manner of its application. But this is not all. We speak advisedly when we say he dare not return. We speak from knowledge, and the evidence of our own eyes, when we say that he requited the generosity of our people by the basest ingratitude; and that before he slunk from our shores under the alias of Alexander Smith, he signed a contract to head an expedition from this city against a country with which we are at peace, in open defiance of our Nentrality Laws. This we say we know from the evidence of our own eyes, before the infamous contract was deposited in the Department of State; and if he ventures again to come among us, our Government, whether Whig or Democrat, will not hesitate to arrest and punish him .- Courier and Enquirer.

SHOOTING IN WASHINGTON.—On the 2nd inst., Edward H. Fuller, a clerk in the Census office at Washington, was shot at the National Hotel by James W. Schaumberg, formerly of the U.S. Dragoons, because Fuller had posted him as a "liar, coward, and Swindler." The wounds were supposed to be fatal.

Honarele.-On Thursday morning last, Jas. Clark a well-known citizen of Clark county, made an assault upon his negro woman for a cause which we have not heard stated. He then ordered her into the corner, and commenced pitching his knife, point foremost. As the kuife would enter her flesh, he would compel the victim to draw it out and return it to him. This demoniacal amusement was continued until the slave was covered with about fifty bleeding gashes. The same day he whipped his wife, out her all over the head with his knife, not dangerously we understand, but in a mass of cruel and painful punctures. He also cut off her eyelids. This strange drama wound up on Friday last by the commission of murder. Clark, on that day, ordered his wife to go and call Lewis, (a negro belonging to the family.) She obeyed, but the slave refused to come, through dread of his enraged master, we suppose. Mrs. Clark returned, and was whipped by her husband for not bringing the negro. Five times was she sent upon this capricious mission, five times was it fruitless, and each time was she whipped for her failure. Clark then called to the slave, informing him that he would shoot him the next morning. The negro, it seems, did not heed the warning, for while splitting rails the next day, he was deliberately shot by his master. The wound was fatal. The negrorun about three hundred yards and fell in mortal agony. Thus terminated one of the most barbarous transactions that it has ever been our painful and repugnant duty to record. Clark was arrested on Saturday last by a deputation of citizens, who, indignant at the horrible crime attributed to him, deemed it their duty to aid in bringing him to condign punishment. The verdict of the jury of inquest was murder, and the justice committed Clark to jail without bail.—Pawlding (Ga.)

AN ACT TO PREVENT GRANTS OR DEVISES TO EC-CLESIASTICAL OFFICERS FROM VESTING IN THEIR Successors.—Mr. Babcock, (Whig.) of Buffalo, has introduced into the Senate a bill which reads as fol-

"Sec. I. No grant or devise of real or personal estate to, nor any trust of such estate for, the benefit of any person and his successors in any ecclesiastical office, or to or for any person, by the designation of any such office, shall vest any estate or interest in any successor of such person.

"Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately." The foregoing is the form of a bill now before the Senate in Albany, introduced by Mr. Babcock of Buffalo. It is understood on all sides as a blow aimed at the freedom of our religion and the civil rights of its members. It has been worded with no little care; and under the apparent simplicity of its phrase combines insiduously the malice of two recent acts passed by the intolerant British Parliament against Catholics

--one entitled the Ecclestastical-Titles-Bill, the other the Charitable-Bequests-Act. We hope that remonstrances from every city and village and district of the State shall be poured into the Legislature from day to day against this stealthy and nefarious act. The people must be jealous of any interference with either their civil or religious rights. Several thousand names of petitioners have already been forwarded from this city to the Legislature at two days warning, and a vast number of others are in process of signature. -N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The Tribune speaks of this Bill as follows:

"It does seem to us that this is not right. A man dies who chooses to will his property, or a part of it, to the Roman Catholic or Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, or to any other ecclesiastical functionary and his successors in that station. Can it be right for the State to forbid and prevent his so doing? We cannot see how, if it is right to let him will it to the Bishop of to-day, he should be forbidden to will the reversion of it to the successors in office of that Bishop. Can any one give a satisfactory reason?

"It were idle to affect not to see that this bill is calculated, we fear intended, to have a special application. Though in terms general, it is well understood that its bearing will be felt by Roman Catholics more emphatically than by others. We protest against this sort of Legislation. If you mean to interdict the devising of property to Catholic Bishops, be manly about it, and say so in your bill; but don't allow the testator a seeming liberty and yet defeat his intent by enacting that the property so willed shall take a direction contrary to and subversive of his purpose."

WHAT WAS FOUND INSIDE THE AMERICAN SEA-SERPENT.

The papers make mention of the contents of the American Sea-Serpent, when its stomach was cut open. We were sadly disappointed with the poverty of the Catalogue. The principal article in it seems to have been "a squid,"—whatever that may be.— We have seen many wonderful things in our lifetime, but we never recollect of seeing "a squid."-We suppose it must be one of the numerous (s) quidi-

traordinary career, has given birth.

But we are confident of some terrible omissions in the catalogue. When we think of the capacity of its swallow-and the capacity of the public's swallow, also, with regard to it-we are sure there must have been inside the American Sea-Serpent something more than a mere "squid." If not, a great opportunity has been lost by way of invention, and we hasten to supply the articles which were or ought to have been inside "its stomach."

The disappearance of the Falls of Niagara; -an authentic account of that wonderful freak of nature, as related in the American papers some years ago.

The certificate of the birth of Washington's black nurse and a mug belonging to the same, with the in-scription "A trifle from Brighton." [These have been bought for \$20,000, by Mr. Barnum.]

A hearth-rug that was made from the wool shorn. from the celebrated "Woolly Horse." [This has likewise been purchased, at an enormous sacrifice, by Mr. Barnum.]

The whip with which America flogs all creation, and the American Flag, showing the "Stripes" that were received from it.

A Pennsylvania bond, with "Paid" at the bottom. A New Orleans paper without an advertisement of runaway slave in it.

The ruler with which Britannia ruled the waves, pefore she was beaten at Cowes, by the Yankee yacht America.

Portraits of the 250,000 British ladies that were issed by General Tom Thumb. Cheque-books of the American publishers who have

mined themselves with the enormous sums of money they have given to English authors for their worksery curious. The Green Spectacles which the clever Dairyman

put on his cows, when he turned them into a chalk-pit, to persuade them they were eating grass. The color of the Gentleman's Money who was so

tarnation sharp that his shadow even could ent him bread and butter.

Portrait of the fast young New Yorker, who when called upon to pay the debt of nature, proposed to do one-half in dry goods, and the other half in bills.

But this is quite enough to prove the number of hings and people the American Sea-Serpent has taken in ever since it has been running through the seas and the American newspapers.—Punch.

BECOMING A MEDIUM.

The fascinating spiritual rapping is without a doubt gaining strength among us, and some very Indicrous incidents often grow out of it at times, as well as more serious and deplorable ones.

A few nights since, within this week, a young male riend of ours, who from a succring sceptic had become a devont believer, retired to rest, after having his nervous system partially destroyed by the information, through the spirit of his grandfather, that he would very shortly become a powerful medium. He was in his first comfortable snooze, when a clicking noise in the direction of the door awoke him. He listened intently; the noise was still going on-very like the aps of the spirits on the table, indeed.

"Who is there?"

There was no answer, and the queer noise stopped. "Anybody there?"

"It must have been a spirit," he said to himself. I must be a medium. I'll try.—(Alond.) If there s a spirit in the room it will signify by saying 'aye' -no, that's not what I mean. If there is a spirit in the room, will it please to rap three times?"

Three different raps were given in the direction of he bureau.

"Is it the spirit of my sister?"

No answer.

"Is it the spirit of my mother?" Three raps.

"Are you happy?"

Nine raps.

"Do you want for anything?" A succession of very loud raps.

"Will you give me a communication if I get up?"

"Shall I hear from you to-morrow?" Raps very loud again, this time in the direction of

"Shall I ever see you?" The raps then came from the outside of the door. He waited long for an answer to his last question, but none came. The spirit had gone, and after thinking

on the extraordinary visit, he turned over and fell fast

On getting up in the morning, he found that the spirit of his mother had carried off his watch and purse, his pants down stairs into the hall, and his great coat off altogether .- Western Tablet.

WHERE "IGNORANCE IS BLISS."-Yesterday morning, the following certificate, from a Disciple of Æsculapius, was returned to the City Inspector:

"This is to certify that a still-born-child of William -, at No. - Eighteen street, died still-born, on the 3rd January 1853.

Cause of death, Apoplexia."
Dr. —

—, Physician, No. — Avenue C.

The hand-writing and orthography are presented at so great variance, that the certificate would sorely puzzle the brain of a Philadelphia lawyer to decipher.

The medical fraternity in our city have, of late. made much noise about the incorrect classification of diseases in the City inspector's office, yet here is a case from a "regular," who reports the cause of death in a "still-born child" as "apoplexia." This individual who loads himself at one stroke of his pen as "M.D." and "Physician," has certainly exceeded the bounds of science. Were this a solitary case, it might be overlooked, but scarcely a day passes without the presentation of similar certificates .- New York Sun.

BRANDY, GIN, WINES.

FOR SALE.

Martell's Brandy, in Bond
Do Free
DeKnyper's Gin, in Bond
Free, and in cases
Wines, in Wood and Bottle
Teas, a few good samples
Tebrace Are Are Tobacco, &c. &c. &c.

G. D. STUART, 1541, St. Paul Street, Opposite the Hotel-Dieu Churck,

Montreal, December 16.