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## And Protestant Vindicator.

"I have set Watchmen upon thy walls, O Jerusalem, which shall never hold their peace day nor night."

VOL. I.

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NO. 22

### THE RELIGION OF THE ANCIENT IRISH NOT ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The ludicrous fictions of Roman Catholics respecting St. Patrick have induced many sober Christians to doubt whether there ever existed such a person.

But if ancient and unquestionable documents may be credited, there was, beyond question, such a man. We can no more question the existence of St. Patrick than of King Alfred. I shall content myself with referring to Archbishop Usher's book, *On the Religion professed by the ancient Irish*, p. 15, &c., and the authority quoted by him; also to the historian Mosheim, under his details of the fifth century, part i.; and the authors there quoted and referred to by him.

It is proper here to remark, in reference to his title of "Saint," that among primitive Christians, in the early ages, the word *Saint* seems to have been used, perhaps invariably, as our modern word *Venerand*. It expressed, at first, veneration for the real virtues of godly pastors; by degrees it became a general title of men in the sacred office. Hence *Saint Ibar*, the predecessor in Ireland of *Saint Patrick*; hence *St. Cormic* and *St. Columbkille*. This title, in those apostolic times, was as different, in its use and design, from that of modern popery, as the title of *St. Paul* is from the title of *Judas*.

The *Saint Patrick* of the primitive and ancient Irish church is a totally different character from the Roman catholic Irish saint—*St. Padraig*. This is the true and correct name, as any one may see by looking into *Butler's Lives of the Saints*, vol. i. p. 317, Dublin edition. Hence the quotations of *Butler*—"Dornach-*Padraig*;" and "*Subhal Padraig*." By this name I shall carefully distinguish the *Irish Roman catholic saint* from the immortal Christian, *St. Patrick*.

I am inclined to think that we must admit that *St. Padraig* was either an impostor, or a merely fictitious character. If this man really converted the ancient Irish to christianity, meaning the Roman catholic religion, then he must have lived in the first or second century, when christianity was first propagated in Britain and Ireland.

But this cannot be; for first, popery, as we shall presently see, was not cradled, nor even born, in Ireland in those days. And, second, the authors of *St. Padraig's* stories do not pretend that he lived before the beginning of the fifth century. See *Butler's "Lives,"* i. 313. Those, therefore, who represent him as the first preacher of the gospel in Ireland, and the person who converted the Irish, do hold him up as an impostor, in the face of all historical facts.

I am inclined to view him as a mere fictitious character, modeled on that of *St. Patrick*. And he bears the same relation to the latter, which the characters in *Sir Walter Scott's* historical romances, clothed by that inimitable writer's fancy, in all their glory and pathos, bear to those of sober and real history. When popery triumphed over Ireland, some seven centuries after *St. Patrick* was in his grave, the foreign emissaries of Rome never could root out the native Irish's profound veneration and love of *St. Patrick*. He lived in their songs, in their mountain tales, in their wild and sweet music, in their unsubduable affection for his pure and simple christianity. The foreign priests and partizans of Rome, therefore, retained something like his name, if not the very name; they placed him a few centuries before his real time, or, rather, they placed the date of Irish catholic christianity before the days of its real christianity: then, in addition to this, they clothed him with miraculous powers; they held him up as a genuine hermit, and a true Romish fanatical ascetic. They make him perform eight hundred pious genuflections of a day; one third of the night he chants half of the psalms; one third, he lies on a cold stone pavement, with a block of granite for the pillow of his white hair; and one third, he stands up to the breast in cold water! On one occasion, he sails from Scotland, and again to England, upon a millstone; he feeds a company of friars, one day, on his only cow; next day she is alive, and grazing, as usual, in his meadow! A child half devoured by hogs, he raises from the dead, and makes entire! Even the more cautious *Butler* says, "he converted all Ireland by his preaching and miracles." And in his eulogy on him, he adds, that "he restored sight to the blind, healed the sick, and raised nine dead persons to life;" and "expelled, by his benediction, venomous creatures from Ireland!" Vol. i. p. 317.

Hence, *St. Padraig* is a pure fiction of the foreign Roman emissaries, palmed on the successors of the ancient Irish christians, whom, as usual, by frauds and imposture, they contrived to sink, by degrees, into the characteristic ignorance of Romanism; and thus they prepared them to receive any fictions at their hands, even the most incredible and absurd. And thus the deluded and brutalized children of the famous primitive Irish christians are sunk so low as to believe the popery of Rome and the romances of *St. Padraig* to be the gospel of Christ, and the preaching of the venerable and apostolic *St. Patrick*! Such was the origin of *St. Padraig*; and such has been the fearful result of this fiction, wielded by the Romish invaders of Ireland!

*St. Patrick* was a native of Scotland; born, it

is probable, at a place near Glasgow, which yet bears his name, namely, *Kilpatrick*. His original name was, as *Mosheim* observes, *Succathus*. He was a Roman citizen from his father's enjoying that rank under imperial Rome; and of good, if not of noble birth. Hence, as *Gibbon* observes, he probably, from this circumstance, took the name of *Patricius*, a *Patrician*, or nobleman. Hence the name *Patrick*.

One of the most satisfactory proofs of *St. Padraig's* being, as we have seen, a mere creature of a papist's fancy, is the constant and deliberate assertions of Roman catholics, that *St. Padraig* first preached the gospel in Ireland, and converted the Irish from paganism. This is enough to expose all the wild romance of their fictitious saint. One need ask no more than this, to upset the whole system, resting on this Atlas of *St. Padraig's* shoulders!

He must be deplorably ignorant of the first elements of history, who does not know that *Saint Patrick* arrived in Ireland in A. D. 432. I refer to *Mosheim* and his authorities.

But, he is equally ignorant of history who does not know that primitive and apostolical christianity was planted, and was flourishing in Ireland for centuries before his arrival. This is a period of Irish history which has been studiously concealed, and unblushingly perverted by modern papists. I know not a period of history, ancient or modern, in the old or new world, which has been more shamefully concealed, altered, and perverted. It has, in fact, been turned by popish priests, into the most fictitious of bold, ghostly romances!

Whosoever may have been the honored instrument in carrying the blessed gospel of Christ into Britain and Ireland, this is most certain—it came not from the Latins, or the Romish church; and the missionary was not a Latin, or a Roman.

The primitive teachers were from the Asiatic, or the African church, which in *St. Augustine's* days, proclaimed themselves independent of Rome and its bishop. See the decree of the *Milevitan council*, in *Mansi Collee. Concil. tom. iv. p. 507*.

*Archbishop Usher* has established this point in his book of *The Religion of the ancient Irish*. In all the quarrels between the Greek and the Latin churches, about the time of keeping Easter, the British and the Irish churches invariably retained their earliest and primitive practice, that of the Greek church. See *Usher*, chap. 10.

*Mr. Grose*, the eminent antiquarian, in his *Monastic Antiquities*, has observed that, "*Polycarp* sent missionaries to spread the gospel in the west and the northern parts of Europe. They gave a pure and uncorrupted ritual to their con-

verts. Their liturgy agreed with the Greek; and the religion of the Irish continued ten centuries different from that of Rome; which is a strong evidence of our receiving the gospel from the Greek missionaries, and not from the Roman." See also Lond. Prot. Jour. 1834, p. 197.

Dr. O'Halloran, a very eminent Roman catholic antiquarian, has been constrained by historical evidence, to admit this truth. "I strongly suspect," says he, "that by Asiatic, or African missionaries, or through them, by Spanish ones, were our ancestors instructed in christianity; because they rigidly adhered to their customs as to tonsure, and the time of celebrating Easter. Certain it is, that St. Patrick found an established hierarchy in Ireland." See also Lond. Prot. Jour. 1834, p. 138.

And Usher has shown out of the Greek writers of the life of Chrysostom, that a certain embassy of clergy from the isles of Britain and Ireland, came to Constantinople (not to Rome) to consult the patriarch Methodius, in A. D. 843, and ascertain the documents about the points in which they had always differed from the Roman church, and agreed with the Greek church. See Usher's Religion of the ancient Irish, p. 85. (Crysost. Tom. viii. p. 321.)

This holy religion was introduced at an early period of the christian era, into Britain and Ireland. We have ample materials to illustrate this; but I shall not stop here to exhibit them. I refer to the able researches of Stillingsfleet in his Antiquities of the British churches; to Spelman's Exordium Christianæ Religionis in Britannia. p. 3, which is prefixed to his Councils. I refer also to Dr. Burgess' recent work on The Origin and Independence of the British churches; and to the able review of the Life of Wickliff by Le Bas, in the London Protestant Journal, for 1832, p. 247—209.

There is, perhaps, no point in ancient church history more clearly established than this, that the primitive, apostolical religion of Christ flourished in Britain and Ireland in the first six centuries, uninterrupted by any successful irruption of popery.

The following is a specimen of the proof of this important fact. Bishop Burgess has shown that there are seven remarkable epochs in the first seven centuries, relating to the ancient British churches.

Under the first epoch, Stillingsfleet (Works, v. lib. p. 24) and Burgess (pp. 48, 51, 108, 120, 129) have collected the ancient documents extant, to prove that "St. Paul advanced into Spain," and "into the utmost bounds of the west," and "conferred advantages upon the islands which lie in the sea." And Sir Henry Spelman, p. 2, quotes a passage out of Fortunatus, bishop of Fréters, stating that "St. Paul passed over the ocean, even to the British isles."

In the second epoch, in the second century, King Lucius publicly protected christianity. In the ancient document called The British Triadis, republished in London, in 1823, pp. 388, 389, it is related that "Lleirwig (in Latin, Lucius) called Llewer the Great, gave the privilege of the country and the tribe, with civil and ecclesiastical rights, to those who professed faith in Christ." The venerable Bede, in his History, lib. i. cap. 4, says—"After the days of Lucius, the Britons preserved the faith which they had received whole and inviolate, in a quiet and peaceable manner, until the reign of Diocletian."

In the third epoch, and during the frightful persecutions which raged from the year 304, for many years, Bede says, "The British churches enjoyed the highest glory in its devoted confession of God." Lib. i. cap. 7.

In the fourth epoch, we find the British churches sending eminent doctors to the council of Arles, convened, not by the pope, who had no such power then, out by the emperor Constantine the Great, in A. D. 314; also to the council of Nice, in 325; and to the council of Sardica, in 347. And these bishops were very unlike the modern bishops of England. These ancient holy pastors, who preached every sabbath, were so poor that "the three delegates were constrained through their poverty to accept the public allowance in lodging and food, provided by the emperor," Stillingsfleet, p. 47—109. Lond. Prot. Jour. 1832, p. 253.

The fifth epoch is rendered famous for the

unanimous condemnation of pelagianism, by the British pastors and churches.—Bede, lib. i. cap. 17, 21. Spelman, 61, 62.

In the sixth epoch, these faithful clergy and churches, in full council, condemned pelagianism for the third time.

The seventh epoch is rendered painfully remarkable by the arrival of the emissaries of the Roman pontiff, to propagate popery and idolatry. The first melancholy occasion was the marriage of "a papist," namely, queen Bertha, by the king Ethelbert. This paved the way for St. Austin and his monks, who came into Britain in A. D. 600, and began their fatal operations shortly after.

Here I beg leave to call the attention of my reader to the bold fictions and forgeries of popish legends. Presuming on the imperturbable ignorance of their victims, and supposing the records of the early British and Irish churches to have utterly perished, the authors of popish legends have ventured to offer outrage to historical documents. They have the consummate assurance to assert that St. Austin brought the gospel into the pagan Britons' country; and that St. Padraig converted Ireland! I beg the attention of every scholar and well read man to this outrage on christianity, and the narratives of history. Even the venerable Bede, a Roman catholic, conscious how far his idolatrous church differed from the apostolic church of ancient Britain, has, as Ireland remarks, "said as little as he well could, that tended to the honor of the British churches." Leland, De Script. Britan. cap. 19.

Let me advert to the reception of Austin and his monks. "In the year 600," says Le Bas, "Ethelbert was apprized of the arrival in his dominions of certain strangers, habited in a foreign garb, and practising several strange and mysterious ceremonies." Here it is manifest that the motley dress of the popish bishop and his monks was deemed by the Saxon pagans, and these simple christian Britons, a foreign garb! And what were these "strange and mysterious circumstances?" They were evidently such ceremonies as were unknown in Britain at that period. Now let us look into Bede for an account of these "strange and unusual ceremonies." "They bore a silver cross," says Bede, "by way of a standard; and a representation of our Lord and Saviour painted on a board, at the same time singing litanies." Lib. i. cap. 25.

Here we have a satisfactory proof that "the carrying of crosses and paintings of our Saviour," and piously processions, were actually "strange and unusual ceremonies" in the eyes of the pagan Saxons, and also the christian natives of Kent, in the beginning of the seventh century.

Dr. Burgess has given us documents to prove that popery thus introduced by Austin, was formally rejected by the British clergy and churches. See his work as above, pp. 59, 77, 123, 126, and The Lond. Prot. Jour. for 1832, pp. 251, and 312. We shall briefly exhibit these. "One notable story was in the chronicle, howe, after the Saxons conquered, continwall warre remayned bytwixt the Bryttayns and the Saxons; the Bryttayns being christians, and the Saxons, pagans. They sometymes treated of peace, and then mette together, and communed together; but after that, by means of Austin, the Saxons became christians, in such as Austin taught them, the Bryttayns would not after that, neither eat, nor drynk with them, nor yet salute them; because they had corrupted with superstition, ymages, and ydolatrie, the true religion of Christ." Letter from Archbp. Parker; Burgess, p. 59 and 77.

This opposition of the British pastors and churches to Austin and his system of popery, was general, and most resolute. Even Bede has recorded in his History, Book ii. ch. 2, the answer of seven bishops of the Britons, and of many other most learned men of the nation. They listened to the propositions of Austin, who exhibited his novel ceremonies and false doctrine, and then unanimously made this reply—"We will perform none of them, nor at all admit you for our archbishop." See also Usher, chap. 10. No evidence can be more complete than this, to show that the ancient christians acknowledged no supremacy, either temporal or spiritual, in the bishop of Rome.

Usher has shown, from ancient and unques-

tionable documents, that the Welch also rejected these Romish monks, and their system of popery. They declared that "they adhered to what their holy fathers held before them; who were the friends of God, and the followers of the apostles; and therefore they ought not to change them for any new dogmatists." This answer is recorded by the monk Goteclin in his life of St. Austin. See Usher, ch. 10. In the ancient chronicle of Wales, p. 254, there is a poem quoted from the famous national bard Taliesyn, whom the Britons styled the Ben Bardh, The Chief of the Bards. He flourished after the date of the arrival of St. Austin and his popish monks. The following is the close of one of the stanzas:

"Gwne by cheidw ey dheuaid  
Rhac bleidhie, Rhufeinaid  
A yfion gwppa."

"Wo be to him that doth not keep  
From Romish wolves his sheep,  
With staff and weapon strong."

In every point did the famous Culdees of Ireland and Scotland agree with the Britons. I shall quote from the Roman catholic, Bede, who wrote his history in A. D. 731, the letter of Laurentius, who was St. Austin's successor, and other popish bishops, addressed to the venerable pastors of the ancient churches throughout Scotland (that is, Ireland and Scotland, for in those early days, these two countries had the same name.) They say—"We have heard from Daganus, a bishop, and from Columbanus, an abbot, that the Scots do not, at all, differ from the Britons in their conversation. For Daganus, coming among us, not only refused to eat with us, but would not even partake of provision in the same lodgings." Again—"For even to this day it is the custom of the Britons to hold the faith and religion of the Anglo-Saxons" (that is, the papists) "in no sort of estimation, nor in any respect to communicate with them, otherwise than with pagans." Bede, lib. ii. cap. 4 and 20.

Let me now conduct my reader to the history of the Culdees, as these ancient and holy christians were called, in Ireland and Scotland. I refer to Dr. Jamieson's History of the Culdees, a quarto volume; and to the article, Culdees, in Brewster's Encyclopedia.

The name is composed of the Gallic, Irish, or Welch word Ceal, or Cel, or Kil, a retired spot, a retired spot, a place of worship, and Dia, God. Others derive it from the Irish and Gallic word Gille, or Kille, a servant, and Dia, God. Hence it means the servants of God.

The famous Columba, a native of Ireland, established the illustrious seminaries in Hii, or Iona, one of the western islands of Scotland.—The religion of Jesus Christ, says Dr. Jamieson, had, it is more than probable, found its way into Scotland before the close of the second century. Now, as the Culdees of Scotland observed Easter at the time on which their christian brethren in the south observed it, in opposition to the Romish church; and as they agreed with them in customs, ceremonies, and in every doctrine of the christian religion, it seems very evident that they all derived their religion from the same source; that is, by apostolic missionaries from the Greek church.

These Culdees used the word bishop, but with them every bishop was a regular preacher; and they met in council on the footing of perfect parity; the senior member presiding, and decisions being made by votes. These bishops, as Dr. Jamieson has shown, were ordained by "a council of seniors." The ancient popish writers do, themselves, celebrate "the piety, the purity, the humility, and even the learning of the Culdees." But then, they brought the sweeping charge against them that they preferred their own opinions to the statutes of the holy fathers! And no wonder. For these primitive and apostolic men rejected with abhorrence auricular confession, penance, and authoritative absolution; they used no chrism in baptism; they used no confirmation; they knew nothing of the mass; they abhorred the use of images in God's worship; they rejected the idolatry of invoking saints and angels. The celibacy of priests was unknown to them. Their bishops and abbots lived in the married state, like every other honest man.

St. Columba having established the seminaries

of learning; at Iona, numerous bishops were sent forth over Scotland, who gradually converted the remaining tribes and districts of pagans. They even sent their missionaries into England to aid their brethren there; and they established churches not only over the whole of the northern counties, but even to the Thames, and to London itself, they extended the aid of their missionary labors.

The first severe blow which the Culdees and ancient Britons received, was in the bloody attack of king Ethelred, driven on by the papish monks, if not by St. Austin himself. A great number of priests and candidates for the ministry had assembled from the monastery (or college) of Bangor, with the army of the Britons. They fasted three days, and made solemn supplication to God in behalf of their country and their religion. The papists seeing them there, attacked them, unarmed as they were. "Twelve hundred of those who came to pray," says the historian, "were slain; fifty only escaping." Bede stating this, affects to say that St. Austin had been dead some time before this. But he admits that St. Austin had threatened, by way of a prediction, this disaster. And this execution, and not a battle, as Collier and Cavo justly call it, was perpetrated by papists.—Collier, p. 77. Care's Gov. of the ancient church, p. 353. Bp. Jewell's Defence, 437. Lond. Prot. Jour. 1832, p. 317.

From the year 662, the Culdees were compelled gradually to retire out of England. In 816, the papists procured a decree in the council at Caenlythe, that "no Scottish priest should be allowed to perform any duties of his function in England." In Scotland they retained their influence, and pursued with zeal the holy duties of their function, for several centuries longer. The papal conspiracy against them finally succeeded, about the same period, in Ireland and in Scotland. And it deserves our attention, that it was effected in the latter country much in the same way as in England. And it explains the reason why the modern Roman catholics are so anxious to have the education and training of our daughters, especially of those who are wealthy and influential. Margaret, the queen of Malcolm Canmore, king of Scotland, was an Anglo-Saxon princess, trained up by the papists on the continent. By her influence, aided by the cunning 'furog, her confessor, the religion of Scotland was gradually altered and corrupted by the ministers of popery.

King Alexander I. also lent his influence to the foreign Roman invaders; but his son David, usually styled St. David by the papists, (who contrived to make a tool of his fierce bigotry) pursued measures more effectual and disastrous. This prince, by means of oppressive and cruel exactions on his subjects, erected splendid cathedrals, and increased the episcopal sees. In these sees he placed some of the abbots of the monasteries, that is, in modern style, the presidents of the Culdee institutions. By flattery, and by gifts, many were betrayed from the primitive simplicity and purity of the Culdee doctrine and mode of worship. In the parishes he allowed the Culdee incumbents to retain their charges. But the vacant sees and the vacant chapels he filled up with "men generally foreigners." As a distinct body, the Culdees do not appear to have existed later than A. D. 1369. The Culdees of St. Andrews, the last of the noble band, fell beneath the papists, and "were subjected to the bishop."

In scattered remnants, however, they existed until the reformation. They were known by the name of the Lollards. And it is well known that the Scots of those parts where the Culdees labored, and the Lollards lived, were the first and most zealous to embrace "the ever blessed reformation." They hailed the joyful freedom which it brought from their inhuman invaders from Rome, who had so vexatiously destroyed the fair inheritance of their forefathers; and had polluted their temples of worship, and seduced their country to the idolatry of the mass!

I shall here insert a quotation from Blackstone's Commentaries, book iv. chap. 8. "The ancient British church, by whomsoever planted, was a stranger to the bishop of Rome, and his pretended authority. But the pagan Saxon invaders having driven the professors of christianity

to the remotest corners of our island, their own (the Saxons') conversion was afterwards effected by Austin the monk, and other missionaries from the court of Rome. This naturally introduced some few of the papal corruptions in point of faith and doctrine; but we read of no civil authority claimed by the pope in these kingdoms till the era of the Norman conquest."

Such is the statement of Judge Blackstone. And it will readily be admitted that few men were better acquainted with the national history of England than he was.

With respect to Ireland, Archbishop Usher has shown in the most triumphant manner, that the famous Culdees, or the primitive apostolic christians of Ireland, were at perfect antipodes with the Roman catholics of Italy. In his valuable book on The Religion professed by the ancient Irish, he pursues this course:—He selects the fundamental tenets of popery, and then, by the most unquestionable documents, he proves that the primitive christians of Ireland never held these. He demonstrates, for instance, that while the papists reject the holy scriptures as the rule of faith, the primitive church made a fundamental article of their creed, that the Bible was the only and perfect rule of faith; that on the doctrines of justification and sanctification, they differed, *à toto cælo*, from papists; that they held no purgatory, and made no prayers for the dead; that *the mass* was unknown to them; that they used no christ in baptism; had no auricular confession; no penance; no absolution; and, like other christians, their clergy lived in the honorable state of marriage. They acknowledged no supremacy, either spiritual or temporal, in the papistical bishop of Rome! And he closes the whole by exhibiting the evidence of the Irish church receiving the pure religion of the "forefathers, not from the Latin church and Roman catholic fanatics, but from the Greek apostolical church. I beg leave to refer to this book of Archbishop Usher. The edition I use is that of 1687, London.

Previous to St. Patrick's arrival in Ireland, we read in ancient documents of St. Dermit, and Liberius; who were succeeded by St. (that is, in modern parlance, the Rev.) Kiasan, Declan, and St. Ibar.

The christians of Ireland opened an asylum to the Britons who fled from the ferocious persecution of the emperor Diocletian, in A. D. 303. And I find that St. Jerome has proved incontestably, that "there was a pure christian church in Ireland in the fourth century; and that letters were then known and cultivated there." This affords us sufficient evidence that popery was, at that time, unknown in that country. For popery is a regular and consistent foe to letters and science, in every country, and age. Her Condemnatory and Prohibitory Indexes; and the actual condition of her most thoroughly papalized lands, as Spain, Italy, and South America, fully establish the fact.

Dr. O'Halloran, to whom the Roman catholics refer with evident tokens of pride, admits, "that a most uncompromising enmity existed in the minds of the Irish people against everything connected with Rome."

When St. Patrick arrived in Ireland, he found a flourishing christian church, as we have seen out of O'Halloran. It is also added, that when this Scottish missionary seemed disposed to exercise some kind of jurisdiction over the churches, in that land of saints, "he was told by St. Ibar that they never acknowledged the supremacy of any foreigner." And therefore they protested against St. Patrick's claims, though he was one of themselves. Much more did they reject, and protest against the fanatic of Rome, surnamed the pope. This account, I beg leave to state, is given by the biographer of St. Columbkille, whose ungenerous virulence against protestants, and protestantism, justifies him from the charge of partiality to an opinion that the church of his native country rejected, with disdain, the supremacy of Rome. See Lond. Prot. Jour. 1834, p. 199.

Archbishop Usher, who had access to the complete collection of documents on this national question, both in print and manuscript, thus sums up the result of his long and painful inquiries:—"As far as I can collect, by such records of the former ages as have come into my hands (either manuscript or printed), the religion professed by

the ancient bishops, priests, monks, and other christians in this land (Ireland) was, for substance, the very same with that which now, by public authority, is maintained therein against the foreign doctrine brought thither, in latter times, by the bishop of Rome's followers."

Were anything wanting to complete the evidence on this point, he bull of Pope Adrian IV. supplies it. This bull was issued in A. D. 1156, in favor of Henry II. king of England. The reader will find it in Matthew Paris, p. 67; in Giraldus Cambrensis; in Spelman's Concilia, li. p. 51; in Rymer, i. p. 15. There is a copy of it in the original Latin prefixed by Dr. Burgess, to the Protestant Catechism. The reader can see it also in English, in Rapine's History of England; Leland's History of Ireland; and in Hume's History, vol. i. chap. ix.

In this bull the pope authorizes Henry II. to invade Ireland, and take forcible possession of that island, and annex it to his crown. This he justifies by the following reason:—"Your highness' desire of extending the glory of your name and of obtaining the reward of eternal happiness in heaven, is laudable and beneficial; in as much your intent is, as a catholic prince, to enlarge the limits of the church; to declare the truth of the christian faith to untaught and rude nations, and to eradicate vice from the field of the Lord." The condition under which Henry II. was to have that annexed to his crown, was, that he should secure to the pope the revenue of Peter's pence; namely, a penny from every hearth in Ireland.

From this document the following things are manifestly evident: 1st. That if Ireland and its christian inhabitants had, before this, been under the acknowledged dominion of papal supremacy and popery, the conquest of Ireland could, in no sense, "enlarge the limits of the church." 2nd. Had Ireland, previous to this date, been under the care of the pope, and his priests; and had papal doctrines, and papal rites, been dominant there, in no sense could this pope have called the Irish "untaught and rude nations." 3rd. Had papal missionaries carried the Roman faith to Ireland before this, pope Adrian could with no propriety have here lauded Henry's "intent to declare the christian faith to the Irish nations." 4th. Had Ireland already yielded a spiritual revenue to the pope, as it must have done, had it been Roman catholic, the pope would not have laid this tax on them at this time. Hence to use the words of Bishop Burgess—"this curious and important document contains indisputable evidence that popery was not the ancient religion of the Irish—was not the religion of Ireland before the middle of the twelfth century."

I cannot here omit a valuable quotation from O'Driscoll's Views of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 85. "There is something," says he, "very singular in the ecclesiastical history of Ireland. The christian church of that country, as founded by St. Patrick and his predecessors, existed for many years free and unshackled. For about seven hundred years the Irish church maintained its independence. It had no connection with England; and it differed in point of importance from Rome. The first work of Henry II. was to reduce the church of Ireland into obedience to the Roman pontiff. Accordingly, he procured a council of the Irish clergy to be held at Cashel, A. D. 1172; and the combined influence and intrigues of Henry and the pope prevailed. This council put an end to the ancient church of Ireland, and submitted to the yoke of Rome. That ominous apostacy has been followed by a series of calamities hardly to be equalled in the world. "From the days of St. Patrick" (and his primitive apostolic predecessors) "to the council of Cashel, was a bright and glorious career for Ireland. From the sitting of this council to our time, the lot of Ireland has been unmix'd evil, and all her history a tale of woe!"

We are now prepared for our conclusions from these premises, and this historical argument. First. St. Patrick was neither a priest, nor a Roman Catholic. He came from a land where popery was utterly unknown, in A. D. 432: he went into a country where popery was equally unknown; and where the pure religion of the Culdees existed; and this church, which his predecessors planted, and which he and his fellow servants extended into the darkest corners of

Ireland, flourished at least seven hundred years before Ireland was invaded, and overwhelmed by popery, and the foreign Roman emissaries.

Second. It is manifest to every Irish patriot that the pope, and next to him, the king of England, has been the deadliest enemy, and the greatest oppressor of Ireland. In the exercise of his ghostly prerogative as "the lord and sovereign of the world,"—*Dominus totius orbis*,—"the rude and untaught nations of Ireland," to the sword, and the despotism of king Henry, II. And ever since that day of papal treachery and insolent despotism of the Roman pontiff, for these last six hundred and sixty-nine years, "the lot of Ireland has been unmix'd evil; and all her history a tale of woe."

Now, that the Iovish priests, the vassals of the Roman despot, should exert all their power to keep Ireland in chains of ignorance and papal despotism, is, by no means, to be wondered at. They are the pope's satraps who plunder Ireland by rule; and share the spoils of the oppressed victims! It is their vocation! Neither is it to be wondered at, that the descendants of the Romish emissaries, who subdued the primitive Irish christians by violence to the papal yoke, should sustain the priests in their iniquity. But, oh! heu tempora! heu mores! that multitudes of Ireland's native's sons, whose ancient forefathers have, from ages immemorial, been lords of the lovely green Isle—all of them descendants of the heroic and noble minded Culdees—should be seen in the ranks of pupists; shouting too, their hosannas to their natural and hereditary enemy, the pope; and mingling in the ranks of priests, and their satellites, the oppressors of Ireland; preventing the progress of the gospel, science, and universal education! Oh! it is most affecting to the generous and patriotic Irishman to reflect on it! It is insufferable! Blessed memory of the high-minded Culdees! Who can endure to see the sons of Ireland, the descendants of a long line of pure and apostolical christians, during some eleven hundred years, bowing their necks before the upstart Roman emissaries; hugging their chains, dragging along the papal chariot wheel, like the wailing slaves of Juggernaut, and crushing and mangling their countrymen, in the career of despotism and idolatry!

Third. The Roman catholic system, or popery, is a mere novelty in the authentic history of Britain and Ireland. This conclusion is too manifest from the documents adduced, to require any illustration. This, may I be allowed to say, we have more fully exhibited in our Letters in the Roman Catholic Controversy, Letter VIII. Part i.

But it is necessary to notice here, a phenomenon in the moral world. The country that stood out the longest, and among the foremost, against the horrid invasions of popery, is, at this day, among the most devoted and bigotted slaves of its invaders! Ireland was, I believe, the last, to fall before the fell enemy of civil and religious liberty. And, although popery is no more than six hundred and sixty-three years old in Ireland, nevertheless, Ireland is one of the most trodden down, and priest-ridden nations in Europe!

Dr. Geddes, in his book, On Popery, has clearly shown that Spain—yes, Spain—stood out against popery until the eighth century. Popery is there about some thousand years old in its festering leprosy! But, in Ireland, it is only six hundred and sixty-three years old! And yet, that land is, if possible, even more degraded, more brutalized, and more priest-ridden, than even Spain!

Sons of Ireland! Awake from your fatal sleep. Awake to a sense of your spiritual rights and liberties! The God of your primitive fathers, who guided, protected and blessed Ireland during the first twelve centuries, calls on you, and commands you to awake from your fatal sleep!

The God of your primitive Christian fathers, who gave poor bleeding Ireland over, in his wrath, for her sins, into the hands of the cruel pope of Rome and Henry II. now calls on you to rouse up! Are not the long and mournful years of your captivity—of your Babylonian captivity—at last, come to an end?

By the memory of your dear native land—poor bleeding Ireland! And by the memory of the pure ancient christian church of your fathers!

And by the memory of the unnumbered saints who sleep in the bosom of Ireland, before popery had ever polluted her soil! By all that is solemn, ah! It that is awful in time, and in eternity—I beseech you, shake off the yoke of popery, and the Roman catholic despotism, which neither you nor your fathers could bear! If you have the blood of the primitive Irish and Culdees in your veins! If you have the zeal and patriotism of St. Cathaldus, and Cormac, and St. Albe, and St. Dermit, and St. Ibar, and St. Patrick, in your souls—if you have a spark of ancient Irish piety, honor, and patriotism, arise in your strength; break asunder the chains of popery, priestcraft, and despotism; and dash them from you! Down with the ghostly tyranny of the Italian despot! What right has a wretched Roman priest at Rome to lord it over Irishmen, and over American citizens? The watchword is—*Christianity and Liberty for ever! Down with Popery, Priestcraft and Tyranny! Down with St. Padraig! Blessed be the memory of St. Patrick for ever!*

## THE STATE OF ROME.

ROME, March 10.

Politically speaking, Rome is now the city of the dead. The Cardinal Triumvirate have arrested every individual against whom the pretext for an accusation could be found, and as the prisons are all full that crying abuse of their prerogative is at an end. The French do little, and the General in Chief has no subject of importance to disturb his rest beyond the military cares which a large body of men demands. Even the good citizens have returned to their ancient state of apathy and indifference, and as no theatre save the French Vaudeville is open, and the recreation of stabbing in the dark can no longer be safely practised, they have nothing better to do than to gape all day long and occupy the cafes at night. We had a hope founded on tolerably good information from Portici, that the Pope would return for the ceremonies of the Holy Week, but that is put an end to by letters now received, giving an account of the Consistory last held, in which all the Cardinals voted unanimously that the Sacred Pontiff must postpone his appearance until after Easter. What that vote means, beyond the fact that Pio Nono will not be seen in St. Peter's during the great festival of the year, it is impossible for me to say, and whether "after Easter" means the Sunday following, or Christmas next, you can discover as well as the wisest man in Rome. If the Pope continues to remain away, he gives a practical proof that his presence is not wanted in the Eternal City; and if the Cardinals, for the purposes, restrain the personal good intentions of His Holiness, people will at last say that they also can be dispensed with. In fact everything connected with the temporal authority of the Papacy shows that a crisis is at hand and that an institution which even its own best friends admit exists alone by sufferance, is tending towards that limit within which it is the interest of the R. Catholic Church itself that it should be confined. The time has arrived when a wise settlement becomes necessary for the repose of Europe, and Austria in particular must be made to feel that she is called on to take the initiative on so great a work of reform. During my late excursion to Bologna and Ferrara, I became convinced that Austria was then unpopular chiefly because her bayonets supported Papal government, and I now hear the people are making public demonstrations in favor of her troops. The same thing may be imagined at Rome, and I have no doubt but that the Imperial army would be welcomed with open arms if it pronounced itself in favor of the people. It is only because French soldiers have acted under the Roman authorities, or suffered the Roman authorities latterly to pursue their plans of

vengeance without restraint, that they are regarded with an unfavorable eye, and thus the truth becomes evident that intervention is only unpopular so far as it tends to protect the temporal power of the Church. Let any impartial man examine the state of things, if even the Cardinal Triumvirate be interrogated, you will find that I am right; and if the facts be as I state, and my references correct, is it not full time that a wise and salutary reform should be made?

I am glad to say that the higher classes of Rome have at length opened their palaces to the French and a great deal of social intercourse prevails between them, the Commander-in-Chief, the other officers of rank, and their families. The brilliant ball and receptions given by M. Baraguay d'Hillier during the Carnival led to this improved state, and as he continues to receive once a week, the saloons of the French embassy are filled with Roman nobility. I also find that several English families of rank are now at Rome, and so far as foreign society is concerned a great change for the better has taken place.

## STRIKING CHANGE AMONG THE ITALIANS.

(Letter from Mr. King, January 7th, 1850.)

The commencement of a new year has led Mr. King to inquire into the number of books and tracts, which he has sold, or given away, during 1849. The sum total exceeds four thousand copies. Of these, more than six hundred were Bibles and Testaments, one-third of them having been in the Italian language, and sold to refugees from Rome and other parts of Italy. Respecting this interesting fact, Mr. King says:—

The sale of so many books to Roman Catholics is a fact worthy of notice. Of those who purchased, some were men of distinction at Rome during the late republic, and held high offices, civil and military. For more than a quarter of a century I have labored in these regions, and never before have I seen among Roman Catholics such a desire to obtain the word of God.

One Italian applied to me for from five hundred to one thousand copies of the Bible to send to Italy; and an arrangement has been made for him to receive them at a moderate price, in case he can find means to introduce them into that country, without their being seized and destroyed. This man informed me that when he was a boy, he was confined in a room, (I think he said eleven days,) and fed on bread and water, because he had in some way procured a copy of the Bible, and concealed it in his bed, and occasionally read it! He is now a lawyer, and apparently a man of good education; and he seems determined to introduce into his native country that book, for the reading of which he once had to suffer.

Being thus brought into contact with these refugees, I have had opportunity to declare to a considerable number of them the truths of the Gospel, which they had probably never before heard. This has given me great joy, and excited within me much interest for those who have so long been compelled, by fire and sword, to remain under the dominion of superstition and error.

During the last year many chains have been broken, many shackles knocked off, and many prison doors opened; and I trust in God that some will escape from the bondage of Satan, and be delivered from the snares which he long since spread with so much art over all Italy. Some have declared to me their intention to renounce publicly that religion which they were taught

from their childhood, and which, till quite lately, they considered as sacred; but which now, for the first time, after having seen the Word of God, they consider to be false.

#### General Summary.

**THE TRIAL OF DR. LANGLEY**, for the murder of his wife, terminated on Friday week, at the *Menagh* assizes, in the acquittal of the prisoner. The case occupied the court for two days, and attracted considerable attention. The prisoner was a physician, practising in the town of *Menagh* for several years. He had been married for 15 or 16 years to his wife, the daughter of a respectable clergyman named *Poe*, in the same town, and was charged with murdering her by confining her, while sick and deceased, to an unwholesome room, and by refusing to allow her to provide proper food for herself, and neglecting and refusing to provide it for her. This treatment was said to have taken place between the 5th of December 1848, and the 1st of May 1849, and the motive for it was alleged to have been an unfortunate attachment which the prisoner entertained for a niece of his wife. Letters were produced in evidence in which the prisoner confessed that attachment, and brought charges of infidelity against his wife to excuse the hatred which he felt for her. However, it appears from the testimony of the witnesses that Mrs. Langley died of diarrhoea, and the jury acquitted the prisoner of either murder or manslaughter. One of the remarkable circumstances connected with the case was the fact of the prisoner having abstained from food for 40 days in the prison, taking nothing during that time but water, and also refusing to have his beard removed.

**RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.**—A return is just printed of all the monies lent to Railway Companies in Ireland by the Exchequer Bill-Loan Commissioners, and the amounts repaid. It appears that, from 1832 to 1842, the amount advanced to Irish Railways was £158,200, and that the interest on such advance has been duly paid. Of the principal, 99,594 had been repaid, and the remainder is in regular course of payment. From 1842 to 1849 there has been advanced to Irish railways, £834,000, chiefly within the last three years. There is no instance in which any arrears of interest are due. Of the principal, £51,179, being the whole amount which has fallen due.

**ATTEMPT TO MURDER A SENTRY.**—The following daring attempt is reported in the *Athlone Sentinel*:—A daring outrage was made on Tuesday morning to take the life of the sentry who was on guard at the gate of No. 2 battery; about two o'clock a man came to the gate and asked admittance.—On the soldier, private Thomas Morgan, coming to within one yard of him, he fired a pistol shot, which lodged in his left arm and wounded him severely. The occurrence having been reported at the police-barrack, head constable Dinney turned out his party and scoured the country, at the same time sending a mounted policeman in the direction of Roscommon; but no trace of the assassin could be found.

**EMIGRATION.**—The *Limerick Chronicle* says that emigration is again amazingly on the increase, not, however, so much to Canada as to the United States, and the train from this to Dublin is daily crowded with intending emigrants, mostly agricultural, and who embark for their destination at this port. The banks in Limerick are hourly paying out money upon the orders remitted by the friends of those people in America who emigrated the last and preceding years. There are nine vessels at the quays taking passengers; 3 for New York and 6 for Quebec.

**CYBEL DECEPTION.**—James Fullerton, a soldier of the 13th regiment, was convicted at the *Armagh* assizes of having procured a person named Barry, to act as a clergyman, and of having had a false ceremony performed, whereby he deceived a girl named Brown, into a belief that he had married her. He obtained possession of her little savings; and she is now pregnant. She has resided with her mother since her supposed marriage. When she asked him if it were true that he did not acknowledge her as his wife, he bade her go to h—l. The girl is a Protestant, the soldier a Catholic. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

**RIBBONMEN.**—On the night of the 16th, while a party of police from Banbridge were patrolling in the townland of Ballyvarney, they discovered a rendezvous of Ribbonmen, evidently preparing for a manifestation on Patrick's Day, with drums and music. They instituted a search, and in a field found a man concealed, having in his possession a drum, painted green, with the name "Ballyvarney" inscribed thereon, and a sise. This fellow, with three others, was taken into custody, and convicted under the new act, before a special sessions at Banbridge, when the drum-bearer was sentenced to a penalty of five pounds or a month's imprisonment.

**THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.**—A whimsical difficulty stands in the way of the abolition of the vicerealty. The Queen in council inducts into office, and the Lord Lieutenant, once in possession, is viceroy for life, unless a successor be appointed. The official must be put out by the same prerogative which put him in, and the crown, under the act, has no power of dismissal, except by naming his successor.

At a recent meeting in Dublin, to protest against the extinction of the Irish Court, some stormy speeches were delivered. Mr. H. Gratlan was particularly fierce; he concluded his address by a declaration that, when he had at his back 400,000 armed men and 400 pieces of artillery, he would then look for justice from England, and might God defend their right.

At the Limerick Court-house thirty-six drunkards were brought up the day after St. Patrick's Day, and in consequence of the police stating that on no previous anniversary of the patron saint were the streets more peaceable and orderly, the entire group were discharged.

A Derry paper says, "On comparing the return of the number of emigrants who left our port for the quarter just ended in March, with that for the corresponding quarter of last year, we find that there is a decrease this year of 1539 passengers."

The trial of eighteen ribbonmen and five orangemen, for riotous assembly at *Dolly's Brae*, is postponed to the summer assizes at *Downpatrick*.

**SLAVES IN CALIFORNIA.**—By the following it would appear that the Southerners are determined to carry the peculiar institution into California whether the people of the country wish it or not:—"Citizens of the Free States desirous of emigrating to California with their slave property, are requested to send their names, number of slaves, and period of contemplated departure to the address of "Southern Slave Colony," Jackson, Mississippi. All letters, to meet with attention, must be post-paid. It is the desire of the friends of this enterprise to settle in the richest mining and agricultural portions of California, and secure the uninterrupted enjoyment of slave property. It is estimated that by the first of May next, the members of the Slave Colony will amount to about five thousand, and the slaves to about ten thousand. The mode of effecting organization, &c., will be privately transmitted to actual members. Jackson, Feb. 24th, 1850."

**MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT PRESTON.**—A most distressing accident, by which the life of a fine young man, named *William Har'ch*, was sacrificed, took place at *Preston* on Wednesday, and has caused a very painful sensation throughout that neighborhood. The father of the young man had been engaged in ploughing during the forenoon, but as pigeons had been flying around him very thick on the previous day, he took his gun with him on Wednesday, to shoot a few should they revisit him. On going from the field to his dinner, he concealed the gun among some underbrush, and went off home. His son being desirous of some diversion, went in search of the gun, and found it among the brushwood. He immediately laid hold of it by muzzle, and was drawing it towards him, when a twig caught the trigger, and the whole charge was lodged in the belly of the poor lad. His cries brought assistance, and Dr. Ebert speedily came to his relief, who, finding the case a very dangerous one, called in the assistance of Dr. Sengram, of *Galt*, and they, finding the bowels protruding through the wound, had it reduced, and the wound stitched up; but the case was pronounced hopeless; and accordingly at half-past four o'clock on the ensuing morning, the poor lad was released from his sufferings by death. On the same morning, a post mortem examination of the body was made by Dr. Ebert, in presence of Dr. Sengram, when it was found that the deceased had died from internal hemorrhage, the whole cavity of the abdomen being filled with blood. It was then also discovered that the shot had formed a close round hole, about the diameter of a York shilling, clean through to the backbone, against which a number of the shot were sticking. Under these circumstances—the cause of death being not satisfactorily ascertained—Dr. Sengram did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest, and gave the necessary orders for the interment of the body.—*Galt Reporter*.

**HYDROPHOBIA.**—The *Rahay Advocate* reports that a hog and a cow which were bitten by a mad dog in that vicinity have since died of hydrophobia. On Saturday last a horse belonging to Mrs. Beverly Crowell showed symptoms of the disease, and was confined in the stable. In one of his spasms on Sunday he became entangled in his halter, and was choked to death. Before he was confined he attacked a son of Mrs. Crowell, biting off a portion of his clothing, but fortunately the young man succeeded in escaping without any bodily injury. The teeth of the horse just touched the skin, so of course there can be little or no danger arising from it.

**CHOLERA IN NEW ORLEANS.**—The *St. Louis Republican* points to the almost daily announcement it is called on to make, of the existence of cholera on board of steamboats arriving at that city from New Orleans, as a reason for declaring its belief that this deadly disease prevails in New Orleans, and in the South, to a greater extent than is dreamed of. It calls on the authorities to take the necessary and salutary measures of prevention, and says in the course of its remarks:—Some days since, a boat arrived at this port with about three hundred Irish emigrants, among whom a large number of manifest cases of cholera had occurred and several deaths resulted. "Her office," said our informant, who visited her as soon as she reached port, "looked like an apothecary shop." Three days ago, we had a telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati, announcing that on board the *Cincinnati*, from New Orleans to that port, eleven deaths from cholera had occurred in the cabin, and one on deck. Two members of the Louisiana Legislature have recently been taken off by this disease, and we have frequent paragraphs in the country papers of Louisiana and Mississippi, telling of its fatal prevalence in various towns and plantations in the interior of those States.

The *Pacific News*, California, has this advice to correspondents:—"Wafers instead of wax should be used in all cases, as in crossing the Isthmus and Gulf, the wax melts, and the letters are frequently mutilated in separating them for delivery."

From the Phil. N. Am. of Tuesday.

**FIREMEN'S RIOT IN MOYAMENSING.**—Yesterday afternoon a couple of stables on the 13th street, Moyamensing, were fired and burned to the ground.

The fire was evidently designed to draw the Moyamensing Hose Company into an ambuscade that had been laid for them. The Franklin Hose, the bitter enemy of the Moyamensing, was the only company in service. The Moyamensing proceeded to the corner of Twelfth and Federal streets, about a square and a half distant from the fire, when they became aware of the hostile intention of the Franklin, and turned to go back.

Immediately a rallying signal from the Franklin was heard, and the Moyamensing found themselves attacked with missiles, and fired upon. A desperate battle ensued, which lasted for upwards of half an hour, the lots adjacent being the scene of strife.

Volley after volley of pistols and guns were heard in quick succession, and brickbats and stones were hurled, and balls and slugs whizzed through the air. The combatants on the Franklin side, from which came the most of the discharges of firearms, were concealed behind pigpens and fences, and many of the shots were fired from the house in Buena Vista Row, at Thirteenth and Federal streets.

A number of men and boys were injured. None of the Moyamensing members were hurt, and they got their carriage back to their house in safety. On the Franklin side, a young man named McKee was seriously wounded with a brick bat, and a boy wounded with a shot in the knee. Three others were slightly hurt.

A man, whose name we did not learn, was shot and badly wounded. A boy who did not belong to either of the companies, by the name of John Farley, was shot in the hand and shoulder, and so seriously injured that it was thought he would lose his arm. He was conveyed to the hospital. No arrests were made. The Moyamensing, we are told, will lodge a complaint against the Franklin at the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The rumour that Dr. Webster was discovered over the dead body of Dr. Parkman by a medical student, proves true. The student was returning to the lecture-room for his over-shoes, and found the door locked. He then went down through the basement into the lower laboratory, and passed up stairs to enter the lecture room by Dr. Webster's private door.

As he got up into the upper laboratory, he saw Dr. Webster standing over the corpse of Parkman. Either by entreaty or threats, the student was induced to take a solemn oath not to divulge what he had seen, and the next day he left for home down east. A short time since he was taken with brain fever, and in his delirium, he raved about the mysterious murder. He called for a clergyman, and asked him if he was bound to keep such an oath as he described.

The result was that he divulged all to the minister, who came to Boston and informed the government, but it was too late to use the evidence.

**SECOND DESPATCH.**—The name of the medical student is Hodges. He belonged to Bridgewater, and is the son of a minister. During the excitement and trial he has been in Maine, but is now in Boston. This report is on good authority.

**NOVEL ENTERPRISE.—ANOTHER MODE OF CONVEYANCE TO CALIFORNIA.**—Considerable of a stir was created in Baltimore about a week since, by the arrival of a herd of eleven Syrian camels at that port; and everybody was wondering what on earth was to be done with such a number. We learn from a reliable source, that Messrs. Sands & Hoyes, the well known circus proprietors, are about to establish an overland line to California with them, which is to leave Independence, Missouri, direct for San Francisco, early in June. These gentlemen have already thirty-one camels in this country, and the brig *Catiline*, Capt. Gordon, now on her passage from Algiers to New Orleans, has on board twenty-two more, making in all fifty-three, most of which have been selected with care as brood stock. We are told that a caravan of twenty-five or more, will leave each point once a month, and continue through the year. Success to this new enterprise and its projectors, say we.

**SINGULAR INCIDENT IN A MAD HOUSE.**—

Some months since, an incident occurred in our city Lunatic Hospital, of a very peculiar character. A mother and daughter both became inmates, and were placed in the same story of the building, where they had access to the same hall. They met, and recognized each other, though one had left the other years ago, in Ireland. Both had crossed the ocean, became residents here, and lost all knowledge of the other's history or fate; both became bereft of reason, and came upon the public for support, and in a mad house, surrounded by those who are hopelessly insane, the child and parent met, and though reason was dethroned, and each was there with a "mind diseased," yet nature triumphed over the clouded intellect, and for a brief moment, the parties talked of the land of their birth, and when they had separated from each other. This incident is of romantic interest, sufficient to suit the most anxious inquirer after extraordinary adventures.—*Boston Herald.*

**THE MYSTERIOUS RAPPING.**—The Buffalo Courier, in an article upon the Rochester knockings, publishes the following and vouches for its truth. It does not surprise us at all.

A young man called, a day or two since, upon the ladies in whose keeping are the Rochester spirits. His bearing was sad, and his voice was tremulous with emotion. Sorrow was in his countenance, and a weed was on his hat. He sighed as he took a seat, and the by-standers pitied him as they saw him draw forth a spotless handkerchief and wipe away a tear that had gathered in his eye. After a few moments of silence he took one of the ladies aside, and requested, if consistent, to be put in communication, with the spiritual essence of his mother and here he wiped his eyes rapidly, and sobbed.

A period of time elapsed and a knock was heard, signifying that the desired correspondence could be had, and with a hesitating voice, the young man commenced questioning the invisible one.

"How long had I gone before you died?"

A length of time was stated.

"Where are you now, mother?—are you happy?"

The knocking indicated that the spirit was at rest.

"Are those of your friends who have gone before with you?"

"They were," said the knocking.

"Then you can recognize them perfectly?"

The noise certified the affirmative.

"Can you see me at all times when you wish?"

The raps proclaimed the perpetual clearness of the shaker's vision in that respect.

The gentleman seemed relieved, and the spectators stood overwhelmed with wonder.

Taking his hat the mourner rose, thanked the ladies, and, as he stood in the door, quietly remarked—

"I have been very much entertained, as no doubt my mother herself will be, as I left her at home, not half an hour since, basting a turkey for dinner!"

**THE AMERICAN STEAMERS.**—The *Niagara* is at present running upon her old route, and is the only one of the Lake line by which we have as yet been visited; but we understand that this favourite vessel will in a short time be withdrawn, to run, in connection with the *Lady of the Lake*, between Oswego and Toronto. The regular line coasting between Lowiston and Ogdensburg, will consist of the *Cataract*, *Ontario*, *Bay State*, and *Northerner*, the latter a vessel which has not yet visited this port. All of these are new steamers, the oldest and first named having seen, in Indian phraseology, but "two summers."

**DREADFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT**

*The Belle of the West Burnt—One Hundred Persons Lost—Horrible Suffering of the Emigrants, &c. &c.*

CINCINNATI, April 23.—The Ohio river has again been the scene of a most dreadful and heart rending catastrophe, and (with the exception of the explosion of the steamer *Moselle* at this port,) the most fatal that has ever occurred in this section of the country. Annexed are the particulars so far as ascertained:

This morning the steamboat *Belle of the West*, while on her way down the Ohio one mile below Warsaw, Ky., caught fire, and was almost wholly consumed, together with every thing on board. All efforts to check the flames proved unavailing.

She had on board, when she left Cincinnati, a great number of emigrants bound for California, about one hundred of whom are supposed to have been either drowned or burned to death. So sudden and overwhelming were the rush of the flames, that escape seemed utterly impossible. The officers and crew of the vessel preserved their lives by jumping overboard and swimming ashore.

The scene is described as having been one of the most truly agonizing ever witnessed. The few who were saved had left there in company with their boyhood and bosom friends—friends whose interests were blended into one—for the land of golden promise. But instead of realizing their bright anticipations they were now called upon to gaze in horror at the burnt and mangled remains, of those who were to them as brothers. But what was still more deplorable, if possible, there was a great number of families on board who were emigrating to the luxuriant prairies of the West. Of those who had been rescued, were wives and husbands, parents and children, all standing on shore in their night clothes, and bewailing the loss of their nearest and dearest kindred on earth; while ever and anon, the glare of the fire from the boat, or the flicker of a torch on the land, would reveal the charred corpse of some unfortunate victim as it floated in the stream. The *Belle of the West* was bound to St. Louis, and was insured at Cincinnati for \$5000.

**LAKE SUPERIOR.—OIL STONE.**—Besides the valuable coal and mineral deposits found on the shores of Lake Superior, there has also been discovered a quarry of valuable stone on Carp River, said by many mechanics who have tasted it, to be quite equal, if not far superior, to the famous Turkey oil stone. It is said to work well with either oil or water. It has been tested by mechanics of this city, jewelers, &c., who pronounce it superior to any other kind of stone in use. It has a somewhat singular appearance, and varies in degrees of hardness. The owners of the quarry are Pratt, Smith & Co., who are preparing to bring a large quantity of it to the market this season. One of the company is about proceeding to New York with about a ton of it—what was taken out last year—to introduce it there, where it will be more thoroughly tested. We believe the day is not far distant when Michigan will be able to furnish the entire American market with copper and oil stone, and a large quantity of iron above home consumption.—*Petroit Advertiser.*

**INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.**—The Cape paper of the 1st of January refers to the discovery of a great lake in the interior of South Africa during a journey of exploration by two gentlemen named Murray and Oswald. It is situated in longitude 24° east, latitude 19° south, and its limits appear to have been undiscernable. According to the natives however, it takes twenty-five days to travel round it. The vegetation on its banks is tropical, and palms are abundant, but it contains no crocodiles, alligators, or hippopotami. It is approached by a river, which for some distance is of small size and which, as it approaches the lake, becomes as large as the Clyde. The lake itself has no island in it, but it is said that there are many at the mouth of the river, and that these are densely populated by a race entirely different from those near the borders of the lake. Pollens are numerous, as also fish, some of which resemble perch and carp, and weigh 40lbs and 50lbs! Here are likewise a great number of elephants, although of a much smaller description than those nearer the colony. The natives whose language was unlike any known dialect spoken by the other tribes in South Africa, appeared to be of an inferior nature, and to be much afflicted with pulmonary disease.

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

According to Martain, in his account of the British colonies, twenty-five written and various unwritten languages are spoken throughout this great Empire of colonies. There are about 5,000,000 Christians, 50,000,000 Hindoos, 20,000,000 Mahomedans, 10,000,000 Budhists, and millions of other idolaters of various descriptions, in the British foreign possessions. The whole population is estimated at 130,000,000. Of these not more than 25,000,000 eat flesh abundantly, about 10,000,000 sparingly; 24,000,000 occasionally and about 70,000,000 live principally on vegetables, and fish. About 34,000,000 make wheat, oats, and barley their principle graminivorous food; 19,000,000 potatoes, pulse, and other vegetables, and 80,000,000 rice, maize, millet, &c. About 10,000,000 drink wine frequently; 25,000,000 malt liquors; 35,000,000 distilled liquors; and 60,000,000 chiefly water.

**WILD REVENGE.**—The Celtic legends, like the Celtic language, though deficient in terms of art and refinement, are peculiarly rich in the expression of the passions. Joy, grief, fear, love, hatred and revenge, glow through many an impassioned strain which still lingers by its original wild locality. On the shores of Mull a crag is pointed out, overhanging the sea, concerning which there is the following tradition. Some centuries since, the chief of the district, Maclean, of Lochbury, had a grand hunting excursion. To grace the festivity his lady attended, with her only child, an infant then in nurse's arms. The deer, driven by the hounds, and hemmed in by the surrounding rocks, flew to a narrow pass, the only outlet they could find. Here the chief had placed one of his men to guard the deer from passing; but the animals rushed with such impetuosity, that the poor forester could not withstand them. In the rage of the moment, Maclean threatened the man with instant death, but this punishment was commuted to a whipping or scourging in the face of his own clan, which in these feudal times was considered a degrading punishment, fit only for the lowest of menials and the worst of crimes. The clansman burned with anger and fierce revenge. He rushed forward, plucked the tender heir of Lochbury from the hands of the nurse, and bounding to the rocks, in a moment stood on an almost inaccessible cliff projecting over the water. The screams of the agonized mother and chief at the awful jeopardy in which their only child was placed; may be easily conceived. Maclean implored the man to give him back his son, and expressed his deep contrition for the degradation he had in a moment of excitement inflicted on his clansman. The other replied, that the only conditions on which he would consent to the restitution were, Maclean should bare his back to the cord, and be publicly scourged as he had been! In despair the chief consented, saying he would submit to anything if his child were but restored. To the grief and astonishment of the clan Maclean bore this insult; and when it was completely finished, begged that the clansman might return from his perilous situation with the young chief. The man regarded him with a smile of demoniac revenge, and lifting the child into the air, plunged with him into the abyss below. The tempestuous whirlpools and basaltic caverns are seen yawning over them, and still threatens the inexperienced navigator on the shores of Mull.

The Council of Government of Malta has lately been occupied with an important discussion on religious affairs, and the priests have carried their point—fixing the Roman Catholic Religion as the dominant one.

A London scientific journal, announces that a new Locomotive, to be propelled without steam, gas or electricity—without fuel of any kind—is soon to be introduced to the world, to assist in the wonderful revolution now going on. Who can say such a thing is impossible, in view of the extraordinary developments, already made in science and art, or who can estimate the effect such an invention or discovery, will have upon the travel and commerce of earth and sea? We do not stand in the catalogue of doubters, when such announcements as these are made. The age is pursuing an upward track, and the mind of man is just beginning to bravely grasp the elements of nature. These elements are yet to be subjected to human uses beyond the most improbable dreams of the present.

**LOYOLA AND THE LADIES.**—The first difficulties Loyola, the founder of the society of Jesus, had to encounter, arose from some Spanish ladies, one of whom had assisted him with money twenty years before, and who, hearing of his sanctity, repaired to Rome, in order to put themselves under his spiritual guidance. Loyola politely declined the office as far as he could, and would probably have got off altogether; but the ladies, through their high connections, made interest with the Pope, so as to induce his holiness to command Loyola to undertake the spiritual charge of these devotees; and Loyola, by his vow of obedience, thought himself bound to comply. "Very quickly, however," (says Mr. Isaac Taylor), he repented of this compliance. The control and direction of three women gave him, he said, more trouble than the government of a society which had now spread itself over the surface of Europe."—*Church of England Quarterly Review*.

**A TRANCE OF FIFTEEN YEARS.**—One of the most remarkable evidences of human suffering exist in Faringdon, Devonshire. A young woman named Ann Comer has remained in a decided state of unconsciousness, for the past 15 years. Her mother assured the writer that for 11 years she had not partaken of the least particle of food. She is certainly in bed, has a placid smile, and though possessing vitality, has no consciousness of the approach of any party, neither can she distinguish any object.—She has been visited by some of the most eminent in the medical profession; and others, since the case has been made known, have called to witness what might be justly termed this phenomenon of nature.—*Swansea Herald*.

**TUMULT IN A COURT OF JUSTICE.**—A tragic scene, of which the annals of justice offer few instances, occurred on the 22nd ult., in the court of appeal of Turin. The President was about to pass sentence on a band of seventeen murderers, three of whom had been condemned to death, and the fourteen others to hard labor or imprisonment, when those convicts rose at a signal given by their chief, and attempted to disarm the carabinieri seated by their side. A frightful tumult ensued. The judges and part of the auditory retired in terror-struck, whilst the carabinieri endeavoured to master the revolvers. A sergeant, finding himself closely pressed by one of them, named Vincenzo, Artusio, shot him dead with a pistol. This put an end to the horrid struggle. Two other convicts were dangerously wounded, and one of them was not expected to survive.

It appears certain that the Duke of Wellington was born in Dublin, and not at the old family mansion of Dangan, County Meath, for the following entry has been traced in the parish book of St. Peter's Church, under the head of "Christenings, 1760. April 30, Arthur, son of the Right Hon. Earl and Countess of Mornington. Isaac Mann, Archdeacon."

**HOW THE LAWYERS CAME BY THEIR PATRON SAINT.**—And now because I am speaking of the pettifoggers, give me leave to tell a story I met with when I lived in Rome. Going with a Roman to see some antiquities, he showed me a chapel dedicated to one St. Evona, a lawyer of Brittain, who he said came to Rome, to entreat the Pope to give the Lawyers of Brittain a patron, to which the Pope replied, that he knew of no Saint but what was disposed to other professions. At which Evona was very sad, and earnestly begged of the Pope to think of one for him. At last the Pope proposed to St. Evona that he should go round the church of St. John de Lateran blindfold, and after he had said so many Ave Marias, that the first Saint he laid hold of should be his patron, which the good old lawyer willingly undertook: and at the end of his ave marias he stooped at St. Michael's altar where he laid hold of the Devil, under St. Michael's feet and cried out, "This is our Saint, let him be our Patron." So being unblinded, and seeing what a patron he had chosen, he went to his lodgings dejected, that in a few months after he died.

**VERY LIKE A WHALE.**—Letters from Indiana, complain that some of the pigeon roosts cover the forests for miles, destroying the timber. A letter from Laurel says:—"I am completely worn down. The pigeons are roosting all through our woods, and the roost extends for miles. Our neighbors and ourselves have for several nights, had to build large fires and keep up reports of fire arms to scare them off. While I write, within a quarter of a mile, there are thirty guns firing. The pigeons come in such large quantities as to destroy a great deal of timber, break limbs off large trees, and even tear up some by the roots. The woods are covered with dead pigeons and the hogs are getting fat on them. Our old friend Hendrick, killed fifty at four shots."

**EXTRAORDINARY STORY.**—A month ago, a bull, two years old, the property of a farmer named Barker at Harling, near Thetford, which had been apparently unwell for some time, became so ill that a veterinary surgeon was sent for. He administered a strong purgative medicine, not a long time after which the bull was relieved of five snakes, two of which are about 6 feet 3 inches long each. The medicine had killed them before they came away. Our correspondent did not hear of this strange occurrence, until a few days since, but adds, "To-day I called on the veterinary surgeon, and saw the five snakes in bottles. I could not see their heads, which seem to have been destroyed: but I should say they were undoubtedly snakes. They are now shrivelled and unnatural looking; but they are as thick as an one's finger; and I have no doubt the length is as the surgeon stated. He says that he never met any thing like them in his practice or heard of such a thing. His conjecture is, that they were swallowed by the bull in the egg. They are in the possession of Mr. Rush, veterinary surgeon, Harling."

**PILING UP THE AGONY.**—"Well Anne have you consented yet to be the wife of Mr. White?" "No Sally, I didn't quite consent." "Why not, I think he loves you." "Yes, but he didn't pile the agony high enough. When I give my hand to a wooer, I want him to call the gods to witness his deep devotion to me. I want him to kneel at my feet, take one of my hands between both of his, and with a look that would melt an adamant rock, to beg me to take compassion on his horrid sufferings; and then I want him to end by swearing to blow his brains out on the spot, if I do not compassionate his miseries."

**JEW'S HARP.**—The late Mr. Douce always maintained that the proper name of this instrument was the Jew's Harp, and that the Jews had no special concern with either its invention or its use.—*Notes and Queries*.



## TO AGENTS.

Any person who sends us the names of TEN SUBSCRIBERS, with a remittance of TEN DOLLARS, will be entitled to one copy of the Lily, gratis, for one year. Single subscribers will be charged Five Shillings, invariably in advance, or Ten Shillings at the end of the year. The Orange Lily is enlarged, therefore Protestants and Orangemen, now is your time to subscribe.

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**THE LILY.**

BYTOWN, (C.W.) MAY 15, 1850.

## THE POLITICAL TRIALS.

As the trials arising out of the affair of the 17th of September last have created considerable excitement, our readers will be expecting some account of their results to the parties concerned. We have before us a very copious report of the trials of Michael Slavin, Michael O'Kelly, Terence Murphy, Michael Fitzgerald, and Pierre Gravelle, Jun., before Judge Burns, at the Lanark and Renfrew Assizes, for the murder of David Borthwick. We regret that the report of the *Gazette* is too long for our columns, in consequence of which we will be obliged to give a condensed account of the trial.

The case was opened by the Solicitor General, who entered fully into the merits of the riot which took place in this town on the 17th September—with the particulars of which our readers generally are pretty well acquainted. The Solicitor General (and we may here observe that we were formerly misinformed respecting the manner in which he performed his duty) gave a clear and correct account of the commencement, progress, and termination of the fight on the 17th of September, stating to the Jury that the Conservatives, after they had been ruthlessly fired upon for some time, and one of their number mortally wounded, as well as many others seriously, were obliged to resort to firearms in self-defence. The witnesses on the part of the Crown were Dr. Hill, R. Hervey, Esq., Samuel Johnston, Sarah Green, Benjamin Rathwell, James Fraser (Deputy Sheriff), Edward Malloch, Esq., M. P. P., William Urquhart, Enoch Walkley, James Raitt, Thomas Langr. J., Anthony Swalwell, and William Leslie. By the above-named witnesses it was clearly proved that the row was commenced in the first place by the Reform party, the stone battle, and the firing with guns were both commenced by that party also, that Borthwick was shot, and many Conservatives wounded by shots from L'Esperance's corner, and the fence on Clarence Street, before any firing commenced on the Conservative side. The prisoners were all identified as being seen with guns in their hands firing on the occasion in question.

The witnesses for the defence were Chas. Sparrow, Joseph B. Turgeon, James Leamy, Francis Grant, Isaac Berichon, Robert Monaghan, Charles Dupuis, David Gravelle, and Michael McConigai—all of whom, it would appear, endeavored to prove the innocence of the Reformers as a party, and particularly the innocence of the prisoners at the bar.

We have not space for the evidence given by these men, at length; therefore we will refrain from any harsh remarks concerning them, however warrantable severe animadversion may be in the matter. The defence was conducted by Messrs. Lees and Raden-hurst, both of whom, as a matter of course, spoke in severe and entirely unwarrantable terms of the Conservative party. We shall conclude with giving the reply of the Solicitor General, together with the charge of the Judge, and the verdict, as given by the *Bytown Gazette*; before which, we would just observe, that the conduct of the Perth Jury, which attracted the particular attention of the Solicitor General and the court, was such as enables us to draw the inference that we believe they had predetermined to take the side of the prisoners—a determination which they carried out during the whole progress of the trial. We say this, when we consider the questions they put to witnesses, and the attempts thus made by them to place the responsibility any where but where it should be placed. We have little further to say about the matter. It has been satisfactorily established that the murdered man was killed by a bullet from the ground where the Reformers stood behind fences firing on the Conservatives, who were unarmed at the time; still we cannot, nor can any person say, that any of the accused parties fired the fatal shot; but those who desire to look to the law on the subject, we direct to the closing speech of the Solicitor General, and the charge of the Judge, both of which will be found below:—

The Solicitor General replied. He remarked that the whole draft of the defence set up by prisoners' counsel, was to give another current to the affair than the proper one, but that the Jury had nothing to do with any matter excepting in so far as it tended to throw light upon the circumstances which led to the prisoners' being placed upon their trial to answer the serious charge of which they stood indicted. They had heard a great deal of the interference of the Conservatives. If the requisition for the meeting was couched in general terms, the Conservatives had a perfect legal and constitutional right to attend. That the majority should rule, was the creed of reformers, and when they found themselves in the minority, they ought quietly to submit to the fate of war, and bide their time. But what did they do; in the first place a Conservative is felled to the ground by the blow of a stick, and stones are thrown up in the air. They then attack the Conservatives with stones, and are driven from the field. Next a pistol shot is fired in the air, and the reformers resort to fire arms. (The Solicitor General here made some further allusion to the requisition calling the meeting, &c., and a juror remarked that the requisition was not produced, that what had been said about it was mere assertion.) If the requisition was confined to Bytown the inhabitants of other places were not entitled to come in, but unless they were excluded by the wording of it, they had a perfect right to do so. It is evident that the reformers commenced the riot, from the fact that

the first man knocked down was not a reformer; he disclaims being a reformer. What was the provocation given.—The meeting is organized; Mr. Malloch proposes as Chairman an inhabitant of Bytown; it was not unlawful for him to have done so. Mr Sparrow claimed it to be his privilege to propose the Chairman. He (Solicitor General) does not know what exclusive right Mr. Sparrow had. How was Malloch received? He was hissed; who did that but the reformers? He (Sol. Gen.) was sorry to say so. The Conservatives naturally did not. He (Sol. Gen.) himself would not stand it at a meeting at which his own party was the strongest. The stones were then thrown up, and the stone battle began. The Conservatives drive off the Reformers; they retreat down Sussex street. The conservatives then organize the meeting, propose a Chairman, and pass an address which he (Sol. Gen.) would not subscribe to; but he was not here to defend political opinions, but to enforce the laws of the country. Neither was he the apologist of the Conservatives. They must approach the subject of the murder coolly and calmly, and weigh the testimony on both sides. The witnesses Mr. Hervey and Mr. Fraser, are highly respectable; it is not to be believed that they would swear falsely. It is true, they are Conservatives; but he (Sol. Gen.) was not prepared to say that Conservatives were not Christians. They told you that shots were first fired by the Reformers from L'Esperance's corner. The witnesses for the Defence swore that the first shot was fired amongst the Conservatives. Monaghan was the only witness who could be got to swear to two shots being fired there. Even if this were true, it was no justification of the shooting from the opposite side. After some time the conservatives return the fire. Put yourselves in the position of the Conservatives, and suppose one of you had been shot down like a dog. The Reformers, after being defeated, leave the ground and arm themselves with guns. The deceased Borthwick is shot down like a dog. If such proceedings were tolerated, none would be safe amongst us. With the exception of Leamy, no one of the witnesses has attempted to prove that a Conservative had weapons in his hand; he (Leamy) swore that every one of them had either a stick, a gun, a stone, or a pistol. It must have been that his fears for his personal safety rendered him incapable of observing clearly what did take place; for he tells you that he took Mr. Malloch M. P. P. for the County, as a protection for his huge body. The man is evidently *non compos mentis*. In fact he has not recovered from his terror. When asked if Mr. Malloch, Mr. Powell, or Dr. Hill had either gun or pistol, or weapon of any description, Leamy said that none of the three had; he (the Sol. Gen.) himself believes they had no such thing; but how did that tally with that witness's previous statement.

The Conservatives passed the Address to suit themselves, and no doubt they would have passed it in the same time if it had been as long as the 119th Psalm, as they all go with their leaders. But that did not warrant the treatment they had received on that day at the hands of the Reformers. To understand the true state of matters, it was necessary to be acquainted with the previous history of Bytown. There the Shiners, as they are called, used actually to besiege the inhabitants, and the consequence was, they had continually to be on their guard and prepared. Every one had, or ought to have arms in his possession, and that accounts satisfactorily for the Conservatives procuring arms so conveniently after the firing had continued for some time from the Reform side. Will they, allege, as a species of justification, that Gibb had arms and fired, although he denies this, but that did not justify them. You have also heard the testimony of Isaac Berrichon, the high Constable, who according to his own account is a perfect paragon of valour; for he swears he guarded the whole range. He however could not see arms in the hands of the prisoners on that day. It is strange that no one of the witnesses called for the defence, can prove that any of the prisoners, with the exception of O'Kelly, had guns. That Slavin and Murphy might have had arms, but that they did not use them. Against this however we have the positive testimony of Mr. Hervey. Unless you disbelieve him, you must come to the conclusion that they had. Mr. Fraser also swears positively to the

parties and witnesses like him, in a public capacity, and who sees them every day, are not like persons at their cupboards, who are less likely to be familiar with their faces. He (the Sol. Gen.) could say that clear and indisputable testimony had been adduced as to all the prisoners having been engaged. It is strange to say that the witnesses for the defence did not see them. Nevertheless, we have on the other hand, the testimony of Hervey, Walkley, and Urquhart, and it is not at all likely that either of them would give false testimony. We find that Borthwick the murdered man, died of a gun-shot wound fired by persons opposed to the Conservatives. We also find that the shots were fired from the direction of L'Esperance's corner; that several shots were fired from that side, before they were from the other. This leads us to inquire if the firing from the corner of L'Esperance's fence was justified by anything done at the meeting; but we fail to arrive at such a conclusion on just, and tenable ground. If the reformers had been chased and could not escape, and then had got guns and had fired in self-defence, that might have been set up as a justification; but we do not find that after they were beaten off that they were pursued. Ask yourselves, as christians, if the prisoners' conduct can be justified. At the same time you must recollect the awful position in which they are placed, as well as the awful crime of which they stand accused. They are now on a trial, which, if they are found guilty, involves their lives; but on the other hand it is your duty to recollect that an innocent life has been sacrificed.

It is possible that the fate of Borthwick might be that of some of yourselves, if such proceedings are not checked. In you is placed the duty of being the protectors of the lives of your fellow beings. It behoves you, therefore, and all, without any political or national bias to perform your duty, and to render such a verdict as the facts of the case warrant, and your own conscience approve. If you are not satisfied of the guilt of all of them, you have it in your power to find one or more guilty, and to acquit the rest. It is not necessary in order to warrant you to render a verdict of guilty against any of them, that you should be satisfied that they all fired the fatal shot. It is sufficient for this, that it should be proved that they fired from the corner. For if one or more were acting in concert with a design to fire upon, or murder any of the opposite party or all, all these so acting are equally guilty, and it would be your duty, however, painful to render a verdict of guilty. Your minds have been attempted to be influenced by a statement made by the prisoners counsel, that the bill of indictment had been found by a Grand Jury, on which were some persons who have been since indicted for participation in the riots of the 17th September, and that in doing so, they were actuated by improper motives. But to do away with any impression of this kind, you have only to recollect that the Grand Jury of which they formed a portion, also indicted some of their political friends. That is enough to disprove any charge of partiality. The learned Judge will direct your attention to what he considers important points, and it is your province under his direction to render such a verdict as your consciences will approve of. The Crown never desires that a prisoner should be found guilty if the law and evidence do not prove it; and it is a humane principle of British law, that it is better that ninety-nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should perish. With these remarks he (the Solicitor General) would leave the matter in their hands.

The learned Judge then addressed the Jury, stating that it was much to be lamented that men could not meet, who differed in opinions, without resorting to violence, and enacting such lamentable occurrences as those out of which the prosecution had arisen. The question to be disposed of involved the lives of the five fellow-beings at the bar, they being accused of having murdered one David Borthwick, who had beyond doubt died of a wound received at the riot, of which they had heard so much. Upon indictments for murder it was competent for the jury to acquit of wilful murder, and to convict of manslaughter; but in the case before them, he felt it his duty to say they must either convict the prisoners of wilful murder, or acquit them altogether. They had

heard much evidence, which was a matter for their consideration, and he would now explain the law, which was comprised in very small compass.

First then with respect to the meeting, it appeared generally agreed, that it was perfectly legal, and being so, all political parties had a perfect right to attend there, to express their opinions. The first difficulty appeared then to have occurred in the selection of a chairman—who created that difficulty was in his opinion a matter of no consequence to the present case; nor was it of any consequence, what party had the majority, or who commenced the fight with stones. Again, he conceived it of no importance whether a pistol was fired, or who fired it? After the separation, one party went away, the other remained. In all these circumstances there was no justification for a resort to firearms.

In order to constitute the crime of murder, it was necessary that there should be malice. Now if parties were found using weapons, which they had no right to do, likely to cause death, the law implied malice. If, for instance, a person goes into a crowd, and takes that description of weapon which is unlawful, the law infers malice. A party for amusement, riding a horse of vicious temper, knowing it to be so, into a crowd, if any should be kicked, the law implies malice. So here if they knew the use of the weapons they were using, and that death has ensued in consequence of such use, the law would at once imply malice. That death did so ensue cannot be questioned.

The next question then was, are these parties guilty? It was competent for them to find either one or more guilty, and to acquit the others. When they were all charged with the murder, it was not necessary that they should be satisfied as to who was the person that fired the fatal shot. If they were acting with a common object, they were all equally guilty. Even if the person who discharged the fatal bullet, was not among those indicted, they were equally guilty, if they were all acting in concert, even though this concert should not have been expressed. Applying these principles, then, the question for the jury to decide was, whether the prisoners at the bar were firing on the unfortunate occasion spoken of, or acting in concert with those that were? In conclusion, he said, if they desired it, he would read over the evidence.

At the request of a juror, he commenced reading, but had not finished the evidence of the first witness, when the jury said they would not trouble him further.

The Jury then retired at ten minutes past six in the morning, the case having occupied the whole intervening time, from ten minutes past two in the afternoon of the previous day.

After having been out of Court 39 minutes, they returned with a verdict of **NOT GUILTY!** This verdict was received with demonstrations of applause which the Court interfered to prevent.

In discharging the prisoners the learned Judge observed, that the Jury had acquitted them, and that it was possible, under all the circumstances, they had done correctly. He impressed upon them, that the present occurrence should be a lesson to them, to avoid in future taking part in disturbances, such as had been the subject of the prosecution.

#### THE ASSIZES.

The Spring Assizes for this County commenced in this town on the 29th ultimo. The Hon. Justice Burns presiding. The Hon. Solicitor General McDonell acting as Officer for the Crown.

The Grand Jury was composed of the following gentlemen:—

Wm. Stewart, Esq., (Foreman,) Wm. H. Thompson, Donald McArthur, George Patterson, Daniel O'Connor, G. W. Baker, Wm. Thomson, Wm. P. Taylor, Wm. McKay, James Lindsay, Allen McDonell, Archibald McDonell, Henry Hanna, and Richard Hepinstall, Esquires.

The Charge of His Lordship related chiefly to the cases of riot which remained over since the last Assizes; in relation to which, he gave a full explanation of the law. We regret that we were not present when the Charge was delivered, for from what we have heard it was a most appropriate one.

On Wednesday, the 1st May, Richard Call, John McKinnon, Thos. Peden, James Raitt, John McNider, Roderick Ross, Wm. Ross, Waison Little, Jeffrey Nowlan, James Coombs, James Hogg, Thomas Binch. and John Scott, were brought forward for trial for riot, on the 17th September, 1849.

The prosecution was conducted by the Hon. Solicitor General.

The defence by Messrs. Hervey, Keefer, and F. C. Powell, and Mr. George Sherwood of Brockville, who appeared as counsel for John Scott, Esq.

The Hon. Solicitor General opened the case by stating to the Jury that these cases had lain over since the last Assizes, together with the particulars connected with the meeting at which the riot took place; giving an explanation of the law as to what constituted a riot. He said the character of those arraigned was not that of ignorant individuals; they were well-informed men, respectable men; and it would be for the Jury, after they heard the evidence, to decide whether they were guilty or not guilty.

The trial occupied the whole of Wednesday; a great number of witnesses were examined on the prosecution and for the defence. The Jury was severally addressed by the Solicitor General, Messrs. Hervey, Powell, and Sherwood, and in the end the evidence was summed up by His Lordship in a short charge, the Jury retiring for a short time, returned with a verdict, in the case of all the parties charged in the indictment, of **Not Guilty.**

The next case tried was the Queen against Gouldie, for larceny, which resulted in a verdict of **Not Guilty.**

It will be remembered that this individual had been confined in the Cornwall Gaol, on a charge of having stolen certain sums of money from Mr. Pierce of Marlborough, where he broke the Gaol and made his escape. He was again arrested some time since by an indefatigable Deputy Sheriff of this County, Mr. James Fraser, and lodged in the Bytown Gaol. At the close of the Assizes here, no one appearing against him for the latter offence, he was discharged.

The Queen against Barnabas Gormar—Abduction. This case was tried at the last Sessions, but the Jury not being able to agree, it remained over to the present Assizes. The prisoner was found Guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the common gaol.

James Fraser, Thomas Taylor, John Patterson, John Shields, and Daniel Hobbs, were put upon trial for riot on the 17th September last. Verdict—**Not Guilty.**

The Queen against Thomas Byrne. Assault on Thomas Nelson. **Not Guilty.**

The Queen against Terence Murphy.—Felony. For shooting at James Fraser, with intent to kill, on the 17th September last. Mr. Lees, counsel for the defendant, challenged the whole array of the Jury panel, on the ground that the Deputy Sheriff, being a party concerned, had summoned the Jury in the usual way, without any restriction, citing Chitty's Criminal Law in support of the proceeding. The Court, in consequence, postponed the trial, and others of a like nature, till the next Assizes.

Alexander Gibb, William F. Powell, and Edward Armstrong, were put upon trial for riot on the 17th September last. Verdict—*Not Guilty*.

Michael Kelly, William Kearns, and Myers, for riot on the 17th September. Verdict—Guilty. Sentence—the two former a fine of ten pounds each, and the latter two pounds ten shillings—to remain in the custody of the Sheriff till paid.

The Queen against Charles Rowan.—Compounding a Felony. Verdict—Guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of ten pounds.

The Queen against Michael Fitzgerald and Edward Cunningham. Riot on the 17th September. Verdict—*Not Guilty*.

There were a number of civil cases tried at the Assizes, but none of sufficient interest to be worthy of notice.

The following extract is taken from a late number of the *Montreal Courier*, and it is but an additional proof of the influence of the Romish priesthood for every purpose, over the minds of their benighted and enslaved followers. In the case before us, we find that dishonesty is plainly and seriously encouraged by the father confessor. He tells the penitent that it is no crime to read the objectionable paper; but the crime consists in subscribing and paying for it. Where we find such men as Roman Catholic priests, not only proscribing the free use of the Scriptures, but taking upon themselves to dictate to thinking and rational individuals, in the matter of subscribing to newspapers, is it not time that everything should be done to convince papists that they are slaves to a system of tyranny as subjecting and imperious towards them, as it is cruel and relentless towards its opponents? Is it not a blot, a stain and a reproach upon the majesty of the human intellect, that one man is bound to submit his conscience and surrender up his reason into the unauthorized hands of another, and as it were leave himself free to follow the unchecked and irresponsible dictates of a perverted and fallen nature?

Translated from *L'Avenir* of 27th April.

A subscriber to the *Avenir* lately presented himself at the holy confessional, to fulfil one of the commandments of the Church. It was in a Parish not one hundred miles from Montreal, nor very far from a Saull.

The Vicar of the Parish, from whom our subscriber asked absolution, replied to him that he could not give it, because he took the *Avenir*. "But," said the penitent, "you forget that you borrow that paper regularly from me, to read it!" "My dear child," said the Vicar, "it is not the reading it which is evil, it is subscribing to it, and

paying for it: that is the crime." "Oh—ho! I understand," cried the penitent, "we shall not come to terms to-day!"

The above anecdote is authentic, and we shall furnish, if required, the names of the Penitent, the Vicar, and the Parish. The recital of it is painful to us, disgraceful to our adversaries, and humiliating to the country which is the scene of such scandalous spectacles.

We observe by the *Coleraine Chronicle* that since the passing of the Party Processions Act, several of the Orange Lodges of Ulster have resolved to resign their warrants and discontinue their sittings. This step we consider both unwise and impolitic, as it will not only give their enemies an opportunity to exult over them, but it will also induce the opinion that Orangeism depends for its existence on the caprice of any Government. It is not simply and solely for the purpose of holding a procession on the 12th of July that Orangemen are banded together; and however mortifying it may be to be deprived of celebrating the conquest of Truth over Error at the Boyne, still Orangemen should never forget their principles, nor by their actions allow the world to imply that they have disregarded their old watchwords, "No Surrender"! Oppression and injustice should cause them to adhere more closely together in the bonds of fraternal union, conscious that their principles must and will finally triumph over every opposition.

#### DISTRICT MEETING.

A meeting of the Orangemen of Clarendon was held on the 12th of April last, for the purpose of forming a District; the step being deemed requisite by the Brethren, there being a number of Lodges in the Township in successful operation. On the meeting being duly opened, Brother James Shaw was elected District Master.

Brother Thomas Corigan, Deputy District Master.

Brother Francis Hodgins, District Treasurer.

Brother John Shaw District Secretary.  
—Communicated.

We feel happy in being able to state—from information we have received from the worthy District Master—that the cause of Orangeism is prospering and progressing rapidly in the Township of Clarendon. If we remember correctly, there are now four Lodges within the Township, all of which, we feel much pleasure in stating, are in a prosperous condition, the membership of each steadily increasing. We like to hear of the establishment and organization of new districts. It is a proof of the increase of the fraternity—an evidence that they take an interest in the cause. While the Orange cause is flourishing in Bytown beyond the most sanguine expectations of the friends of loyalty and truth, it cannot but be gratifying to the Brethren here to learn of its spread in other places. Let the Orangemen of Canada remain united in loyalty, religion, and truth, and they ultimately must and will be the strongest and most influential body in the Province.

#### POPISH MIRACLE WORKING.

For some time after the assumption of the throne of Portugal by Don Miguel, his party had recourse to a stratagem to impress the minds of the lower classes, who are still full of ignorance and fanaticism, and believe in miracles, with the legality and divine right of his sovereignty. For three Sundays a Friar of the Convento da Graca ascended the pulpit, fronting the altar, on which had been placed an image of the Saviour, as large as life, carrying the cross. Under its gown was concealed a boy, who held a string attached to the head of the figure. After some preliminary discourse, the friar informed his congregation that he was going to apply to the image to know whether Don Miguel was or was not the legitimate sovereign reign of Portugal; being quite satisfied that it would perform a miracle to work conviction in the incredulous. He then turned to the figure, and said "Is Donna Maria our Sovereign?" to which he obtained no answer. "Is Don Pedro?" No answer. "Is Don Miguel?" Upon which last interrogatory the figure nodded its head three times in token of assent. On the third Sunday of this pantomime, the friar, on repeating his two first questions, as previously, received, as before, no answer. On coming to the third, the same silence, unaccompanied by the expected motion of the head, continued. Indignation soon took place of surprise and disappointment, and putting his question for the third time, in a loud and angry tone, the innocent agent of this religious farce emerged from beneath the gown of the figure, and informed the audience with genuine, but fatal simplicity, that his miracle-working string was broken!—From a newly published work by Sir R. Gresley.

The above is a capital specimen of Popish miracles; and the fact that men can be found capable of putting confidence in the sacerdotal jugglers who practise such farces in the name of religion, is a strong and sufficient proof of the mind degrading and awfully darkening influence of Popery. By the very same miracle-working power they have made St. Peter—an ancient and highly religious married man—the first Pope—their Church infallible—their Wafers a God—their Priests powerful enough to forgive sins—and let us add, their wicked system the most stupendous curse under which the world groans at the present time! When will the light of revelation and reason be too strong for the moles and bats of Popery to exist in?

"The people brought there were neither aware of the nature of the meeting, or the address, or the resolutions intended to be proposed. Being driven on by false impression, communicated by those whose interest it is to deceive them, they had no idea of opposing principles—they did not wait for that—they set upon individuals. It is lamentable to see the population of a growing and rising country thus grievously inflamed and embittered, and with frenzy and insatiation, forgetting the most solemn obligations of religion and morality, and disregarding the dictates of humanity, thus ruthlessly rushing to crime, even to the shedding of one another's blood. It is a scene which cannot be contemplated without the most painful feelings—rendered doubly so from the circumstance, that some who should have been the conservators of the peace were the first to cause disturbance."

The above is an extract from an article in the *Bytown Packet* of May 11th, written apparently for the purpose of exonerating the Radical party from the *SOLZ BLANK* of hav-

ing caused the disturbance of the 17th of September, 1849—a day which will long be remembered as that on which the friends of law, order and good government triumphed, and that signally, over the lawless enemies of right, justice, truth, decency, and even common humanity. The apologist of the reform party could not have given, for the life of him, a better description of his own side of the question, than he has given in the extract which heads this article. No one ever pretended to impeach the Gattineau Reformers, the Radical *canaille* of Bytown, or the “hard scabble” Elginites, with knowing anything about the meeting in question, or its objects. They were truly driven to the meeting by “false impressions,” received from the leaders (in times of peace) of the Reform party, who have always made them the servile instruments of their base and mercenary ambition; and “whose interest it has been to deceive them.” On the 17th of September, they did deceive them with a vengeance. Acting upon the experience of the old and glorious days of successful Shinerism, they (the leaders) induced their miserable dupes to believe themselves invincible, and, acting on this mistaken belief, the Radicals, possessed of pluck enough to do so, commenced a row, when the signal was given by some of their leaders, and, as they deserved, they were ignominiously driven from the ground. What did such miscreants care about principles? Not a farthing. It was not to contend for principles they then procured guns, and in a cowardly manner, which has few parallels in the annals of cold-blooded, deliberate and reckless villainy, fierce, fiendish atrocity, commenced a furious fire with powder and bullets upon a body of men who had not a single weapon to defend themselves. With this fact staining him in the face, and sworn to by so many respectable witnesses, the Editor of the *Packet* must have the impudence of the Devil himself to attempt the justification or palliation of the brutal and inhuman conduct of the Reformers on the day in question. The fact has been sworn to, that there would have been no firing, had not the Reformers been driven off. We believe this, and we believe there would have been no stones thrown had they (the Reformers) been allowed to appoint their own chairman and carry their own address. But the friends of Lord Elgin say that numbers were against them, and the chance of carrying their address was gone, and their only chance was a row. They commenced the row, were first licked with the fists, then their signal stones were thrown up, and they commenced the stone battle forthwith, at which also they were soon beaten, and lastly, to revenge themselves, they rushed for firearms, with the cool intent of murdering the Conservatives, which in one instance they succeeded in doing. The only principle they contended for was the principle of the assassin, the Ribbonman and the murderer. Had the Conservatives been armed with guns, in possession

of the market ground, the crime of the Reformers, in firing upon them, would not have been so detestably cowardly and diabolical as it was. But such was not the case. The Conservatives were unarmed, like men assembled for a peaceable purpose; and the conduct of the Reformers, in their onslaught with firearms, bears upon its face the cowardice of the hungry wolf, combined with the lurking ferocity of the tiger. We have seldom heard or read of such a dastardly and bloodthirsty attack. Principle indeed! What principle could be expected from men who acknowledge the guidance of the Reform leaders of Bytown? No wonder then that the *Packet* says that the most “solemn obligations of religion and morality” were forgotten, and the dictates of humanity disregarded. A person talking of religion and morality in connection with the despicable ruffians who fired from L’Esperance’s corner and Clarence Street, reminds us of the sentiment embodied in the following lines:—

One of that saintly murderous brood  
To carnage and to “Elgin” given,  
Who think through “decent Tories” blood  
Lies the directest path to Heaven!  
One who can pause and kneel unshod  
In the warm blood his hand hath poured;  
To mutter o’er some text of God,  
Engraven on his reeking sword!

There never was a more “ruthless” rushing into crime than that displayed by the Reformers on the 17th of September. The desire to shed human blood was openly evinced by them; and while they had corners and fences to protect them, they carried out that desire with a determination worthy of the party they belonged to. No wonder then that morality and religion shudder in contemplating such a scene; and no wonder that Reformers shudder also, when the unwelcome recollection of it urges itself upon their guilty consciences. We do not envy them their “painful feelings,” when pondering over the unpleasant reminiscence.

We would not have alluded so pointedly to this subject again did we not consider it necessary in order to counteract the false impressions attempted to be given by the *Packet*. It is all very nice and philanthropic, no doubt, so long after the occurrences of the 17th September, for the *Packet* to deprecate the thing in general terms, and try at the same time to excuse the ruffianly conduct of his own degraded and unprincipled party, by attempting to throw part of the blame upon the shoulders of the Conservatives. He had better save himself the trouble, and rest perfectly satisfied that not even the inimitable “Grinner,” nor General Cunningham, (the Tail-or end of the faction), would believe such an infamous libel upon the character of the bloody Tories.

The *Packet* need not have the slightest apprehension that his article on the riot question will create or perpetuate excitement, unless in the case of the paper it is printed on being jammed into a Tory blun-

derbuss, charged with five pounds of grape or chain shot, or some other missiles, (to be sworn to of course with the cross turned down,) wielded in the hands of some exterminating Huntly Boy, for the purpose of blowing the whole Radical party from the surface of this “terrestrial ball.”

The *Packet* harps upon the Jury question, although, upon the challenge of Mr. Lees, (who it seems is now as sweet as *Lollypop* to the taste of the sporting marksmen of the Reform party), it was proved by the Sheriff to have been regularly and impartially taken from the part of the County from which, in the course of regular rotation, it should have been taken. Notwithstanding all this, the *Packet*—upon what ground?—rails against the Jury. Upon the oath of one of the ruffians charged with a felony, and upon the challenge of the array by Mr. Lees. Unless he can find better arguments to support him, he would act more wisely to remain silent.

No one can deprecate and condemn the occurrences of the 17th of September more than we do; still we cannot allow any hypocritical dread of creating excitement to prevent us giving our readers the truth about the matter. If the Conservative party had exhibited the same lawless, malignant, murderous and cowardly spirit evinced by the Reformers on that day, we would never say a word in their defence, nor would we attempt by sophistry, hypocrisy, and falsehood, to justify or palliate their conduct.

“THE LAST OF THE ERIES” is the title of a story, neatly printed in pamphlet form at the office of the *Simcoe Standard*. The story is a good one, and well written; and we do not think it would suffer at all by a comparison with “The Last of the Mohicans,” or any of the best Indian tales written by the first class of American novelists. We have read “The Last of the Eries” with much pleasure, for which we have to tender our acknowledgments to the publisher; and we have only to regret, in connexion with it, that the author did not give his name to the world; for, although convinced of the truth of the beautiful lines—

“Full many a gem of purest ray serene  
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;  
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness in the desert air,”

Yet, we do not think that such a fate awaits the author of *The Last of the Eries*; he gives us his ideas with a boldness that commands attention, and inspires the reader with the idea that handling the pen is not a new business to him. To the lover of the adventurous and wild delineations of forest life and aboriginal character, *The Last of the Eries* will have a peculiar charm; and we willingly commend it to the attention of the public.

IT’S COME.—A fresh supply of ORANGE SASH RIBBON, at Mr. John Freligh’s, Store, Lower Bytown.

## THE SUPREMACY OF THE POPE.

Papists pretend that Priests alone,  
The Bible's meaning can make known;  
And Priests the Bible represent.  
As shewing that our Saviour sent  
Peter to be the Church's Head,  
And then the Pope in Peter's stead.  
Having set Peter up on high,  
They say his power can never die,  
But when thought he himself the best,  
Or any higher than the rest?  
The Twelve were all alike in power,  
And were so to their dying hour.  
Yea, when Saint Peter was to blame,  
Paul put him to an open shame,  
Whereas, had Peter been the Head,  
By Paul, he would not have been led.

When Jesus took a little child,  
To teach the Twelve to be as mild:  
It never was their Lord's design;  
It never was His will divine;  
That James, and John, and all the rest,  
Should look on Peter as the best:  
That the Apostles, one and all,  
Should Peter, Lord and Master call:  
Highest in power—first in favour  
With their common Lord and Saviour.  
He was not called to a throne,  
The Church in every age should own;  
To wear a crown upon his brow,  
To which all kings on earth should bow:  
A triple crown, which should descend,  
From Pope to Pope till time shall end.

All this the Twelve did not receive,  
Nor the first Christians thus believe.  
For such a lie, with evil fraught,  
For centuries was never taught.  
But, if Saint Peter were the Head,  
When was the Pope put in his stead?  
Murders—adulteries, sins most vile,  
The names of many Popes defile.  
With such God's Spirit cannot dwell!  
Their conduct proves them sons of hell!  
False Antichrists!—whose guile refus,  
Lest you the "great salvation" lose.

SCENE IN THE UNITED STATES  
SENATE.

The following description of recent transactions in the United States Senate must excite the deepest regret and abhorrence in every well regulated mind. When the fathers of a people, those to whom they look for guidance, so conduct themselves, what shall we expect from the people themselves.

*Terrible Scene—Threatened collision between Messrs. Benton and Foote—Pistol drawn by the latter.*

MR. FOOTE was proceeding with some sarcastic and pungent remarks, evidently in allusion to Mr. Benton, but had said nothing sufficiently open and offensive to justify the chair in calling him to order, when Mr. Benton rose much agitated, and throwing his chair from him, proceeded by the narrow passage outside the bar towards Mr. Foote's seat, which is on the middle tier of seats, near the main entrance to the Senate. Mr. Dodge of Iowa, Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, and others, apprehending a collision between Benton and Foote, endeavoured to detain the former in his seat. Overcoming all resistance, he continued towards Foote, who, leaving his place, stepped down the main aisle and took position in the area, just in front of the sergeant-at-arms' seat, at the right of the Vice President, drawing a pistol from his pocket and cocking it.

The scene which ensued is indescribable. Loud calls for the Sergeant-at-Arms were made, and calls of order resounded from all sides of the chamber. Many persons rushed from the galleries, and out of the chamber, in apprehension of a general melee.—Several Senators surrounded Mr. Foote, amongst whom was Mr. Dickinson, who, seizing the pistol, locked it up in his desk.

Mr. Benton, in the meantime, was struggling in the hands of his friends and endeavouring to reach Foote. While thus pinnioned, as it were, and yet almost successfully resisting the efforts of those who held him, Mr. Benton bitterly denounced Foote as an assassin, who had dared to bring a pistol into the Senate to murder him. He said, 'I have no arms, examine me, I carry nothing of the kind—stand out of his way and let the scoundrel and assassin fire?'—In uttering this sentence, Mr. Benton threw off from either side those who held him, tore open his vest, and invited the fire of his antagonist.

Mr. Foote, in the meantime, was restrained from advancing towards Mr. Benton.

The Vice President, after repeated and vigorous efforts, succeeded in restoring a comparative state of quiet.

Messrs. Benton and Foote having resumed their seats, Mr. Foote rose and enquired if he could proceed in order.

Mr. Benton (in a very loud tone and much excited)—I demand that the Senate take cognizance of the fact that a pistol has been brought in here to assassinate me.

Mr. Foote explained—He had no intention to attack anybody: his whole course had been that of the defensive. He had been informed that an attack upon him had been intended, and supposing when the Senator from Missouri advanced towards him that he was armed and designed to attack him, he had himself advanced to the centre of the chamber, in order to be in a position where he could meet Mr. Benton in the main aisle, upon equal terms.

Mr. Benton protested against any intimation that he carried arms. He never did so. The Vice President requested Mr. Foote to take his seat until it could be ascertained what course it was proper for the chair to pursue.

Mr. Hale regretted the necessity which seemed to impose itself upon him, one of the youngest members of the Senate, but if no one else moved in the premises, he should deem himself unworthy of his seat, if he could let such a transaction as he had just witnessed go out to the country without investigation. The Senate owed such a course to itself.

Mr. Foote, in his seat—I court it.

Mr. Borland said he had apprehended no danger, and instead of the matter being a serious affair to be investigated, he thought it one of which the Senate ought to be ashamed, and should say as little about it as possible.

Mr. Foote expressed his assent to the proposition for investigation, but solemnly protested that he had only armed himself in view of a premeditated attack, against which he had been warned.

Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, thought a committee of investigation ought to be appointed. He stated that he had known Mr. Benton 35 years, and never knew him to carry arms.

Mr. Benton—Never, never!

Mr. Dodge moved that a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the subject. It was due to the Senate and the country.

Mr. Clay expressed the hope that Messrs. Benton and Foote would go before a magistrate, or else in the presence of the Senate pledge themselves not to commit a breach of the peace, in further prosecution of this affair.

Mr. Benton—I have done nothing to authorize a charge of intention to commit a breach of the peace, and I will rot in jail, before I give a promise by which I admit such a thing, even by implication. I carry no arms, sir, and it is, lying, and cowardly

to insinuate anything of the kind against me.

Mr. Clay said his suggestion had no reference to the past, but to the future.

Mr. Foote said he was a constitution-loving and law-abiding man. He only wore arms when he was in danger of being attacked. He preferred another method of settling difficulties, and had always left the door open to avoid the necessity for any other mode of settlement than that referred to. He declared that he had no design of proceeding further in the immediat controversy which had occurred, but intimated that, as a man of honour, he felt bound to take proceedings elsewhere.

Mr. Benton greeted the last remark with a contemptuous laugh, loud enough to be heard throughout the chamber.

After some further debate, the motion to appoint a committee was agreed to, and before any further action was had.

The Senate adjourned.

## INTERESTING FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Della*, of the 22d ult., writing from Brownsville, Texas, under date of the 12th, says:—

A mysterious case of assassination occurred in this city a few nights ago. Master St. Luke, the celebrated violinist, received a stab in the breast, and died without being able to say who was his murderer; it has not been since found out. When last seen, he was in company with two Mexican women; it is supposed that one of them committed the act, and that she was instigated by a sense of jealousy, as he was about to start for California. A day had scarcely passed over, when another affair occurred, which had well nigh ended in the death of one of the parties. A bad feeling had for some time existed between G. M. Armstrong and E. B. Scarborough, editor of the *Sentinel*, in consequence of an article published in that paper reflecting on the former. They accidentally met in the garrison, when Scarborough told Armstrong that he intended to shoot him that evening. Armstrong thereupon drew his "Texas Code of Practice" [a six shooter] and discharged four of the barrels at Scarborough, every shot taking effect. The wounds are not considered mortal, and Scarborough is doing well. Armstrong has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of 35,000 for his future appearance. On the same night that St. Luke was killed in Brownsville, there were two or three men killed in Matamoros. V. Gernandes, the revolutionist, was massacred a few days ago on the road from Victoria to Monterey, by a party of soldiers; whose prisoner he was. The only excuse which they offered for this cowardly and cold-blooded act is, that they apprehended he would be rescued from them. There are some thirty or forty revolutionists in prison at Victoria many of them men of high standing. The day is not far distant when you will hear of particular h— I about Matamoros and the whole state of Tamaulipas. The Governor of Monterey, State of New Leon, died a short time ago of cholera; he, too, entertained revolutionary principles; the present governor is Don Pedro Jose Ganzaas. The cholera has again appeared at the small mining town of Majapeel, some thirty-five leagues from Saltillo. It is carrying off about two hundred a day. The Clergy of Matamoros, Monterey and Saltillo, ordered that prayers be offered up to the Throne of Grace, that the scourge might be stayed. One third of the population in Matamoros died from cholera, about this time last year principally wealthy citizens.

Yours, &c.,

GRINGOS.

## TEMPERANCE IN VERMONT.

This state has again spoken out on the Temperance question. The question has been decided throughout the State, by a majority of nearly two to one, that no license for the sale of intoxicating drinks shall be granted. We would that Canada might catch the spirit of our Eastern neighbours.

## Provincial News.

**COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.**—We have been for some time aware that our fellow countrymen, speaking the French language, and dependent on the Government, now resident in Toronto, have been subjected to much insult and annoyance since their arrival in that city. We deeply regret that such should be the case, for it must be clear to every reasoning man, that until the people of this country make up their minds to drop their national prejudices and distinctions, there can be neither peace nor prosperity within our borders. To the Government it ought to teach a lesson. Lord Elgin's cowardice, and their own miserable pettiness, caused them to fly like hunted hares before popular violence in Montreal. If all we hear be true, the Ministers and Lord Elgin have escaped from the frying-pan into the fire; for certain measures, if attempted to be forced through Parliament in Toronto, will be the signal for a popular demonstration, compared to which the scenes of the latter end of April, 1849, will be a mere nothing. Canada being inhabited by two races, pretty nearly equal in numbers, common sense would show that the city in which the inhabitants are also pretty nearly on an equality in race, must be best suited to be the seat of Government. We very much err, if the Governor and his Ministry do not yet most bitterly rue the day on which they abandoned Montreal. If they had had a shadow of confidence in themselves, or an atom of either moral or physical courage, they could have maintained their position in this city. Does any one suppose that had a measure been passed in the time of Lord Metcalfe, as unpalatable to the Radical party as was the Indemnity Bill to the Conservatives, that nobleman, with the garrison and the British population at his back, would have fled to Toronto? The man, who in India marched up the breach of a formidable citadel, with a walking-stick in his hand, at the head of the stormers, merely to remove, in his own person, an imputation that had been cast on the courage of the civil servants of the East India Company, would neither have barricaded his house nor at last fled before a mob—and he was a plain Yorkshire gentleman and not a descendant of the Bruce. —*Montreal Courier*.

**REMARKABLE MECHANICAL TALENT.**—There is a French Canadian boy at St. Hyacinthe, who has constructed a working model of a steam locomotive, complete in all its parts, about eighteen inches in length, without any assistance or instruction even in the use of tools. He is only about 14 years of age, and has had to make for himself every implement necessary for his work with the exception of one or two files.—Among these implements is a rude species of turning lathe and the tools for making screws. His models have been the engines which he has seen on the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Railway.—*Montreal Herald*.

The Hon. W. H. Merritt has accepted the Chief Commissionership of Public Works, and appeals to his constituents for re-election. In his address, Mr. Merritt tells the electors of Lincoln, that he has relinquished an office worthy £1000 per annum, for one worth only \$750; but it remains to be seen whether the honorable gentleman has acted disinterestedly in the matter or not. Mr. Cauchon, member for the French constituency of Montmorencie, is to be Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, in the place of Mr. Wetenhall, the rejected of Halton. The "strong govern-

ment" must be hard pushed indeed, when driven to such an extremity. The country will scarcely be satisfied with the abolition of the office of President of the Council. The office declared by Malcolm Cameron senseless, must be abolished too, ere the people will be satisfied. A "mere bagatelle" will not do.—*Times*.

**THE ORATOR OF THE WEST.**—This distinguished individual passed through Kingston, on Wednesday last, on a pleasure trip to visit his friends on the Bay of Quinte.—*Kingston Argus*.

I gave us much pleasure to learn, that the English Mail of Saturday brought letters conveying the intelligence, that Deputy Adjutant-General Brown had been promoted to the Adjutant-Generalship of the Forces, in place of Sir John McDonald, deceased; and that, as a mark of favor by the Queen personally, that gallant old soldier, Col. Wetherall, has been appointed Deputy Adjutant-General. This compliment from Her Majesty must be in every way pleasing to Col. Wetherall. It is an office which has never before been conferred on any person lower in rank, than a General Officer, and it has been given to the Col. not only without any solicitation on his part, but without his previous knowledge of the intention. The appointment makes us feel proud of a Sovereign, who is anxious in looking out merit, and careful to reward it. The only alloy on the present occasion is, that an officer who has been for years an object of respect and admiration among the inhabitants of Lower Canada, and particularly of Montreal, is so soon to be removed from us. All will rejoice at his promotion, as they will grieve at his departure.

We should expose ourselves to blame if we were to recount the gallant Colonel's services here, for that would suppose, that some one man could be found in Canada, who did not know them. We, therefore, shall say nothing about them. But the Citizens of Montreal will not permit the noble veteran to leave the city, without some token of their appreciation of them, some mark of their esteem, and of their desire for his welfare.

A meeting had better be held, and an address to him prepared for signature as soon as possible. The volunteer officers of 1837 and '38 ought to take charge of this matter. Sure we are, that there is not a volunteer in the city, who will not be glad to testify his respect for the brave leader at St. Charles. Nor should we be surprised, if the old battalions reorganized themselves on the day of his departure, and, with drums beating, give him a soldier's farewell.

We look to the old Colonels, (never mind the foolish Annexation dismissals,) as well as to the new, for an immediate move in the matter.

**ANOTHER STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.**—The Steamer *Anthony Wayne* blew up, on the 21st ultimo, on Lake Erie, killing from 35 to 40 persons.—*Montreal Courier*.

**ACCIDENT.**—An accident which was near being attended with fatal results, happened on Tuesday last, within a short distance of St. Thomas. As Mr. and Mrs. Francis McGill of this town were riding in the neighborhood of Blackwood's Mills, the horse suddenly shied off the road, taking fright at some gravel piled on the road close to the bridge. The horse dragged the carriage into the milldam, and had it not been for the timely assistance of those in the neighbourhood, Mrs. M. would have been drowned. Mr. McGill saved himself from a like fate by swimming. The horse was not recovered.—*Canadian Free Press*.

The dam of Mr. George Scott's Cabinet Factory, Nithbrac, Blenheim, was, we are sorry to hear, seriously damaged by the recent freshets, but on account of the excellent cradle scythes manufactured by him, the neighbors formed a bee, and speedily, to their credit, repaired the injury.—*Galt Reporter*.

The Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road was announced by the Government to be for sale, in the Official Gazette of the 6th inst.; but in the same publication of the 13th instant it is withdrawn!—What can this mean?—*Id.*

**BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.**—When Peelman was Prime Minister of England, it was his custom to purchase the votes of members of Parliament by direct money payments; here it is done indirectly; when a legal member's vote is to be secured to Ministers, they send the gentleman to do the work of the Attorney and Solicitor General at the Assizes, and pay him for it. We are told that one M. P. will pocket this year not far from £300 for doing Mr. Baldwin's duty. Now we hope that some independent member will, as soon as the Parliament meets, move for a return of all monies paid to lawyers, being members of Parliament, for doing the Crown business, and that this will be preparatory to an act disqualifying members of Parliament, in future, from being employed and paid by the Government. If it is necessary to employ legal gentlemen to do that work which the Attorney and Solicitor General are paid to do, let lawyers be selected who are not members of Parliament. The present system is one of downright corruption, and at variance with the principle of the Act for maintaining the independence of Parliament.

The subject has not escaped notice in the Assembly, having been mooted at the time when the Act for "better securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly of the Province" was passed. There were, however, then, as now, too many speculative attorneys in the house, and the proposition that the acceptance of the post of Queen's Counsel, or the fact of being employed as Counsel by the Crown, should be held as an acceptance of office, and to vacate the seat of any member accepting it, was rejected. The lawyers contended that this kind of employment was all "in the way of their business," and that it would be unjust to debar them from practising their profession for the Crown, under the penalty of forfeiting their seat in the Assembly, and the House went with them at the time. But experience proves that the privilege has opened a door to speculation, and indeed practical corruption, to which it is time to put a stop. No better reason can be assigned for permitting this open palpable corruption in a lawyer having a seat in Parliament, because the means of effecting it are employment in the line of his profession, than would be employment in any other line which might have the effect of bending him to the will of the Executive. Every man who is corrupt and base enough to take a bribe, will, of course, pretend that it is all in the way of business, and quite in his line. Lawyers are more to be suspected of a disposition to trade in this way, and at the expense of their constituency, than any other class, examples whereof, if necessary, could be cited in abundance. They are also more dangerous than political traders of any other denomination, their capacity for mischief, if so inclined, being in the first place considerably above that of any other class of the community, and in the next, the needy, greedy, rapacious and mercenary habits of most of them, peculiarly fit them for corrupt influences, though, in justice, we must say, there are some noble exceptions, but precious few.—*Quebec Mercury*.

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—On Sunday morning, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, a boy nine years of age, son of John Cothoral, while walking on Helliwell's wharf, fell into the water, and sank; he again rose to the surface, however, and called to a boy, two years of age, to go and "tell that he was in the lake." The child obeyed, but having some distance to go, a considerable time elapsed before assistance was obtained, and the boy got out. His face was swollen and livid, and every sign of life gone. Dr. G. Russell, however, who happened to be at hand, had him immediately carried to his home, and by energetic measures, assisted by Mr. Hay, (of the firm of Jacques & Hay,) continued for about two hours, life was restored, and the boy is doing well. Those who were present maintain that the boy was 15 minutes in the water; Dr. Russell thinks this an exaggeration, but from all the circumstances, it cannot be much over the truth; it affords a useful lesson to those who may have to deal with such cases in future.—*Globe*.

The Steamer "Belle" of Chatham, C. W., with a cargo of flour for Montreal, is aground a little below Prescott, and is reported to be in a leaky condition.

**THE GORHAM CASE.**—The Bishop of Exeter had addressed a warm and energetic protest to the Archbishop of Canterbury, from which we take the concluding paragraph of the letter, which betokens the commencement of a theological-ecclesiastical contest within the bosom of the Church of England, which will, most probably, lead to the most disastrous consequences, and for some time disturb the peace of the Church, if not lead to a large secession from her.

“Meanwhile, I have one most painful duty to perform. I have to protest not only against the judgment pronounced in the recent cause, but also against the regular consequences of that judgment. I have to protest against your Graces doing what you will be speedily called to do, either in person, or by some other exercising your authority. I have to protest, and I do hereby solemnly protest, before the Church of England, before the Holy Catholic Church, before him who is its Divine Head, against your giving mission to exercise cure of souls, within my diocese, to a clergyman who proclaims himself to hold the heresies which Mr. Gorham holds. I protest that any one who gives mission to him till he retract is a favourer and supporter of those heresies. I protest, in conclusion, that I cannot, without—and by God’s grace I will not hold communion with him, be he who he may, who shall so abuse the high commission which he bears.”

We have received the LITERARY GARLAND for May. Its contents, as usual, are of a highly interesting character. In addition to the two entertaining stories, “Eva Huntingdon,” and “The Chieftain’s Daughter,” the number before us contains the commencement of a Canadian tale entitled “The Alliance,” the scenes of which are connected with the Rebellion of 1837 and ’38 in Lower Canada. The story promises to be a highly exciting one, the more so, as it has reference to incidents in the history of Canada with which we are all more or less acquainted.

“THE RHETORICAL CATECHISM,” by the Rev. D. Falloon Hutchinson—the advertisement of which may be found in another column—will be issued from the press in the course of a couple of weeks. We feel ourselves in a position to say that this little work will be a very valuable addition to the school books of the day. The concise and clear style of question and answer, in which it is written, will render its points easily understood, and its instructions to the learner perspicuous and comprehensive. In assisting in the acquirement of an easy, correct and elegant style of speaking and writing, “The Rhetorical Catechism” will be found a most important auxiliary, not only to the young student, but to those also of maturer years, desirous of improving themselves. We wish the reverend author every success in the publication of his work, which we believe will be appreciated as a desideratum in Canada.

**FIRE.—FORTY-ONE HEAD OF CATTLE BURNED.**—A destructive fire, we learn from the *Brockville Recorder*, occurred lately at the village of Maitland, by which the premises occupied by Messrs. Howison as a distillery were totally destroyed, and the above number of fat cattle burned to death. The total loss will amount to £2000.

To the Editor of the Orange Lily.

PORT HOVE, April 24, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—I herewith enclose one dollar for the *Orange Lily*, that sound advocate of Protestant principles. The bold stand that you have taken on the side of Truth is sufficient to recommend the *Lily* to every sincere Protestant, and especially to Orangemen. Dear Sir, now is the time for Christian unity, when Popery, that soul-destroying system, is not only countenanced by our rulers, but fostered and encouraged in high places, when she claims the right to put heretics to death, and when she has the power, executes her bloody decrees; witness her conduct in the Island of Madeira, where the native converts from Romanism not twelve years since have been actually persecuted to death. When the Pope himself, that man of sin, revealed in the Bible, styles one of the greatest blessings of the Reformation (liberty of conscience) a most pestilential error, and calls the publication of good books and tracts—the Bible among the rest—“that most foul plague of books and pamphlets.” Ah! well might this antichrist call them a plague, and be struck with palsy as it were, and tremble in his boots, when he knows that the books, &c., of the present age expose the corruptions of that system of iniquity of which he is the head, and prove it to be nothing more than human invention. And now, dear sir, Orangemen ought to be very thankful to think that they have got the *Lily* to vindicate their rights against the common foe of all righteousness; and may they testify their gratitude by coming forward and cheerfully subscribing their dollar a-year to the dissemination of those principles which they so dearly cherish. If the publication of these few lines are worthy of a place in your paper, you will oblige your humble servant,

ROBERT WARNER.

To the Editor of the Orange Lily.

SIR,—The Lodge for the District assembled as usual to transact business connected with the fraternity and their better organization, in the City Hall, on Monday, the 8th April, when the W. M. Brother George Robbs took the chair, and D. D. M. Brother John McVeety was seated in his chair of office. The Lodge was opened in the Royal Blue order by the W. M.; after which, in his usual warm sentiments, he impressed on the officers of the different Lodges present the necessity of order and decorum for the furtherance of the cause which they were met to discuss, and to always act so as to let their neighbors be obliged to confess that they were a society existing purely for the public good and the spreading of the motto love to God and our neighbor over the land. The business to be transacted was not of great importance: there was one thing brought forward, and had the warm aid of all the members present—and I am very proud to say always was the case with the Orangemen of Kingston—that is, the genuine and hearty manner they advocated the cause of doing away with drinking in the *Lodge Hall*; they are well aware that business of importance such as is transacted in such places cannot be gone through in a manner which the Order requires without the doing away with it. Such is the case, Mr. Editor, and I am sure that as an advocate of the same, it will meet with your hearty concurrence.

Some discussions took place about the Order, which ended in warmly congratulating you in your loyal journal for the very able and talented manner in which you always have extended the cause of true Protestantism, and advocated that order in which we

are members. Long may you live in health to spread the truth among us; and still trusting that the day is not far distant when, if spared health, we will see your loyal journal three feet square with truths dedicated to the cause of loyalty, and your subscribers thirty to one, and well paid. Such is the hearty wish of the Brethren of Kingston.

The W. M. called the meeting to order, and in the usual manner the Lodge closed in harmony and prayer.

Your’s in the Bonds of the Brotherhood,  
J. M.,

District Secretary.

Kingston, April 11th, 1850.

At a meeting of the members of the Huntly Agricultural Society, held at John Graham’s tavern, April the 6th, 1850—Wm. B. Bradley, Esq. in the chair—Alfred E. Hayter, Esq. acting as Secretary, it was

Moved by Mr. Wm. Alexander, seconded by John Kennedy, that the Treasurer’s account, presented at last meeting, shewing a balance on hand of £9 18s. 3d, be received and adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Kennedy, seconded by Wm. Alexander, that the balance of the money lying over from last year be kept till next winter, to buy either a Bull, Stallion, Boar, or Ram, for the benefit of the Society, if the funds will admit of it, after the Show Fair this Fall.—Carried.

Moved by Andrew Alexander, seconded by John Kennedy, that the list of Subscribers to the Huntly Agricultural Society be kept open till the 1st day of June, and after that date no member be admitted to this Society to receive benefits this year, and that the list be left at John Graham’s.—Carried.

Moved by John Kennedy, seconded by Wm. Alexander, that the remaining 15s. of members’ subscriptions due, be paid on or before the 1st day of July next; and any person failing to pay on or before that day will not be entitled to any premium at the ensuing Show Fair.—Carried.

Moved by Wm. Alexander seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that the next meeting of this Society do take place at John Graham’s, on the 1st Monday in June; and that the Secretary do advertize the same, one month previous to the day of meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. A. Alexander, seconded by John Kennedy, that the minutes of this be published in the *Dyotown paper*, if published free of expense.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Robert Holmes, seconded by Wm. Alexander, that the thanks of this Society be given to Alfred E. Hayter, Esq.—late Secretary to this Society—for the worthy manner in which he always discharged his arduous duties; and that this Society deeply regrets his leaving Huntly, as the Society will thereby lose a sincere friend and well-wisher.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Kennedy, seconded by Wm. Alexander, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman.—Carried.

Signed Wm. B. BRADLEY,  
President.  
JOHN GRAHAM,  
Secretary.

#### SUMMARY OF NEWS BY THE “CAMBRIA.”

ENGLAND.

The Ministry has been defeated three times on questions of minor importance. This, to say the least of it, must be extremely mortifying to the Ministers; and may be considered a clear indication of their weakness, and a presage of their approaching downfall.

The *London Times* comes out bitter against the men in power.

The Greek commerce has suffered to the amount of £2,000,000 sterling, in consequence of the English blockade, which, in connection with the destruction of the crops by frosts will occasion a serious decrease in the revenue, and add much to the discontent of the people.

The weather in England and Ireland has been favorable, and the crops wear a promising appearance.

On the 12th April, Lord John Russell was to move for a committee to consider the amount and character of certain public salaries. The Protectionist party, headed by D'Israeli, were expected to oppose the Government proposal as a test of the strength of parties.

The Ministry were defeated, first, on an amendment on the Bill for Navy Estimates, to raise Assistant Surgeons of the Navy to a higher station on board, which they opposed. The vote stood 48 to 30. Secondly, on the repeal of the Window Tax; and thirdly, on a bill relating to the County Courts. It was proposed to raise the jurisdiction of those courts from £20 to £50. The opposition was on the part of the Government, which was left in a minority of 80 in a full house—the vote being 147 to 67.

It is reported that the question between the Spanish and English Governments is settled.

The Postage on all letters from the United Kingdom, as well as those passing through England from the United States, and elsewhere, is to be assimilated to that existing between the United States and England.

#### IRELAND.

The agitation against the abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy, and the miserably abortive attempts of John O'Connell to revive the wretched phantom of Repeal, are the only public movements worthy of note in Ireland. Twelve vessels were taking in passengers at Limerick, bound for the United States.

#### FRANCE.

Order prevailed throughout France. Apprehensions were entertained that the elections approaching would change matters and endanger the public peace. The Assembly have been engaged in the discussion of the Electoral Law, for the suppression of Clubs. In the event of extreme and violent measures being resorted to by the Red Republicans, it is expected that General Changarnier, with the army, consisting of 40,000 men, will be able to maintain the peace and protect society. A grand review of the troops took place in Paris, when the President distributed several decorations of the Legion of Honor.

#### GREECE.

The Greek question has not been adjusted. In the event of France failing in her friendly offices, serious difficulty will, it is apprehended, occur between England and Russia.

#### ITALY.

A letter from Rome states that final arrangements have been made for the return of the Pope. A Senate of Turin is debating a law for the abolition of ecclesiastical privileges. A large French fleet and an American squadron are at Naples. A letter from Florence gives news from Rome to the 2nd, stating that the Triumphal Arch, erected at Betenya, in honor of the return of the Pope, had been burned during the night. His Holiness is somewhat like bad times in Bytown, too well known in Rome to have his return wished for.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Croatian insurrection is at an end. The Hungarian refugees had not reached their destination at Asia Minor; but Count Bethany is very ill.

The Protestant movement is progressing in Bohemia and Hungary.

#### THE "CANADA"

Arrived at Halifax, on the 3rd of May. The probability of a speedy change of Ministry is much increased this week by a signal defeat on that of the Chancellor's budget proposition. Reduction of the duty on Stamps

from one-half per cent to half-a-crown. The people of England may well cry with all earnestness, from such a Ministry "Good Lord deliver us." The new measure for regulating the mercantile marine of England is meeting with much opposition. The Bishop of Exeter has brought the Gorham case before the Courts of Law. The expedition under Sir Colin Campbell, sent from Leshawar against the hill tribes, were defeated, with a loss of 100 men.

The Hindoos and Mussulmen, of Nagpoor, had risen against each other, under the influence of religious fanaticism, and their city had been totally destroyed by fire.

#### DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER COMMERCE—ONE OFFICER, 24 BRITISH SOLDIERS, AND 13 WOMEN AND CHILDREN LOST!

BUFFALO, May 7, 7 P. M.

The Steamers *Despatch* and *Commerce* came into collision last night near Port Maitland, on the Canada side of Lake Erie, in consequence of which the *Commerce* was sunk. She had on board 150 British soldiers, belonging to the 23d Regmt. One officer, 24 soldiers were drowned, and 13 women and children, making 38 in all. She sank in 8 fathoms water.

The *Commerce* was owned by Messrs. Macpherson & Crane, Kingston. It appears that the *Commerce* had but one light, and that at her mast head, and was at first mistaken for a schooner. According to present accounts the blame was altogether with the "*Commerce*", as she persevered in crossing the course of the *Despatch* while making the light-house; the latter stopped her engine, but unhappily too late to prevent the collision.

The "*Commerce*" received the shock on the starboard bow, and nothing could equal the instant confusion, and the terrible cries of men, and shrieks of women and children. The *Despatch* is now in this harbour, having received no injury.

#### Birth.

In this town, on the 3rd instant, the wife of Brother Thomas Wilson, of a daughter.

#### DEATH.

Suddenly, in the Township of Nepean, on Saturday, the 27th ult., Elizabeth, wife of Brother Richard Kidd, (late Master of L. O. L. No. 381, Springmount-Hill, Beckwith,) aged 17 years, leaving a large circle of friends and acquaintances to lament her untimely death.

At Aylmer, on the 8th inst., Mr. THOMAS BREADNER, late of Keedy, County of Armagh, Ireland, aged 52 years.



#### THE STEAMER PIONEER,

Commanded by Capt. A. HALCRO,

WILL run as a PASSENGER and FREIGHT BOAT during the Season, between BYTOWN and MONTREAL.

The Subscribers, in returning thanks for the patronage they have formerly received, would inform their friends, and the travelling and commercial community, that the "*PIONEER*" has been thoroughly repaired, and is now in the best order for carrying Passengers and Freight. Prices moderate.

VOLIGNY, FERLAND & CO.  
Bytown, May, 1850.

#### FARM FOR SALE.

IN the Township of Goulburn, 100 Acres, of the West half Lot No. 31, in the 11th Concession, possessing advantages equal to any farm in point of Schools, Churches, Mills, Roads, and good Springs of Water.

For further particulars, Protestants, apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

JAMES BELL.  
Orange Hill, 8th May, 1850.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by a certain TRUST DEED executed on the SECOND day of MARCH, 1850, by ALFRED EDWIN HAYTER, late of the Township of Huntley, in the County of Carleton, Shopkeeper, the said ALFRED EDWIN HAYTER did assign all his personal Estate to DAWSON KERR, of Bytown, Printer, of the aforesaid County, for the benefit of such of his Creditors as should execute the said Deed within three calendar months after the said Second day of March, exclusive of the day aforesaid; and that the said Deed now lies at the Office of ALEXANDER GIBB, of Bytown, Attorney at Law, for signature. All persons indebted to the said ALFRED EDWIN HAYTER, by Book Account or otherwise, are hereby notified that unless the respective claims due by them are immediately set led with the said Assignee, legal proceedings will be taken against them for the recovery of the respective debts due by them.

DAWSON KERR,  
Assignee.

Bytown, 9th May, 1850.

#### £15 REWARD.

#### STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM the premises of the Subscriber, on Saturday the 4th instant, about six o'clock in the evening, a red Ox, with a white face, about 10 or 11 years old, purchased from Mr Grant of Osgood. If stolen, the above reward will be paid to any person who will give such evidence or information as will lead to the recovery of the property and the conviction of the thief; and if not stolen, any person returning him to the subscriber or letting him know where he may be found, will be handsomely rewarded.

AGAR YIELDING.

Bytown, May 13th, 1850.

#### CARRIAGE & SLEIGH FACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS in returning their sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Bytown, and the public generally, for the liberal support they have received since they entered into Partnership in the above business, take this opportunity of informing their friends and all those requiring articles in their line of business, that they have now on hand a well-selected stock of FIRST RATE Materials. Having received the

#### LATEST FASHIONS

from Upper Canada and the United States, together with their long experience, and having in their employment some of the First Workmen, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give

#### GENERAL SATISFACTION

to those who may favor them with their patronage. They have now on hand, Buggies, Dog-carts, Spring-carts, Single and Double Lumber Wagons, &c.; and they would invite all requiring GOOD and CHEAP CARRIAGES to give them a call.

Blacksmithing, Horse-shoeing, and Jobbing,

DONE FOR THE LOWEST CASH PRICE!

HUMPHRIES & McDUGALL.

Bytown, May 1st, 1850.

N. B.—All work made to order at this Factory, Warranted.

#### ALEX. BRYSON, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & BOOK-BINDER,

HAS constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY. BLANK BOOKS made to order, and every description of BOOKBINDING done in the neatest manner and moderate charges, at the OLD EMPORIUM, Rideau Street, Lower Bytown. May 1st, 1850.

BLANK DEEDS, MEMORIALS, AND DIVISION COURT BLANKS. (FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.)



**A. & W. SUTHERLAND**  
**TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,**  
 Next Door to Graham's,  
**ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,**  
 RIDEAU STREET, LOWER BYTOWN. 15-1f

**JUST ABOUT TO BE PUBLISHED,**  
**A Rhetorical Catechism,**

Wherein is exhibited in a clear, strong, and perspicuous manner, the graces and style of composition;

BY REV. D. FALLOON HUTCHINSON,  
 Author of "the Essay on the Lords day," "the Biblical Chart," "Discourse on Christian Baptism," &c., &c., &c., designed for the use of Academies and Schools in general, and private learners in particular. It will be found to be an invaluable companion to those who desire to write with taste, elegance, and propriety. and as this is the first work of the kind ever published in the Province, it is hoped that the publisher will receive an extensive patronage.

The work will contain something like 150 pages or upwards, and will be bound in board covers.

To subscribers 1s 6d per single copy, or 5s per four copies.  
 BELLEVILLE, March 16th, 1850.

**POT AND PEARL ASHES.**

THE Subscriber will be prepared to purchase and sell on the opening of the Navigation—Brokerage, half per cent.

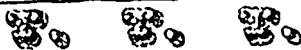
JOHN G. DINNING.  
 St. Francois Xavier Street,  
 Montreal, 15th April, 1850.

**SASH RIBBON,**

FOR 4s. 6d. per yard, at the HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE of JOHN FRELIGH.

The highest prices paid for POT and PEARL ASH, BLACK SALTS, and ASHES.  
 The highest prices paid for raw FURS.

JOHN FRELIGH.  
 Rideau Street, 15th November,



**LARGE IMPORTATIONS**  
 AT THE

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL**  
**TEA AND COFFEE**  
**WAREHOUSE,**  
 SUSSEX STREET, LOWER BYTOWN.

THE Subscribers have just received per "Silicia," from Glasgow, a choice supply of Port, Sherry, and Madeira Wines, of the best brands. Martell's and Hennessy's Brandy, Holland's Gin, and Islay and Campbleton Whiskey; direct from the Distillery. A large lot of Bottled Leith Ale and London Porter, in Pints and Quarts, per "Lyra," from Glasgow.

An extensive supply of TEAS, &c., per "Abercrombie," from Liverpool.

A large assortment of CROCKERY & GLASSWARE. And from New York, their usual supply of SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, TOBACCO, &c.

They will also keep a complete assortment of every article in the Grocery line, which will be disposed of cheaper than ever before offered in Bytown. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine the articles and ascertain prices.

JAMES McCRAKEN, Jan., & Co.  
 Bytown, Nov. 24, 1849.

P.S.—The highest price paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes, Butter, &c

**MR. GEORGE ROBBS,**  
 AGENT FOR THE "ORANGE LILY."  
 ARMAGH INN,  
 Corner of King & Queen Streets,  
 KINGSTON, C. W.

**THOMAS ROBINSON**  
**HOUSE, SIGN, AND SHIP**  
**PAINTER,**

GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER, &c., &c.,  
 Banners, Flags, and Emblems  
 EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH,  
 HEAD OF COLBORNE STREET, KINGSTON.  
 Orders thankfully received, and strictly attended to. 15-4f

**TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.**

FOR SALE, Lot No. 10, situated on Kent Street Upper Bytown, near Mr Chitty's, with a wooden Dwelling-house erected thereon—title, Fee simple. Also Lot No. 14, corner of Kent and Victoria Streets, subject to a yearly rent of one pound Sterling, lease renewable every thirty years, with a large block dwelling-house, fronting Victoria Street, also a two story frame house fronting Kent street, on the premises. Application to be made to the Subscriber.  
 BENJAMIN RATHWELL  
 Gloucester, February 15th, 1850.

**PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,**  
 MAIN STREET, PRESCOTT.

**BY GEORGE LEATCH**  
 Good accommodation for Travellers.  
 Prescott, Dec. 14, 1849.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,**

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, ONE THOUSAND Skins of Young Lambs not exceeding a month old.

**—ALSO,—**

THREE THOUSAND MUSKRAT,  
 ONE THOUSAND MINK,  
 FIVE HUNDRED MARTEN,  
**AND**

ONE HUNDRED OTTER SKINS.

For all of which the highest cash prices will be given.

JAMES PEACOCK.  
 Rideau Street,  
 Bytown, Feby., 15th 1850. } 16-1f

**Life Assurance.**  
**CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**

Medical Referee, Dr. HILL.  
 Agent for Bytown,  
 G. P. BAKER.  
 Bytown, February 50. 42-1f

**PARTNERSHIP.**

THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of Thos. & Wm HUNTON, in the premises formerly occupied by Thos. Hunton, adjoining the Byewash in Rideau Street.

Thos. HUNTON.  
 Wm. HUNTON.

Dec. 1, 1849.

All persons indebted to either of the under signed, by note, book account, or otherwise, are requested to settle the same on or before the 1st day of January next, as after that date all accounts will be placed into other hands for collection.

Thos. & Wm. HUNTON.

**1850.**

**GROCERIES.**

On hand, and for sale low—  
 100 Chests fresh Hyson Twankoy.  
 10 Hhds Muscovado Sugar. }  
 2 ditto Loaf ditto.  
 20 Boxes Cavendish & Honey-dew Tobacco.  
 20 Bbls. No. 1. North shore Herrings.  
 With a general assortment of other Groceries  
 500 Bbls. Liverpool Salt.

**HARDWARE.**

A general assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Nails, Canada Plates, Glass, Putty, &c. A large lot No. 7 Cooking Stoves, on Consignment.

The Subscribers will be prepared to pay the highest price for any quantity of Pot Ash or But-ter

T. & W. HUNTON.

Lower Bytown, Dec. 1, 1849.

THE SUBSCRIBERS wishing to reduce their stock as low as possible to enable them to make improvements in their store, prior to receiving their spring Importations, will sell off their remaining stock at greatly reduced prices.

T. & W. HUNTON.

Bytown, March, 1850.

Wanted, by the Subscribers during the ensuing summer.

100,000 lbs Butter.  
 10,000 lbs. Wool.  
 250 Barrels pot & pearl ashes for which the highest price will be paid.

T. & W. HUNTON.

**LAST CALL.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS having given those indebted to them the full benefit of the winter, to make sales, beg to notify those indebted to them prior to the 1st January last, that the next call they will receive, will be from the Bailiff.

T. & W. HUNTON.

**ORANGE SASH RIBBONS,**

As Cheap as the Cheapest, and as Good as the Best, at the OLD STAND at the foot of the hill.

Rideau Street, Lower Bytown, Dec 15, 1849.

**SALERATUS.**

2000 LBS. VANKLIEK HILL  
 SALERATUS, in 50 and  
 100lbs. Boxes; for Sale at Montreal prices by  
 E. S. LYMAN.

Bytown, Sep 2nd, 1849

22-1

**JOHN HELDER ISAACSON,**  
**NOTARY PUBLIC,**

ST. FRANCOIS NAVIER STREET,  
**MONTREAL. 20**

**RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!**

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—At the NEW BOOK STORE, two doors west of Mr. George Patterson's Store, Rideau Street, ONE HUNDRED TONS RAGS, for which Cash will be paid.

HENRY PARKER.

Bytown, April 18, 1850.

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BYTOWN:—Published at the office of the Ottawa Advocate, (for the Proprietors,) on the 1st and 15th of every month, at 5s. per annum, payments to be made invariably in advance.—All letters enclosing remittances and communications intended for the LILY, sent through the Post Office, by pre-paid, otherwise they will be sent to the letter office by the proper authority.