

of our haughty neighbours more than justified, when they speak of the meanness and mendacity of Irish beggary? They give Fifteen Hundred Pounds to set up a despotic throne in Italy, while they raise an empty howl of compassion for misery which they will not alleviate by the smallest sacrifice. The purse-proud insolence of the "Shop-keeper" tribe over the Channel is galling; but seeing how often it is provoked by such a mixture of prodigality and baseness as that which we are now called upon to notice, we have little to say in condemnation or in refutation of it.

To make a boast of such things, a man must both be an Irishman and a true subject of "our Lord the Pope." A native of any other country—a professor of any other faith, would recoil from the mention of them with shame and remorse. But our worthy denizens "glory in their shame." "The movement in aid of the glorious High Priests of religion and of liberty" is compared by the chosen scribe of the cause to the "stone of Daniel becoming a mountain, and filling the whole land." The ecclesiastical province of Tuam, the scene of duty and almost unpeppered death, in consequence of the privation of food, is especially selected for eulogy, as having "nobly done its duty." Mouth and Cloister stand in the next point of praise; Dromore is cried up as being "in the field," against the assertions of Italian independence; and Doctor O'Leary, piously mindful of the sousing he got in the yellow Tiber, comes out with a mandate to his clergy to make a simultaneous collection on Passion Sunday, a. d. and the proceeds forward, with a list of the pious hours, to the place where both will be duly recorded.

The disgraceful and iniquitous character of the extortion cannot be better described than we find it in the circular of this meek prelate:—

"A band of robbers, (quoth they have) seized on his lawful inheritance and left him without any pecuniary resources. In this emergency it is the obvious and imperative duty of every true Christian, no matter how limited his means, to contribute something towards the sacred fund, and show to the world that he glories in making this pious sacrifice.

"I am persuaded that your flock will earnestly enter into these pious sentiments, and that each of them, save those who are laboring under extreme destitution, will make an extraordinary effort suited to the occasion, I carry counsel from myself that this appeal is made under most unfavorable circumstances, at a time when the people of the diocese are laid prostrate by oppression want, and every kind of misery; but still it would grieve me that any one among us professing the holy Catholic religion would not, even at the sacrifice of a few of his stunted meals, cheerfully come forward and contribute hither as a token of his heartfelt attachment to the centre of unity and of his affection and veneration of our persecuted Holy Father.

We cannot add to the force of such demonstration.—The inability of the people to meet the demand is fully admitted. The claims upon the benevolence of every one who has even a morsel to spare, are unanswerably stated; yet upon the assumption of a fact, well known to be false, the sources of charity are ordered to be diverted from the relief of real sufferings to an object of pure prestidigitation.—The Pope wants no money for himself; but the Papal system requires to be propped up by the blood as well as the treasure of its votaries, and even the indigent must stint themselves of their meals, not that they may "shake the superfluous" to wretches who have no meals at all, but to add and promote a purpose of sacerdotal ambition.

The journal which contains all these harrowing revelations of Irish misery side by side with the aforementioned boastful and disgusting details of Hibernian charity, exclaims in a burst of fervent philanthropy, that "the lives of twenty-three Christians are, in the eyes of God, as valuable as the lives of twenty-three Peers." Yes, but there are other eyes, in which the domination of one Pope is more precious than the lives of all Connaught.

## IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

### CONTINUATION OF THE OUTBREAK!!

#### LOSS OF LIFE! &c. &c. &c.

MONTREAL, April 27—12 o'clock.

Several members of the ministry were severely beaten last night at about nine o'clock.

The infuriated populace pelted the Governor General with rotten eggs.

The mob, numbering several thousands, proceeded to the residence of Messrs. Hincks and Holmes, and destroyed the doors and windows.

The cry was then raised to proceed to Mr. Lafontaine's. Upon arriving at his house, (in which his family, however, was not residing,) the multitude set fire to the out-buildings, and destroyed and gutted the house.

After this work had been accomplished, the mob retired, and met the military proceeding to the scene. Three officers were immediately given to the troops, and both parties passed on.

There was a great meeting to-day in the *Champ de Mars*, at 12 o'clock, P. M., at which resolutions were passed praying the Home Government to recall Lord Elgin.—The speakers recommended the people to refrain from violence, and the meeting dispersed without further outbreak.

The Parliament met to-day at the Bonsecours Market House, but only to adjourn. No business was transacted. His Excellency, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, commander of the forces, arrived in town this morning.

It is rumored that martial law is to be proclaimed. No accounts have been received from Upper Canada.

MONTREAL, 28th April—7 1/4 P. M.

Our city, during yesterday, was in a most excited state groups of people were assembled at every corner earnestly discussing the state of affairs and the various rumors of the day. Early in the evening it was reported that

three persons had been shot near the Bonsecours Market, by a body of armed special constables. The report proved true; one of the parties was wounded in the thigh, and the other slightly grazed by a bullet. On the news spreading, the greatest excitement prevailed. Large numbers assembled at the Hay Market, and having armed themselves with axe handles and other weapons, proceeded to the Government House, where they were addressed by Col. Gage, who advised them to return peacefully to their homes. The multitude then turned back and quietly dispersed to the Place d'Armes.

Messrs. Fergus, Mack, Howard, Montgomery and Perry were liberated from prison on bail at one o'clock this afternoon. They proceeded through the city to the Place d'Armes, followed by a large concourse of people. On their arrival at the Square, they addressed the assemblage, thanking them for their good will, and expressed their sentiments on the stand they had taken; they exhorted all to peace, order and tranquillity, recommending them strongly to do all in their power to allay the excitement and permit things to run to their usual course. They were loudly cheered, and the people seemed to concur heartily in the advice.

The Hon. George Moffatt then addressed a few words to them, urging peace and order, and informing them that the French Canadians had been disarmed, and that the safety of the city had been confided to the military. He said that all knew the gallant feelings of the soldiery and that every thing would now go right. He also said that no more meetings must be held, and that order would resume its sway. The people then dispersed quietly.

A warm debate took place in the Assembly this morning, on motion of Mr. Boulton of Norfolk, to the effect that the house should address His Excellency, expressing its desire to maintain peace and support the Government in any measures to obtain that end.

The discussion arose on clauses of the motion to the effect that the country was in a state of profound tranquillity.

Honorable gentlemen on the opposition benches warmly argued that this was false, and charged the government with not having used proper precautions.

Col. Gage read two letters from the prisoners. He commented in a very indignant manner on the irregular and illegal course the Attorney and Solicitor General for Lower Canada had advised Mr. Ermatinger to take. He said the whole of the disturbances and destruction of property that had since occurred was attributable to it.

Mr. Baldwin replied that the Government had neither interest nor intention to interfere with the regular administration of Justice. He said the delay might have occurred in consequence of the excited state of the city, and the committing Magistrate being occupied.

Mr. Bidgley followed in the same strain as Col. Gage. He stated that Mr. Ermatinger informed him that he (Mr. E.) had been desired by Mr. Lafontaine not to go on with the examination.

Mr. Baldwin said it was not then the time for explanation, but that it would be given in proper time.

Mr. Hincks had heard the examinations were going on, and probably by that time finished.

Col. Gage said that the excitement would immediately cease in that case, and that they might disarm their constables immediately.

Mr. Hincks replied that they had been disarmed long ago.

The East Hall of the building is occupied by the 71st Regiment, which has been brought from St. John's.

## FURTHER AND IMPORTANT FROM MONTREAL!

**COLLISION BETWEEN THE TROOPS AND THE MOB!—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FORCED TO RETIRE FROM THE CITY!!—ALARMING STATE OF THE COUNTRY!!!**

Despatches from Montreal to the 30th announce that John Young is appointed Chief Magistrate.

The Governor General arrived at Montreal at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th. His carriage was escorted by a troop of the Provincial Cavalry. The people, nevertheless, hissed and cursed him as he passed, and pelted his chair.

The Governor General was expected to go to the Parliament House at 6 o'clock in the evening, when riots were anticipated.

Members of Parliament, on their way to Parliament with an address to the Governor, were literally covered with dirt and rotten eggs, by the mob, during their passage through St. Paul's street.

The Riot Act was read, and the troops charged on the mob. No lives were lost.

The Governor General was obliged to leave town by way of the suburbs, to avoid the mob.

Intelligence from Hastings, Frontenac, and Glengarry, announce that the people are all armed and are only waiting orders to march on the metropolis.

His Excellency has been burned in Elguy at Quebec.

Major Housley arrived from Kingston and had waited on Sir Beauj. D'Urban to represent the deplorable state of that section of the Country, and to urge the necessity of doing something immediately to prevent the inhabitants from marching on Montreal. The Saint Andrew Society and the Frigate Club have both expelled Lord Elgin.

The Governor promises that the French shall be disarmed.

The State Prisoners have been liberated.

SIR CHARLES NATIER'S SECRETARY.—The important office of military secretary to the Commander in Chief in India has been conferred on Captain John Pitt Kennedy, who acted as secretary to the Devon Commission, and has lately managed the extensive estates of the Earl of Devon in the South of Ireland.

## THE ENGLISH MAIL.

[From the New Brunswick Extra.]

### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA!

BY EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM HALIFAX.

**CONTINUATION OF HOSTILITIES ON THE CONTINENT!—SANGUINARY CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE HOSTILE ARMIES!—FRENCH INTERVENTION FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE POPE!!!—FURTHER FROM INDIA.**

The steam ship *America*, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, in eleven days and three quarters from Liverpool, bringing 71 passengers. Our London papers are to the 20th, and Liverpool to the 21st of April.

The Express for the Associated Press left Halifax at 11 and arrived at Granville Point at half past seven that evening, making the run in eight hours and a half! The express steamer *Herald* was in readiness, and in a few minutes was under weigh for St. John, where she arrived at 2 o'clock on Friday morning. The entire distance from Halifax to St. John was performed in *fourteen and a half hours* running time.

The steam ship *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on the 10th April, from New York, in fourteen and a half days.

### COMMERCIAL.

The continued unsettled state of Continental affairs has caused commercial matters to have a somewhat dull and languid aspect. A blockade of the German ports is considered inevitable; and though light goods may get into Germany up the Rhine, still the closing of the ordinary channels of trade is a great hindrance to business.

After some improvement in Flour, and considerable sales of Philadelphia, Western, &c., at 24s to 24s 5s per barrel, the article has become dull again, and declined to 23s 6d, at which it was offered in quantity exceeding the demand. For Indian Corn, however, there has been a fair steady demand, at rather better prices; white selling at 31s. to 31s. 6d., and yellow at 28s. to 33s. per quarter.

Money continues abundant, and the funds have been pretty steady, considering the tenor of advices from the Continent.

### LIV. POOL. TIMBER MARKET.

APRIL 20.—During the week, a cargo of Quebec pine by auction, brought from 13 1/2d to 13 3/4 per foot; 2216 pine deals of inferior quality at £7 per standard; 1854 Spruce at £7 per standard; 2300 Richbucto Pine Deals at £3 5s per standard; and 810 Butterns at £3 2s 6d per standard. A cargo of Maricou Pine by private sale sold for 14 1/2d. per foot. A good demand continues for punchon, Hoghead, and Pipe Staves.

### PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons on the 19th of April, the Navigation Laws Repeal Bill was brought under consideration, but it engaged the House for a very short time.

Mr. Gladstone moved a clause empowering the Crown to allow foreigners (upon petition of any Colony) to carry on a coasting trade in the British colonies. The proposition was accepted with a slight change by Mr. Labouchere, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on the following Monday.

The House then went into Committee upon the Irish Rate in Aid Bill. After the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given a short exposition of the nature and objects of the Bill, Mr. Home asked whether the proposed advance of £100,000 was to be dependent on the passing of the Bill.

Lord John Russell replied, that the advance was to be so far dependent on the fate of the Bill, that not more than £5000 or £6000 of the advance would be paid, unless the Bill should pass.

After some discussion, progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Lords, in reply to a question by Lord Beaumont, Lord Lansdowne said that the British Government, though aware of the French expedition to Rome (supposed to be intended for the restoration of the Pope) and taken no part in suggesting or promoting it, though he acknowledged that they did not disapprove of it.

### IRELAND.

**TRIAL OF MR. DUFFY: THE JURY AGAIN DISCHARGED.**—The trial of Mr. Duffy, editor of the *Nation*, for sedition, has again resulted in a disagreement of the Jury. After being locked up all night, the Jury came into Court the following morning, and said they had not agreed, and declared that it was not at all likely they would agree.—They were then discharged. The Attorney-General consented to admit Mr. Duffy to bail for his appearance at the next commission.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says: "Such is the exceeding depression in the value of land at present, I understand that, on the estate of Mr. Kirwan, of Dilgan in the County of Mayo, land which produced a rent of £2 12s. 6d. the Irish acre some time since, being out of lease, the tenant would offer no more than £1 per acre, and even this only on condition of the land and paying all taxes chargeable on the farm. The land is of excellent quality—about the best in any part of Mayo—and so great a falling off in its letting value is a striking exemplification of the ruinous change which four years have produced upon the rentals of the country. In the western province, generally, the total exhaustion of the resources of such of the occupiers as still hold their ground, has necessarily produced a total revolution in the rent system, altogether superseding former contracts; but