

them the Roman Catholics of Mexico, Peru and Brazil.—The Roman Catholics of lower Canada remain inert, while the whole continent round them is in a ferment with Protestant activity and enterprise.—*Macaulay.*

Reply of the Bishop of Exeter to the address agreed upon at the meeting of the clergy of the archdeaconry, Wednesday, November 13. It was delivered orally by the Bishop in the Chapter-house, in a tone of great earnestness, and was as follows:—

Mr. Archdeacon, and Reverend and Dear Brethren—In taking charge of your petition to Her Majesty, I hope I shall not exceed the limits, within which I ought to confine myself, if I express the great gratification which I feel in being made the channel of conveying to the foot of the throne, that most reasonable, most able, most instructive document.

I will venture to go further, not indeed to correct, but perhaps you may think, to strengthen the reference made in it to the words of the late Lord Kenyon. They were the words of one of the soundest and most learned lawyers—of the most inflexibly upright judges—of the most honourable and honest men—who ever filled the high office of Lord Chief Justice of England in the proud and palmy days of English justice. They were, moreover, words cautiously weighed, and selected, after much deliberation within himself, and after full consultation with the then Attorney General, the late Lord Eldon. They were so weighed and selected, in order that he might answer one of the most solemn questions which could be proposed to such a man—the question of his royal master:—“Whether, consistently with the oath taken by him at the coronation, he ought to give the royal assent to any bill, presented to him by his two houses of Parliament for repealing the act of Supremacy, or the Test Act, in favour of Roman Catholics.”

It was in answer to this enquiry, put to him for this holy purpose by King George the Third, of happy and revered memory, that Lord Kenyon wrote these words which you have cited; and to which I hope I shall be forgiven, if I now add, that they are a very small part of an elaborate argument, the plain effect of which is to give to us his high authority, in contradiction to the lax interpretation which politicians have sought to put on the oath of their Sovereign—as if, in short, it were not binding on him in the legislative capacity. That great judge has, by his argument, flung to the winds this unhallowed quibble; and has thereby established the rights of conscience to our Sovereign, and given the security of that conscience for the maintenance, to the utmost of the Queen's power, of our pure and reformed faith, and of all such rights and privileges of our Bishops, and Clergy, as by law do, or shall appertain unto them.

Whatever may be said as to these rights and privileges appertaining to us by law, and thus secured to us by the oath of her Majesty, never have the spiritual rights and privileges of the English Episcopate been more openly assailed than by this Papal bull, of which you truly say, that “it ignores the very existence of the Church of England, and of which, therefore, it is enough for me to add, that it stamps the brand of schism on Rome and all her adherents indelibly—unless, and until, she recall the document which she has so rashly issued, and thus acknowledge herself not infallible.

I turn, therefore, to the next, and, in truth, the main portion of your address to me. You say, that we ought not to be surprised at this aggression of a foreign Prelate “when we remember the encouragements which his adherents have received” from the acts of our own government.

Now, on this part of the subject, it was my earnest wish to forbear from saying anything out of Parliament. But you have forced it upon me (with too much reason I am sorry to say for so doing), and I will not shrink from dealing with it.

You specify three particulars in which the Government has given encouragement to the Pope—first, by his Bishops having been, for many years, suffered openly to break the law in Ireland, by assuming the styles and titles of Irish sees; secondly, by their being honoured with precedence and titles in the Queen's dominions, as if they were canonical Bishops, lastly, by a statute, which has recently been passed, to renew diplomatic intercourse with the Head of the Roman See, as “Sovereign of the Roman States.”

The first of these particulars, the permitted assumption of the names and titles of Episcopal sees in Ireland, has doubtless largely contributed to encourage the Pope in his recent act; but this is a matter too notorious to need any detailed consideration—and the third is a particular in which I frankly avow that I regard it as nugatory. I believe (and I have the highest legal authorities for believing) that before that law was passed, there was nothing to prevent the Government from holding diplomatic intercourse, with the Pope, as Sovereign of the Roman States. The real evil of that declaratory statute was, that it gave the authority of Parliament to the expediency of holding such intercourse, instead of leaving it, as it had hitherto been left, to the responsibility of the Crown, whether to hold it or not. Under that responsibility (which the statute in question has removed) no Government since the reign of King James II, had ventured to send an accredited envoy to Rome, or to receive one from that Court.

In one, not unimportant particular, the recent statute is positively restrictive of the power of the Crown in holding intercourse with Rome. By a clause, not originally part of the bill, but inserted into it in the House of Lords against the resistance of the Ministers who introduced it, the Crown is prohibited from receiving any diplomatic agent from Rome who is in holy orders, or members of any religious order.

Upon the whole, therefore, I do not think that this act can fairly be adduced as an encouragement of the spiritual pretensions of Rome.

But, while I venture to lay aside this particular, I would submit to your consideration whether there be not another—and that most intimately connected with this Papal aggression—which you have omitted. I mean the statute

of 9 and 10 Vict., c. 59, which repeals all the previous statutory penalties for receiving into this country bulls, or other similar instruments from Rome.

This was the act, which, I repeat, most immediately touches our present case, but, for this act, her Majesty's present Ministers are not, as such, in any way responsible. It was the act of their predecessors, one of those miserable trucklings to the liberalism of the age, which has robbed us of all confidence in men, in whom most of us hoped to have entire confidence, but from whom the main benefit derived has been a practical enforcement of the Psalmist's lesson—“Put not your trust in princes, nor in any child of man, for there is no help in them.”

There remains the second of the particulars enumerated in your address, a most important one, considered in its history, and in all its bearings—I mean the official order by which “Papal Bishops have been honoured with precedence and titles in our Queen's Dominions.”

This was an act specially and exclusively of her Majesty's present Ministers. It is described as an act of the Government, in the official document by which the Colonial Minister sent forth his instructions to all the governors of all our colonies; it was defended as an act of the Government, when it was made the object of attack in Parliament, especially by Lord John Russell, in a speech to which I will presently refer more particularly.

“Looking calmly at this formal and official document, I cannot but characterise it not merely as an encouragement, but almost as an invitation to the aggression of which we now complain.

“It sets out with saying, that ‘the attention of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial department had been called by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the fact, that the Prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in the British Colonies have not hitherto, in their official correspondence with the governor and authorities, been usually addressed by the title to which their rank, in their own Church, would appear to give them a just claim.

“As Parliament,” it continues, “has, by a recent act (that relating to Charitable Bequests in Ireland) formally recognised the rank of the Irish Roman Catholic Prelates, by giving them precedence immediately after the Prelates of the Established Church of the same rank, it has appeared to her Majesty's Government that it is their duty to conform to the rule thus laid down by the Legislature.”

[Concluded next week.]

THE ORANGEMEN OF IRELAND ON THE PAPACY.—It has long been the fashion, on this side the Channel, to vilify the Irish Orangemen. Even by professedly Protestant writers they have been systematically described as blind and ignorant bigots, cruel oppressors, and blood-thirsty bacchanals, seeking every pretext, and seizing every occasion, to outrage the religious feelings of their Romanist fellow-countrymen, and destitute of all claim to the character of Protestants, save that which they conceived themselves to derive from their hatred—less of Popery than—of Papists. We would in charity attribute those misrepresentations to utter ignorance of the character and worth of the men whose enlightened attachment to the Protestant faith, and loyalty to the British Crown, have so long been tried, alike in the sunshine and the storm; and, like their own banner of true blue, have neither blanched in the beams of the one, nor been rent amidst the howlings of the other. To all loyal Protestants who, unacquainted hitherto with the excellencies of the individuals who constitute the Orange body in Ireland, may now be disposed to ascertain their real sentiments as described by themselves, instead of caricatured and distorted by those who are either utter strangers, or sworn enemies, to them, to their system, and their religion, we commend the “Address to the Protestant People of Great Britain,” which has just been issued by the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland. Calm, grave, and dignified throughout, it conveys the sentiments regarding Popery of men who have from infancy witnessed the full development of those principles which, in England, Romanism dares exhibit but in embryo, who have long and earnestly lifted up their voice in warning to the empire against their insidious advances, and whose protest and remonstrances have been too often deemed the idle declamations of ignorant fanatics, and “graceless zealots,” but who now find themselves approved, by the recent proceedings of the Papacy, “as sound in principle and wise in deliberation,—every warning which they ever gave having been found needful; whatever they ventured to foretell of Romish guile, intention, and daring, having openly come to pass;” and who now “hail with gratitude to God, the universal identification of Protestant England with their chartered sentiments.”—*London Watchman.*

## ENGLISH NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The steam ship *Niagara* with the Mail of the 21st ult., arrived at Halifax on Friday last, in a little short of 13 days' passage from Liverpool. She was completely encased in ice, on some parts nearly a foot thick. She brought out 33 passengers for Boston, and 8 for Halifax; among the latter were the Hon. John Robertson, and Messrs. Wm. Parks, James Kirk, and Thos. Gilbert, of St. John, who arrived here this morning, in the Steamer *Maid of Erin*, via Digby.—*St. John Observer.*

The state of trade in Manchester and other manufacturing districts is exceedingly good—the late news from India and the Continent having given a decided impetus to trade in cotton and woolen fabrics.

The returns of the Board of Trade will, it is said, enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make many reductions in the present Tariff.

Cotton has advanced from 1-8 to 1-4d. per lb. Sales of the week, 65,000 bales, of which speculators took about 14,000.

Flour markets dull at previous rates.—Corn has receded 6d.

The general and political news possesses no feature of special importance.

Trade in Paris is exceedingly brisk at the present moment; and, from the general peaceful aspect of continental affairs, it is confidently expected that it will long continue so.

An extensive system of enlistment gives weight to the report, that the Duke of Wellington has recommended an addition of 50,000 men to the army!!

The Queen's answer to the Corporation of London and to the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge is not considered satisfactory by the ultras, who are displeased because Parliament is not to meet until the 4th of Feb.

The Wesleyan Conference has met and passed a series of resolutions on the Papal aggression, in the same spirit as the letter of Lord John Russell. The Congregationalist ministers have also met in London and passed similar resolutions.

The Duke of Norfolk has written a letter concurring in opinion with Lord Beaumont, on the subject of the Papal aggression, which he disapproves.

It appears certain that peace will be preserved upon the Continent.

President Fillmore's Message attracted more than usual attention from the Press. Nearly every paper of note printed the document entire.

Accounts from Australia state that Smith O'Brien had made an unsuccessful attempt to escape to California.

Liverpool Timber Report, Dec. 14.—We confirm the previous advices we so fully gave in detail, showing the important falling off in the importation of Colonial Wood to this port, and the active demand continuing, we see no reason to alter the opinion we have already expressed, that prices will be fully maintained, notwithstanding the advance that has recently taken place. Sales of three cargoes of St. John Pine, two at 3-4d. and one of small size at 1-2d. under the average inches; Birch, 14 1 2d. to 15d. per foot; Deals, £7 to £7 10s. per standard; Lathwood, 40s. per fathom; Palings, 30s. to 35s. per M.; and Sawn Laths, 30s. per M.

CARDINAL WISEMAN.—The new Cardinal has received autograph letters of congratulation from the Emperor of Austria, the King of Bavaria, and the President of the French Republic.

The Army in Ireland consists of 24,600 men.

The Bishops of the Established Church in Ireland, with one exception, have set their faces against no-popery agitation. The exception is Dr. Daley, the Bishop of Cashel.

The present convent popery in Ireland is stated to be upwards of seven hundred thousand pounds.

The Portuguese frigate *Dorina Maria* blew up at Macao, on the 29th Oct., and about 200 officers and men were killed; only one officer and 15 men were picked up alive.

The latest accounts from Canton mention that the force sent by Government against the rebels had been defeated, and that one or two mandarins had been killed.

The German question begins to assume a new aspect inasmuch as it is now suspected that the conference to be held at Dresden on the 23rd of this month between Austria and Prussia bodes no good to the smaller German States, who, it is said, are now using energetic measures to form a league of their own. It is stated confidently at Paris that Gen. La Hitte and Lord Palmerston have intimated that if the approaching conference at Dresden attempts to make any territorial changes affecting the agreements made by the Treaty of Vienna, their Governments will interpose and prevent them.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a Proclamation to the army, thanking them for their warlike preparations and assuring them that their services will not now be required.

The American Protestant chapel at Rome has been closed by order of the Government. This want of toleration has caused much irritation at Rome.

From Turkey it is stated that Aleppo is entirely in possession of the rebels.

The Cholera was raging fearfully at Mecca on the 7th December.

Admiral Sir Edward Codrington is the only survivor of the Trafalgar Officers who commanded a line-of-battle ship (the *Orion*) in the action. The Honourable Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, now Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Vice-Admiral R. and Sir G. R. Sartorius are the only surviving Trafalgar Officers on the flag-list.—Admiral Pasco was Nelson's Flag-Lieutenant who gave the memorable signal.

Messrs. Clowes, the eminent printers, have obtained the contract for printing the catalogue for the 1851 exhibition. They gave a premium of £4000 for the privilege, and 2d. for every copy sold towards the expense of the Exhibition. The catalogue will be sold for 1s; another catalogue will also be published, which will be printed in several languages, and be sold for 10s. The number of hands employed in the building is 1500.

HER MAJESTY'S REPLIES TO THE ANTI-PAPAL ADDRESSES.—The address agreed upon by the Corporation of the City of London was, on Tuesday, presented to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle, in the usual form, Her Majesty, in a firm voice, delivered the following reply:—

“My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen.—I receive, with much satisfaction, your loyal and affectionate address. I heartily concur with you in your grateful acknowledgement of the many blessings conferred upon this favoured nation, and in your attachment to the Protestant faith, and to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, in defence of which the city of London has ever been conspicuous. That faith and those principles are so justly dear to the people of this country, that I confidently rely on their cordial support in upholding and maintaining them against any danger with which they may be threatened, from whatever quarter it may proceed.”

The deputation from the Court and Common Council were next introduced, and Mr. Wood having presented the address, her Majesty replied, as follows:—

“Gentlemen.—I sincerely thank you for your renewed assurances of unaltered attachment to my person and