

I have known a priest (here in England) practice Liguori on his clientele simply as an amateur of wickedness, apparently without conscious malice, just as he would try poison upon dogs or cats; an Iago without even an imaginary wrong from any body. I have known this creature get up, and very successfully, a miracle.— (I have proofs in his own hand-writing,) at the very moment when as a brother priest satisfied me, he was experimenting in seduction. But nothing could be done! I have known a priest received and honored at a prince-bishop's table when the host knew him to have just seduced a member of his own family. But nothing could be done! I have been mocked with false promises by dean and bishop in denouncing a young priest in whose bed-room—and before there had been time for him to dress himself—in broad daylight, in England, under a convent roof, I had myself found a young nun, apparently as much at home as her confessor was himself. I have been forced to let pass, without even ecclesiastical rebuke, a priest's attempt upon the chastity of my own wife, the mother of my children, and to find instead, only sure means taken to prevent the communication to me of any similar attempt in future.

This is a part of what has come within my own experience.

I have seen priests of mean abilities, of coarse natures, and gross breeding, practice upon pure and highly gifted women of the upper ranks, married and unmarried, the teachings of their treacherous and impure casuistry, with a success that seemed more than human. I have seen these priests impose their pretendedly divine authority, and sustain it by mock miracles, for ends that were simply devilish.— I have had poured into my ears what can never be uttered, and what ought not to be believed, but was only too plainly true. And I have seen that all that is most deplorable is not an accident, but a result and an inevitable result and a confessedly inevitable result of the working of the practical system of the Church of Rome, with all its stupendous machinery of mischief.

And the system is irrevocable and irremediable.

When I compare the Church of Rome, as I now see it with what I painted her to myself with the imaginary realization of our blessed Saviour's scheme for fallen men's sanctification, no words can convey my horror at the contrast. I should often doubt the conclusions of my reason, mistrust my moral sense, and reject my certain knowledge as a dream, if God's written word and man's universal conscience, if the experience of both hemispheres and ten centuries did not confirm me.

And though I acknowledge, dear Lord Shrewsbury, that you are the man of all others in the world, to whom I most bounden by duty as well as affection, to defend my renunciation of communion with Rome, I should not have had the heart to do so, if I doubted for a moment that the character of the system which I have revealed, was as abhorrent to you as to myself. Nay more I should belie my conscience, if I professed to think that the mass of Englishmen who think themselves Roman Catholics, really are so, I profoundly doubt, if—out of the ranks of the recent converts to Romanism,—there can be found a dozen Englishmen of thirty years of age, who are really Roman Catholics, who are ready to act upon their principles, when they maintain the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, and his infallibility, as Mouthpiece of the Almighty, in faith and morals.

The ties which bind an individual to his hereditary religion partake of the mysterious character of religion itself. But religion has claims as a national as well as an individual affair.— And the religion of the Bible, protesting against that of Rome, is emphatically the national religion of Great Britain and America. And in my soul I am persuaded it is their religion, that has made these countries, and that keeps them what they are, just as I am persuaded it is its religion, that has made France what it is just now. Those who think any religion contemptible because it mixes error with truth, or because they see its ecclesiastics individually

individually contemptible, are hopeless. They are almost fit to be considered what Rome has always considered mere men and women, as creatures half-way between priests and monks, not to be reasoned with, but ruled absolutely.

In the first interview I ever had the honor to have with Prince Metternich, the subject of his most minute inquiries was the religious development of America, politically considered, the relative numbers of the different sects and their distinctive doctrines and discipline. Upon my remarking one day in his private cabinet the admirable "American Almanac" for the current year, he playfully boasted that I could find few in Europe better acquainted with my native country than himself; but it was even in that new empire its religion that was his chief interest, that which he considered the preponderant interest of the State. The experience of Europe during the last four years it would seem should be enough to make all men think it so in almost every commonwealth.

What thinking man, (thinking of other things than himself I mean,) what thinking man, that saw into whose hands France placed anew the rudder of the State in 1848, but knew these hands would guide it? whether Cavaignac or Courbon, Louis Bonaparte or Orleans, held the banules of authority.

When Machiavelli, whose infidelity was learnt from Popes, whose depth of wisdom was all his own, when Machiavelli points to profligate and dismembered Italy, "This," he exclaims, "is that we owe to the Church of Rome." What kingdom on the Continent, but may not may now echo Machiavelli's gratitude for Italy!

In bringing this painful letter to a conclusion, perhaps it only remains for me to add, that though I have not entered into the religious part, properly so called, of the Papal System, it is not because I still cling to any single one of the distinctive doctrines of the Church of Rome; but I have not forgotten the awful regard with which I ever approached them during my great delusion. Their mysterious fascination of soul and sense, must have been felt to be imagined. God only knows, how my whole being was bowed down before, what I believed, His real presence in the mass, how I almost seemed to myself sensible of angels kneeling round me, when I lifted up the host to be adored. And I cannot but respect deep sincerity of such faith in others, however, I can no longer hold it, when all the visionary basis it was built upon is gone for ever.

No one knows better than your Lordship what a wretch it was that broke me from the Church of Rome. But painful as it was, I should be the most ungrateful of men, if I did not ever bless God, publicly as well as in private, for the grace that delivered me, and if in doing so, I did not also give my humble thanks to Him through Jesus Christ our Lord, that the grounds on which I renounced the communion of that Church, left my faith unshaken; that, of His great mercy, I was saved from the infidelity which is a too intelligible reaction with those who, because the faith which grasped at "the secret things of the Lord our God" has proved a great delusion, reject also "those revealed things which belong unto us and to our children for ever, that we may do all the words of the law."

Believe me ever,
Dear Lord Shrewsbury,
With the sincerest affection and regard,
Your faithful servant,
PIERCE CONNELLY.
Albany Heath, Guilford, Dec. 27, 1851.

CARLOW ELECTION.—*Defeat of Sadleir*—Mr. Alexander is elected for Carlow. The final close of the poll was as follows:—Alexander, 97; Sadleir, 91; majority, 6. The Government has thus sustained a signal defeat at Carlow, in the person of Mr Sadleir, Lord of the Treasury and one of the chiefs of the Pope's brass band. This latter position he would maintain if he could, but his companions in arms would not save him. Still he was not deserted. Bishop Healy was one of the first electors to vote for him, and his "lordship" was followed by a

By Telegraph to the Sentinel News Room.

QUEBEC, Feb. 15, 1853.

Our adjourned Parliament met on the 14th inst. The following day several despatches from the Colonial Office were read—one related to the Joint Address of the two Houses, on the subject of Reciprocal Trade, which her Majesty had received very graciously—another announces the determination of the Imperial Government to recommend to Parliament to pass a Bill resigning the entire control of the Clergy Reserves to the Colonial Government.

To-day Mr. Brown moved for an Address to his Excellency, for the copy of the agreement entered into by the Grand Trunk Railway Company and Mr. Jackson, for the construction of the same. Mr. Hincks said there was no contract. Mr. Brown said he would withdraw his motion. A discussion nevertheless took place upon it, which lasted until the report leaves.

The Master of a Schooner—wintering in Col de Sac—last Saturday, was, while caulking the schooner, crushed to death by the falling of a large piece of ice which had formed on her stern.

Last Wednesday, a man named Chabot was found dead on the river St. Charles, near Quebec. He left Point Levi the evening previous in a cariole, and it is supposed had fallen asleep. He was found with his head out of the water in the middle of the stream, and his horse and cariole a little lower down, completely covered by the water.

Ulric J. Tessier, Esq., M.P.P. for Port Neuf, is elected Mayor for this city.

Feb. 17th.—Heavy snow storm yesterday and part of last night, with strong winds. It was beautiful this morning, but commenced to storm again at 11 o'clock this morning. No Ice Bridge formed yet.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

ST. JOHN, Feb. 14, 1853.

The Niagara has arrived at New York with English dates to 29th ult. There is but little English news.

It is rumored that Sir Francis Baring would succeed Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The weather is favorable for Farmers, and flour and wheat are rather lower and dull. Cotton advanced 1-8th.

In Birmah, one British garrison has been arrested, and only relieved by a desperate battle.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

ST. JOHN, Feb. 15, 1853.

The Admiral from Boston has arrived, I do not observe anything of moment in the papers. A new trial in the Achilli case had been refused.

Baring, Brothers & Co. have lent to Spain 57,000,000 reals, on the security of national property.

Prussia has borrowed 26,000,000 Rix dollars from Rothchild & Co.

Chevalier Hulsemann has returned to the United States.

Later news from the Cape is not very encouraging—none of the proscribed Chiefs demanded by General Cathcart have yet been given up, and it does not appear that the difficulty is yet ended.

The marriage of Napoleon does not appear to be satisfactory to some of the Continental powers, and some important movements of troops are being made.

New Advertisements.

GREAT BARGAINS!
IMPORTANT SALES OF
DRY GOODS.

IN order to make room for heavy importations in the Spring, the Subscriber now offers the remainder of his Winter Stock of Dry Goods &c., at great reduction in prices, as it is his object, if possible, to effect a clearance of all his heavy goods. Parties who wish to save money have now a rare chance. His present stock comprises a very large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, and Crockery-ware.—Also on hand a few thousand rolls of Hall and Koom paper, which will be sold at a decided bargain—this article must be cleared out to make room for a large quantity expected early in the Spring. Customers would do well to keep this in mind.

On the whole his stock will be found well worthy the attention of cash customers.

J. BRADLEY.

Woodstock, Feb. 19, 1853.

N. B. Parties indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to call on or before the 29th inst. and settle up.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Victoria County ss.
To FRANCIS E. BECKWITH, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Victoria.

The humble petition of the undersigned resident Freeholders and Householdors of the said County of Victoria, paying rates upon property,

Humbly sheweth—

THAT, in their opinion, the time has arrived when a change in the Constitution and management of the affairs of this County has become necessary.—Your Petitioners therefore pray, that a Public Meeting be called at the County Court House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of incorporating the County, pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province; and your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

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|----------------------|-------------------|
| F. Rice, M. P. P. | Edward Eaton |
| C. A. Hammond, J. P. | Martin Stafford |
| B. Beveridge, J. P. | Robert Kelly |
| W. M. McLaughlan | Jos Michael |
| Mic'l Curran | A. W. Raymond |
| John Costigan | D. B. Raymond |
| David Bleany | John Leslie |
| Barth. Lynch | John Bradley |
| Pat'k McCaffrey | Israel Munroe |
| Thos E. Perley | Lawrence Crook |
| Mic'l Kirlin | Alex King |
| Pat'k Kirlin | Chas King |
| Wm Hart | Agustus Guillette |
| Chas McCloskey | Jas McClish |
| B. W. Hammond | A. W. Rainsford |
| Jos Cyr | Jas Hichecock |
| Dudley Langan | M. Riley |
| Jean Robitaille | Jos Michael |
| Harier Martin | Jas White |
| Wm Clifford | Thos Dyer |
| M. Philibert | Manis McCuskey |
| Firman Thibodeau | Dominick Michaud |
| Thos Caldwell | Jas M'Allion |
| Jas Hichecock | P. M. Carty |
| Jos Dube | Simon Ballard |
| A. C. Hammond | Geo Ballard |
| Jas E. Turner | John Anderson |
| P. Shebam | Francis Serois |
| Thos Dixon | Robert Magarr |
| John Laggan | John Kelly |
| N. Churchill | M. Moriarty |
| Wm McCuskey | C. H. B. Turner |
| John Baptiste Godine | James Lovely |
| Louis Bijow | Enoch Lovely |
| Patrick Quinn | S. Everett |
| Robert Malcolm | J. Fitzherbert |
| W. F. Bedell | Geo Murphy |
| A. J. Hammond | Wm Everett |
| Frederick Tapley | J. D. Giberson |
| Wm Kilburn | R. Fagar |
| A. S. Hammond | W. Pickett |
| Wm Curry | |

Grand Falls Jan. 15, 1853.

IN compliance with the prayer of the above Petition this day presented to me, I do hereby give notice that a Public Meeting of the resident Freeholders, Householdors and Ratepayers in the County of Victoria, will be held at the Court House in the Parish of Grand Falls, in said County, on Wednesday, the first day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the propriety of incorporating the said County pursuant to the Act of Assembly relating to Municipal Authorities in this Province.

F. E. BECKWITH,
High Sheriff of Victoria County,
Sheriff's Office, Feb. 14, 1853.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Woodstock, 19th February, 1853.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Harriet A. Akerson, | Mrs. Mahan, |
| Geo. Beacom, | Michael Magee, |
| Robert Barker, | David Melvin, 2 |
| Rev. Jas. Cairus, | Patrick Maguire, 2 |
| Enoch Campbell, | Wm Monaghan, |
| Jas Caldwell, | Geo. W. Mills, |
| Catherine Conerway, | John McGillevoay, |
| Geo. W. Cleary, 2 | George McCann, |
| Mrs. Cottle, | Thos. M. Servay, |
| John Christie, | Jas. M. Intosh, |
| Edward Corral, | Elder Wm E. Pennington, |
| Mary Debeck, | Wm Pennington, |
| Edward T. Divine, | Wm Price, 2 |
| Duncan Dickson, | Eiza Rockwell, |
| Thos Duffield, | Wm B. Rouleston, |
| Michael Dwyer, | Wm Steckney, |
| Jessie Eades, | W. T. Sproule, |
| A. Fitzpatrick, | Israel Smith, |
| Robert Fitzpatrick, | D. R. Torcas, |
| Geo. Grass, | Baptiste Thebodeau, |
| Jas. Gilland, | Chas R. Upton, |
| Thos W. Golding, | Mary Vanhera, |
| Anna Maria Hayes, | Eliza Wilson, |
| Michael Kelly, | James Woodworth, |
| Andrew Kerr, | Wm Walsh, |
| Geo. D. Ketchum, | John Wells, |

JAMES GROVER, P. M.

LONDON HOUSE.

SELLING OFF AT COST!!

IN order to make improvements in his store, to receive his Spring Goods, the Subscriber offers his present stock at cost. Call and examine as you are sure to get bargains.

JAMES McCANN.

Woodstock, February 19, 1853.

NO LETT.

AN office in the Building occupied by Mr. Haery, Dow, enquire of the subscriber.

J. T. ALLAN.

Woodstock, February 12, 1853.