

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—

A short time since I had occasion to enter a Stationer's Shop in Charlottetown, wherein I found a reprint of the infamous publication, called "A Synopsis of Popery as it is," written by an individual, now deceased, named Hogan, who was a suspended Priest of the Catholic Church. I will not occupy your space to describe the character of the book; it is, perhaps, known to many of your readers; it is sufficient to state that it is a repetition of all the hideous lies and monstrous fabrications which have ever been uttered and printed by the bigotted enemies of the Catholic Church—fabrications, which have not only been refuted thousands of times, but have been discredited by every liberal and well-informed Protestant. Now, Sir, I do not mean to question the right of any Bookseller to offer for sale any work that may come into his possession, provided the law allows it; but I merely wish to notice that the reprinting of this precious production in this Island—for it has been printed here, though it bears on its title-page the Boston imprint—is one of those cunning exploits which Mr. James D. Haszard has just instinct enough to execute, when there is a prospect of turning a penny by it. As a Catholic, personally, I care not if a million of such books were circulated—Catholicism would certainly be in a lamentable condition if the ravings of the disobedient and discarded Hogan could, for a moment, prevail against a Church which has for centuries proudly withstood the assaults of all the Powers of Evil—has witnessed the overthrow of Dynasties innumerable, and the decay of mighty Empires; but it is quite possible that the re-publication of Hogan's Book of Fallacies will disturb the harmony which has hitherto prevailed in this Island between persons of all religious creeds, for no man will suffer himself to be insulted on account of his religion, without retaliating on the person who throws the insult, whether he be the author of it or not. Institutions for the promotion of the Christian virtues, and the promulgation of sentiments of Brotherly love, are about being established in the community; yet, to add to the wealth of Mr. Haszard, and to gratify the odious bigotry of a few religious monomaniacs, this infamous book must be circulated; so that the Protestant, whose mind may be corrupted by its pages, should he meet a Catholic in those brotherly-love societies, must regard the person with whom he is bound to fraternise as a "damnable idolator," and one that will inevitably go to the devil! Christian charity and brotherly love will be all in my eye, if such be the means adopted for promoting them.

Should Mr. Haszard deny having printed this book—as he denied the printing of a political pamphlet two or three years ago, although every body knew it to have emanated from his office—I enclose you my address and beg to say, that I can prove he did print it.

I am, Sir, your obedt. Servt.

A CATHOLIC.

May 12, 1847.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

LINES,

ON THE DEATH OF LADY MARY FITZROY.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO LADY MARY FITZROY.—The Sydney papers bring intelligence of a most lamentable accident, terminating fatally to the above noble Lady, the wife of the Governor of New South Wales, and also to Lieutenant Masters, one of his Excellency's Aides-de-camp. The melancholy details are briefly as follows: On the 7th of December last his Excellency and Lady Mary accompanied by Lieutenant Masters, left the Government House at Paramatta, in a carriage and four, for Sydney. Lady Mary was in the carriage, and his Excellency rode on the box, driving himself, Lieutenant Masters sitting by his side. His Excellency had scarcely taken his seat before the horses started off at a brisk pace; the grooms ran with them a short distance, keeping hold of the horses, and did not loose their hold until ordered to do so. Directly afterwards the animals darted off at a furious rate, taking the main road from the Government domain to the town, his Excellency using every effort in his power to keep the centre of the road. However, on approaching an oak avenue, the carriage came in contact with one of the trees with tremendous force, throwing it completely over, and causing its destruction. The occupants were dashed out with great violence. Lady Mary Fitzroy fell upon her head, fracturing the base of the skull, and causing blood to flow rapidly from her mouth and ears. His Excellency escaped with trifling injuries. Lieut. Masters pitched on his head, and was completely insensible when picked up. Lady Mary Fitzroy expired in a few minutes, and Lieut. Masters died at six o'clock the same evening. Her Ladyship was in her fifty-seventh year. Lieut. Masters was in his twenty-seventh. Their remains were consigned to the grave at Sydney, the funeral solemnities being attended by nearly the whole of the government officers and ministers of the colony. Upwards of 5,000 persons were present.

Along the silent path of Sydney's street,
Of late a train of mourners slowly moved—
Scarce might you hear the echo of their feet—
They bear the mangled corpse of her they loved.

And who was she whom thousands thus deplore,
Snatch'd in a moment from this earthly scene?
From every eye behold the tribute pour—
On every cheek the glistening tear is seen.

Ah! she was noble FitzRoy's matchless wife,
Richmond's loved Sister—of a lineage proud.
Ah! could they not preserve so dear a life?
Witness the scene! witness the weeping crowd!

Yet something higher moulders on that bier,
Than worldly rank or titled name bestows—
'Twas that cold hand that staid the widow's tear—
'Twas that still'd heart which throbb'd for others' woes.

Yon cheerless orphan—gazing as they go—
Lifts its small hand, and seems to ask of Heaven,
By whose kind care, far fain 'twould love to know,
Its morrow's meal perchance may now be given.

Yes, she was noble!—but ancestral pride,
And lordly titles, which she well became,
Were but her mortal coil, and with her died—
Her nobler nature earned a nobler name.

Christian! fond wife! dear mother! friend!—
The poor one's refuge!—Leader in each art
To soothe affliction's wound!—'twas hers to lend
To alms that grace which feeling can impart.

Alas! alas! no moment could be spared
To sigh adieu to those she loved so well.
She's gone—but, let us hope, not unprepared,
To hear without dismay that passing knell.

M. Y.

News by the last week's English Mail.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Milner Gibson is permitted to leave his position as Secretary to the Board of Trade, because he *knowingly* gave in false returns of exports and imports, to make it appear that the country was gaining by free trade.—*London paper.*

NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.—About fifty members of the House of Commons, comprising Messrs. Hume, Cobden, Bright, Kershaw, Sir J. Walmsley, Colonel Thompson, and other leading Reformers, having originated a movement in favour of four out of six points of the Charter, meetings have been held in several districts throughout England in favour of the project.

THE CHARTISTS.—In accordance with a resolution come to, during the late sittings of the Chartists' National Convention, simultaneous meetings were held throughout the kingdom, on the 21st inst., to elect delegates to represent the different districts at the National Assembly, which commences its sittings in London on the 24th of May.

MR. HUME AND THE MEN OF YORKSHIRE.—Mr. Hume has written the following letter to the editor of the Leeds Times:—"Sir,—I have had a copy of a small hand-bill, addressed to the electors of Leeds, signed by an elector—please to send me a few copies of it. You have influence with the chartists, who have hitherto been unwilling in any way to compromise their principles, or accept any portion of the reforms pointed out in the charter. The violence of some of the chartists has spread alarm over the country, and the threats of the 10th of this month, in the convention of London, have so panic-struck the Liberals (so called) in Parliament, that they have passed a Gagging Act, which Pitt dared not to pass in all his plenitude of power. The middle classes and the working classes are divided. They industrious classes are divided, and thus become the easy prey of the aristocracy, now united to refuse the millions their share of representation. It is important to secure the peace of the country, and to avoid the mistakes and the lamentable results which we have heard of in France—peace and concord are more necessary to the working classes and to the capitalists than to any other classes; and I hope all the chartists of Leeds will cordially join the middle classes in demanding and obtaining the just rights of the working classes; and thus obtain peace and security in our institutions.—I remain, your obedient servant, JOSEPH HUME."

IRELAND.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on the 24th, Mr. J. Delany in the chair. The police were present, taking notes; and some curiosity was felt as to the tone which the speakers would assume at this, the first meeting under the crown and government security act. An address was read from the committee of the association, referring to the recent declaration of Lord J. Russell against repeal, and reminding the people that similar declarations had been made against emancipation and the reform act shortly previous to the realisation of both those great measures. The repealers, therefore, were urged to courage and confidence, and exhorted that there was no cause for depression. Mr. Reynolds, in addressing the meeting,

in reference to the "gagging bill," said he was determined to speak as he always did, and to denounce the wrongs of his country as he had for twenty-five years. He was ready to maintain the rights of Ireland at the expense of time and property, and, if the liberties of his country were violated, he would sacrifice his life. He did not think, however, there was danger of any abrogation of the constitution. But having opposed that bill—having divided against it seventeen times in twenty-four hours—having sat until two o'clock in the morning to divide against it, he felt bound to give a warning to his constituents and the country. He warned them not to be entrapped into violation of the law; to beware of Kirwans, who make crime and denounce it; to beware of those who counselled violence, for their violence had been the excuse for this aggression upon liberty. He did not mean to say that many men who used violent language are not honest; he believed they were, and that many would sacrifice their lives for the people. But he did believe that they were not wise, and that many of them were not honest. But he was bound to warn his constituents against suggestions to violence and crime. Mr. Reynolds proceeded to say that the statement that the people were seducing the soldiers was false. The people of Ireland always liked the army. The army contained the sons, the brothers, and the husbands of many of the people—the people therefore loved the soldiery, but they did not attempt to tamper with them. It was said you are traitors—you are looking to French aid. That was a lie. They were a nation of eight millions, and it would be strange indeed if they wanted foreign aid to assist in their freedom. Besides, why should they want French masters instead of English masters? For his part he was desirous that Ireland should be an integral portion of the British empire, having her own independent legislature. The hon. member then referred to the recent repeal debate, and after urging the necessity of having all the repeal members present at it, stated that he had promises from twenty English members, representing the largest constituencies in that country, that they would support repeal. Mr. Reynolds continued at considerable length to address the assemblage, and sat down amid loud cheers.—The repeal rent will be upwards of £30.

The following repeal declaration is to be distributed for signatures throughout the country:—

"We the undersigned inhabitants of Ireland, believing that the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland has proved detrimental to the interests of all classes of Irishmen, hereby declare our solemn conviction that its continuance is a grievance, and that the permanent peace and prosperity of this country, and the rights of property therein, can only be secured by an immediate repeal of that measure, and the re-establishment of an Irish legislature, and we hereby individually and collectively, pledge ourselves to use our best exertions for the attainment of that object. Being also thoroughly convinced of the mischief of religious ascendancy, we pledge ourselves at all times to oppose any infringement of the rights of conscience, or exclusion from political power of any class of Irishmen, on account of their religious faith.

"Samuel Ferguson, C. M. O'Loughlen, T. Gallway, A. R. Stritch, R. D. Ireland, J. B. Dillion, Secretaries."

The Confederates have also issued a declaration of a similar import, but more stringent and belligerent in its nature. It was signed by a large party at Limerick, where Mr. S. O'Brien addressed a party of his followers on Sunday, last.

In order to put a stop to the prevailing excitement, the magistrates of the county of Dublin have called upon the Government to proclaim the metropolis and disarm the disaffected. The magistrates throughout the entire kingdom are recommended by the Government to swear in special constables in every parish. A circular to that effect has been issued from Dublin Castle.

Meetings have been held in several parts of the county Antrim, and other localities in Ulster, to vote addresses of confidence in the Government.

A memorial to the Queen from the Roman Catholic bishop and clergy of the dioceses Cloyne and Ross, county Cork, has just been published. This document sets forth, that there is a deep and general discontent in Ireland, and that English legislation is totally inadequate to remedy the evils of our social condition; and prays that her Majesty will order the summoning of the Irish Parliament of Lords and Commons in Dublin to allay the discontent alluded to. This memorial is signed by the bishop and 140 priests, being every individual of that order in the dioceses.

The Protestant Repeal Association, of which Mr. Butt, Q. C., is a leading member, is said to be progressing favourably. Among the members who have joined is a Mr. Foster, connected, we believe, with the Family of Viscount Massarene and Fearand.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

Continental politics still continue of an exciting character. In Lombardy the scene of war has not materially changed during the week. The army of Charles Albert, after having been repulsed before Peschiera, which up to the last accounts has not been taken, continues to maintain its position on the banks of the Mincio, the King's head quarters being at Volta; and,