

munication. Pray for their conversion, that they may return to Catholic unity, and that their souls may be saved in the day of Judgment.

For this major excommunication, the fearless gentlemen were undoubtedly prepared. They probably understand perfectly, that a church excommunication carries with it no penal sanction, either in the eye of God or in the estimation of the intelligent and religious portion of this people, unless occasioned by moral dereliction on the part of the excommunicated, or in other words—that among us Republican Christians, punishment for no crime is no punishment at all. And it is quite possible that even the Bishop of Buffalo himself will find out this important fact ere long.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Niagara, July 8.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 8.

PUBLIC REVENUE—MAYNOOTH.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the public revenue and consolidated charges bill, Mr. W. Williams appealed to Mr. Spooner not to endanger a valuable bill by bringing on his motion for excepting from it the grant to Maynooth.

Lord John Russell also remarked upon the inconvenience of the proposed course. The proper mode to proceed in reference to the question was, that which Sir Robert Peel adopted when he placed the Maynooth grant upon the consolidated fund, namely, by a bill.—His own opinion had been, that the subject should not be one of annual discussion, and therefore he had supported Sir Robert Peel on his bringing in that bill. Retaining the same opinion he announced that he should oppose the motion, and that its being carried would prove fatal to the bill.

Mr. Spooner said that he would assuredly persevere with his motion, and charged those who desired to obstruct it with wishing to silence the Protestant voice of the nation. As to bringing in a bill, he said that he should be met by the Irish members, who talked against time, and he told an anecdote of one of them, who was notorious for long speaking and repetition, who being asked if he were "good for an hour," replied that he was good for two if it were wished. He described the originally placing this grant on the consolidated fund as unconstitutional, and as having failed in its pretended object of pacification, inasmuch as the Roman Catholic priests were not less of political agents than before. In reply to an observation of Mr. Sidney Herbert on a preceding night, he pledged himself next year to "dare" to take the sense of the house on the payments to Roman Catholic priests for attendance on the soldiery.

After two amendments to the bill had been divided upon and lost,

Mr. Spooner moved his resolution, providing that the salaries of the president, vice president and students of Maynooth, and the expenses of that establishment, should be removed from the consolidated fund, and included in schedule B. The act by which that grant was removed from the annual scrutiny of parliament was, he considered most inexpedient if not actually unconstitutional. It was passed in disregard of public opinion, all expression of which upon the subject of the Maynooth grant it afterwards silenced.

Mr. Newdigate supported the amendment. On division the numbers were—For Mr. Spooner's amendment 90. Against it 106—Majority 16. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

JULY 6.

CHURCH BUILDINGS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir J. Pakington moved the second reading of this bill, and briefly stated its object to be to give authority for pulling down certain superfluous churches in the City and re-erecting them in other parts of the metropolis which were destitute of church accommodation (hear, hear.) The house was aware that owing to a change of circumstances most of the City churches were now little better than useless, because there were no parishioners to attend them, and the Bishop of London and his clergy were of opinion that the buildings should be pulled down, the sites sold, and the materials and proceeds applied to erecting churches in those metropolitan districts that most required them—that was the simple object of the bill. It embraced no new principle, because a similar measure was one of necessity, he hoped the house would experience no difficulty in adopting it.

Mr. R. Phillimore moved that the bill be read a second time this day six months. He denied that there was any superfluity of churches in the City, while he contended that the deficiencies which were said to exist in certain districts, could be supplied by the contributions of the places themselves.

Mr. Hasfield seconded the amendment.

Sir J. Duke, declared that the feeling of the city was generally adverse to the bill.

Mr. T. Duncombe believed the citizens of London thought this bill was a disgrace to the parties who brought it in, and would be a scandal to the Parliament that passed.

Mr. Henry Drummond spoke against the bill.

The House divided, when there appeared—

For the second reading	59
Against it	143
Majority	84

—The bill was accordingly thrown out amidst loud cheers.

As far as we can collect from the scattered information which reaches us, the posture now assumed by the Czar appears to be this: He has abandoned 80 leagues ground in greater and Lesser Wallachia, and changed his front from south to west. Placing the centre of his armies at Jassy, he throws out two extended wings to the north-west and south-west, so as to embrace and threaten the whole of the eastern frontier of the Austrian empire. His exasperation against his late ally and dupe is said to be immense, and his preparations for encountering him in the field are upon a corresponding scale of magnitude. He has already placed the Polish frontiers of Zamose in a state of formidable defence; and letters from Lemberg affirm that the town of Tomaszow, situated between Zamose and Galicia, only a mile and a half distant from the Austrian frontier, has been occupied by a Russian regiment, and that the road between these two towns has been fortified, and the whole district filled with Russian troops. Leaving these places, and descending to the south along the confines of Galicia, it will be found that the villages of Volhynia and Podolia, close to the frontier, have received large garrisons of Cossacks.—At Kamniac-Podolski there is a large concentration of troops, said to amount to not less than 60,000 men.—Some leagues lower down, at Choin, on the Dniester, three pantoon equipages have been collected; and the German journals remark that the Russian strategists seem to pay particular attention to the angle which the Austro-Russian frontier forms at that point. If a glance be cast over Moldavia, it will be seen that the Russians are fortifying Gertsu, and that they are established already at Niamisy, Tirgu-Formos, Roman, Bako, Tekuteh, and Fokschani, and so spread over the whole surface of the principality, as if in a vast entrenched camp. In fine, the Russians do not arrest the line of battle at Fokschani, as had been at first thought, but, occupying Wallachia, turn the chain of the Carpathians, have a corps d'armee at Plojasti, and extend as far as Kimpins, the point where the Wallachian roads cease, and the defiles of Transylvania begin. The Russians consequently embrace the eastern frontier of Austria within a vast semicircle, from Zamose to Kimpins.

It is with the geography of this extensive line of operations that our readers will have to render themselves tolerably familiar, if they intend to follow with anything like distinctness the movement of the campaign about to open between the Austrians and Russians.

As relates to the future movements of the Anglo-French forces at present concentrated upon the line of the Balkans, nothing is as yet known.

The review, which was announced at Constantinople for the 17th came off in the most brilliant style in the plain situate between Daoud Pasha and Rumisilik. Prince Napoleon arrived in full uniform of a General of Division, followed by a brilliant staff, and a magnificent escort of Courassiers and Spahis. Marshal St. Arnaud arrived afterwards with his staff, among whom was General Rose, who is attached, as British Commissioner, to the person of the Marshal.—At last the Sultan himself reached the ground in the midst of the great Turkish dignitaries. He rode a magnificent black charger. He passed along at a gallop in front of his troops, who were drawn up in two lines, which extended very far. He had on his right hand Prince Napoleon, and the marshal on his left, and the Sultan never appeared so animated and in such good health. He remained on horseback three hours, still followed by the most brilliant staff that has been ever seen at Constantinople. The appearance and bearing of the troops were very fine. The defile was executed in admirable order and with great precision. It was executed by the Chasseurs of Vincennes at the quick step, which is a novelty at Constantinople. The Spahis defiled at full gallop, and the effect was really magnificent. After the French troops had all defiled, the Turkish troops, who form part of the division of the Prince, then came forward; we all admired their appearance, even coming after the French. The Sultan appeared delighted. He warmly expressed his satisfaction to the Prince and the Marshal, and regretted that he was not able to express himself sufficiently in French, which he understands very well, though he does not speak it, because, as he naively observed to the Marshal, he has not the habit of doing so, and his thoughts become paralyzed when he wishes to express them in that language. Madame St. Arnaud was in a carriage on the ground. She alighted to salute the Sultan, to whom the Marshal presented her. The Sultan was full of politeness and attention to her, and insisted on her entering her carriage that she should not fatigue herself. His Majesty also expressed a

hope that she would visit the palace, which by the way, is contrary to all precedent. Decidedly the Turks are becoming civilized. The Sultan begged that Madame St. Arnaud would occupy his Kloek at Thorapia, which in fact is a palace. The gendarmes did their utmost to keep back the crowd, in order that the movements of the troops should not be impeded. All Pera was at the review, and numerous ladies on horseback, in carriages, and even on foot. The following day part of the Prince's division embarked for Varna. On Sunday seven vessels passed in the Bosphorus laden with French troops and towing the transports. This day all that remain of the English troops proceeded to Varna. Marshal St. Arnaud leaves on Saturday for Varna.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE PACIFIC.—*Mauritius, May 8.*—Admiral Stirling has sent despatches to Admiral Laguerre, commanding at Reunion, requesting his co-operation to effect the capture of the Russian ships in the Eastern seas. The French frigate Joan d'Arc, 50, is here to repair some trifling damage. She is to sail for China in search of the Russians as soon as her repairs are completed.

RUMOURD EXPEDITION TO FINLAND.—A Portsmouth correspondent says:—"The St. Vincent, 105, Capt. George Mansel, has embarked her marines and marine artillerymen to-day (July 5), at Spithead, and is to sail at once for Chirbourg, it is stated, to embark French troops for the Baltic. Some six or seven other ships are also, it is rumoured, to be employed on this service. They are those intended to form the new Channel reserve squadron, and to which Capt. the Hon. F. W. Grey, of the Hannibal, 90, screw, has been appointed as commodore of the second class."

According to the telegraphic despatches from Orsova, 17 steamers carrying Austrian troops, went down the Danube on the 2d.

INDIA.

A correspondent of the Calcutta Englishman, gives the following terrific account of the effects of a hurricane which occurred on the 10th of April:—"As some days had elapsed since the occurrence, I found it impossible to approach the chaos from the putrefaction of numbers of dead bodies. An eye witness told me that while it was blowing pretty stiff from the south-west, a jet black mass of cloud, towering high aloft, and almost touching the ground, was seen to approach, another similar mass advancing rapidly from the opposite direction. They whirled round each other, the heat became intense, and enveloped in the greatest darkness, houses, bamboos, trees, men, women and cattle, were hurled in the whirlwind, dashed in all directions against trees, impaled on bamboos and buried in the ruins. On the sides of the track of the storm huge hailstones fell of the size of bricks. The track was about 800 yards broad; its length is not known, nor the extent of the devastation ascertained; sixty dead bodies were counted by gentlemen who went there; fifteen persons with limbs torn and mangled, with broken arms and legs, are in hospital. Report says that 300 have been killed, besides no end of cattle. I think it very probable. Numbers of undistinguishable masses of clumps of bamboos and trees torn up, lay crossing each other in every direction, blocked up with earth and materials that had formed houses. From under the masses of rubbish jackals and vultures were pulling out the remains of human beings and cattle; in small puddles, dogs, goats, &c., were drowned and rotting. The fields were covered with the skeletons of human beings, while the short thick branches of trees that stood leafless and barkless supported numbers of vultures. Vultures covered the plain, too gorged to fly at our approach, and hundreds were soaring in circles high overhead in the clear sky, marking in the heavens the course of the storm. One poor famished-distracted being, with head bandaged and body scratched all over, bruised and cut, limped up to me; he had lost all his relations—father, mother, wife, and children—all had been destroyed, and he could not find where they had been carried away."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE FISHERY AND RECIPROCIITY TREATY.—We learn by telegraph from Washington, that the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate have reported the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty, and that the subject is now under debate in that body. As Congress rises on the 4th August, it is quite possible that no decision may be had in the matter before that period, in which case it will stand over until the re-assembling of Congress in December.—*New Brunswick.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held his triennial Visitation of the Clergy on Saturday last, St. John Baptist's Day. The Visitation sermon was preached in the morning service, by the Venerable Archdeacon Bridge. The Bishop was assisted in the holy communion by the Ven. the Archdeacon, the Rev. T.M. Wood, Minister of St. Thomas' Church in this town, and the Rev. J. G. Mountain, Rural Dean of Fortuna Bay. After the evening prayer the Bishop read his Charge