

have earned and received the thanks of every lover of order in this great and populous town. I have certainly stopped the expression of what might be construed into a party challenge and public insult, and I have prevented the probable effusion of blood. I have therefore a clear claim on your judicial gratitude to me, and I do demand, therefore, your prompt and decided co-operation in carrying out the advice of your recorder, and employing all the force at your disposal to sooth the popular irritation—to calm the public temper—to cool the inflamed passions, ignited by the government, and peremptorily to enforce a total abstinence from all public demonstrations of physical force, and to crush at once any attempt to violate the public peace.

In the present crisis I am no mean authority for your guidance, and take care not to make light of what I say, and remember I give you warning in time, that if you permit a public demonstration in insult to a population of one hundred and forty thousand of your unoffending fellow-citizens, you may have cause to regret the want of that energy which, by timely interference, can prevent discord and maintain the public tranquillity. I shall be but too happy to take any post, however humble, in assisting you in those duties which you owe to your high official position, and to the expectations of the community; you may condescend to assign to me any office, which may promote the public order, and I undertake to work in the public service with zeal and ability; and while I am prepared to die in defence of my Catholic countrymen, I am equally and sincerely disposed to protect the life of any man of any shade of politics and religion, if my services were required in his defence.

It is most important that a decided blow should be aimed at this demon of social discord in this great mart of all nations—our example must be eventually followed throughout England in due time; and Liverpool can be made, by judicious management, to command the feeling of England, as successfully as Paris governs France. Only let us will it, and it must succeed. It is easier to lead the masses than is generally believed; only let the leaders be men of honesty and decision, and men will follow them by an instinctive obedience. The present moment is one of thrilling interest to the peace and happiness of your city, and it must not be lost by oversight or inactivity; and if we can succeed in laying the foundation of social peace in troubled waters and tempest, with what ease can we not raise the superincumbent courses in happier and more tranquil circumstances? We may fairly hope from our present success to rear hereafter a triumphant arch of permanent national peace, above the swollen flood of factious and religious animosity which hitherto in your city has spread riot, has damaged your local commerce, and disturbed the public harmony.—I have the honor to be, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, with profound respect, your obedient servant,

D. W. CAHILL, D.D.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—The Provincial Synod was opened on Monday, the 5th inst., at St. Mary's College, Oscott. The Bishops all arrived on Sunday and Monday, except the Bishops of Liverpool and Nottingham, who, being detained by illness, were represented by the Very Rev. James Crook and Very Rev. F. Cheadle. The Theologians chosen by the Bishops and the deputies of the Clergy, as well as other Divines invited to the Synod, also arrived in the course of Monday. The preliminary congregation was held that afternoon, and the first public congregation on Tuesday morning, when the matter settled for the decrees to be passed at the opening session on the mode of conducting the further proceedings. On Wednesday morning the ceremonies commenced at nine o'clock by a procession of all the Bishops and Clergy in their sacred vestments, during the course of which the "Veni Creator" and other hymns were sung, and the psalms "Exultate" and "Quam dilecta" were chanted in the order prescribed for the opening of a Synod. The procession having arrived in the College Chapel a Pontifical Mass was sung by the Cardinal Archbishop, who also preached a sermon on the text, "My peace I give you; my peace I leave you." At the conclusion of the Mass the Litanies and some other prayers were sung, after which all the Clergy and the congregation left the church, and the Bishops remaining proceeded to the more immediate business of the Synod. A great number of Clergy and other persons were admitted to witness this opening session. The professional chants and the Mass were sung in a very solemn and Ecclesiastical style by the choir of St. Chad's, Birmingham.

THE CHAPTER OF WESTMINSTER.—We are authorised to state that all the Canons of the Metropolitan Chapter of Westminster have received the title of "Very Reverend" in their letters of appointment, and are, consequently, to be so designated on the addresses of letters, &c. We believe the same privilege extends to all the Canons of the newly-erected English Chapters.—*Tablet*.

THE NEW CHAPTER OF SOUTHWARK.—The Provost and Canons of the diocese of Southwark have been appointed, and were duly installed in their cathedral church by the Lord Bishop on Friday, the 2d inst.—*Correspondent of Tablet*.

SHREWSBURY.—The Chapter of the diocese of Shrewsbury was summoned to Macclesfield by the Lord Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Brown, and solemnly installed on the 1st inst., in the pro-cathedral church of that town. It consists of a Provost and ten Canons.—*Ibid*.

The Dominican Fathers of the Irish Province assembled in Chapter at Esker College, Athlery, on

Saturday, July 3d, for the purpose of electing a Provincial of the Order. The Very Rev. B. T. Russell, S.T.M., of Cork, was unanimously elected to the important office.

We understand that a circular has been sent to the Clergy of the Diocese this week, by the Very Rev. John Sweeney, the Administrator, communicating the agreeable intelligence that he had received official information from the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Archbishop elect of Halifax, and from Dr. Connolly, the Bishop elect of Fredericton, that the Bulls had arrived at Halifax for Dr. Connolly's consecration. We understand also that Mr. Sweeney is charged with the Administration of the Diocese until the Bishop's arrival at St. John, and that in consequence he is to reside at St. John until that time.—*St. John's (N. B.) Freeman*.

DEATH OF BISHOP CHANCHE.—It is our melancholy and most painful duty to announce, this week, the death of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Chanche, first Bishop of Natchez. This sad event, which has bereaved the church of an amiable and efficient prelate, and filled with grief the hearts of a large and admiring circle of friends, took place on Thursday morning, the 22d inst., at Frederick, Md. While on a visit in that city he was attacked with a violent form of cholera morbus, which rapidly assumed the type of dysentery, and notwithstanding the skillful efforts of his medical advisers and the most assiduous attentions of his friends, he ultimately sank under its fatal influence. During his illness, which lasted two weeks, his department was in every respect that of the truly christian prelate. Not a murmur or complaint escaped his lips. Perceiving that his strength was declining, he made every necessary arrangement of his temporal and ecclesiastical affairs, and sought in the holy sacraments of religion that increase of faith and grace, which can alone support and console the christian in his departure from life.—*Catholic Mirror*.

NEW CHURCH AT WATERFORD, MASS.—This neat and substantial church was dedicated on the 11th inst., by the Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick, assisted by Messrs. O'Brien and O'Reilly. The sermon on the occasion was delivered by the Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, of Philadelphia. It was worthy the fame of the learned Doctor.—*Boston Pilot*.

CONVERSIONS.—On Sunday, July 4th, 1852, at St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, Enfield, Lancashire, eight converts from Protestantism were publicly received into the bosom of the holy Catholic Church by the Rev. John Leadbeater.—*Tablet*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN CITY ELECTION—JULY 6.

The nomination took place this day at the Court-house, Green-street, which was crowded at an early hour by the friends and supporters of the candidates. The writ of election having been read, Sir John K. James rose to propose Mr. Edward Grogan. In the course of his speech, Sir John eulogised Mr. Grogan, and said he had, in his parliamentary career, given perfect satisfaction—upon which a person in the gallery, with a thundering voice, cried "No," which was instantly followed by a thundering round of Kentish fire, intermingled with furious yells. The nomination having been formally made, Mr. Alexander Boyle seconded the nomination.

Mr. John Macnamara Cantwell, on rising to propose Mr. Reynolds, was received with loud cheers. He appealed to the assemblage of Irishmen, irrespective of religious feeling, and asked whether party and sectarian feelings and passions should prevail there? He would deeply deplore it as the common curse of Ireland (loud cheers.) Some of his nearest and dearest friends were Protestants.

A Voice—"You lie." (Tremendous uproar, which was continued for some time,) after which

Mr. Cantwell proceeded with his discourse. He said he never was afraid to meet a man upon any grounds, nor was it ever his intention to use offensive language to any man, and the man who had called him a liar—the word ought to have stuck in his throat ("hear, hear," and loud cheers.) He said he had heard his friend, Mr. Reynolds, in private, declare that he almost entertained the guilty wish that we were all Protestants; and, although he would not entertain a wish of that description, he would most sincerely desire that we were all Christian according to the law (cheers.) Mr. Cantwell next referred to the Cuffe-street Savings Bank, and said, if there had been any depositors in that establishment present, they would bear ample testimony to the services rendered them by Mr. Reynolds. [It was with great difficulty that Mr. Cantwell could proceed with his address, in consequence of the interruptions and clamour with which he was met.] He said the result of Saturday would be an important event in Irish history. He would meet his opponents on that day, and every man of his creed would meet them. He proceeded to say that cases might occur in which resistance might become a duty. If they saw their temples desecrated—if they saw their friends butchered in the street—would they not rise in defence of their lives, their liberties, and their religion, and fly to the rescue? (tremendous cheering.)

Mr. John Thunder seconded the nomination of Mr. Reynolds.

Sir E. Borough, Bart., on rising to propose Mr. Vance, was received with vociferous yelling, and repeated rounds of Kentish fire. When silence had been partially restored, Sir Edward said he had the honor to propose John Vance, Esq., (loud groaning.)

Mr. Reynolds rose and called upon his friends to hear Sir Edward Borough; any man who refused to hear the worthy baronet was his bitterest enemy.

Sir Edward proceeded to advocate the claims of his candidate as a fit and proper person to represent the city of Dublin in Parliament.

Mr. Rathbone seconded the nomination of Mr. Vance.

Rev. Mr. Gregg here rose, and the yelling, hooting, and rounds of Kentish fire which ensued were perfectly deafening. The Kentish fire ceased, but the hooting and boing continued, amidst which Mr. Gregg essayed to speak, but it was impossible to hear a word he said.

Mr. Reynolds here interposed, and asked was it fair, was it reasonable, or was it proper to refuse to hear the Rev. gentleman? He protested that he would

rather retire from the contest than to succeed by means such as those by which their proceedings were interrupted. Order having been in some degree restored,

The Rev. Mr. Gregg proceeded to say, that to a certain extent he was a friend and admirer of Mr. Reynolds. He had earned for himself in parliament the character of a man of tact, of great ability, and, as a master of repartee he (Rev. Mr. Gregg) was proud to call him his countryman (loud cheers.) Mr. Reynolds owed him something at the last election, and he hoped to see Mr. Reynolds returned for some provincial town in Ireland, as his talents and his ready ability in debate would be very desirable in the British senate. The Rev. gentleman proceeded with a politico-religious harangue, in the course of which he was frequently interrupted by roars of merriment, ironical cheers, counter-cheers, and rings of the Kentish fire. The Rev. gentleman concluded by proposing Mr. George Wood Maunsell as a candidate.

Mr. Wm. Cook Evens seconded the nomination of Mr. Maunsell.

Mr. Grogan proceeded to address the electors. He avowed himself a Protectionist, and also declared against the grant to Maynooth.

Mr. Reynolds, on rising, was received with a perfect storm of applause, intermingled with a few hisses. He said he had used his influence to procure a hearing for Mr. Gregg and Mr. Grogan, and he would use that influence to procure a hearing for Mr. Vance. He then referred to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, which, he said, was an abominable and atrocious aggression upon civil and religious liberty; it was an atrocious act, and it returned to parliament, he would give neither peace nor quietness until it was repealed. (Loud cheering.) Mr. Grogan would not vote for the repeal of that act, for he voted for it in all its deformity.—(Cheers.) He would make a bargain with Mr. Grogan on that subject—if he would release the Catholics—

Mr. Gregg—The Roman Catholics. (Tremendous confusion.)

Mr. Reynolds proceeded to say that Mr. Gregg had suggested that he should add the prefix "Roman" to the Catholics—well, he would do so. (Loud cheers.) Then, if Mr. Grogan would release the Roman Catholics from the tithe-rent charge, from Church rates, from Ministers' money, and from the *Regium Donum* paid to the Presbyterian Ministers, he would vote for the abolition of the Maynooth grant. (Loud cheering, which continued for several minutes.) Mr. Reynolds, addressing the persons in the front gallery, said they were great fools not to listen to him patiently, for he had something to say to them which they had never heard before; it was this—that Mr. Gregg was in receipt of £500 a-year for praying for the souls of the Faithful departed. (Loud laughter.) He (Mr. Reynolds) declared himself a Free Trader in the widest sense of the word. (Loud cheers.) Lord Derby, whom the gentlemen in the jury-box worshipped, had given up protection, and had taken to the cry of sectarian and religious persecution. (Loud cheers, and cries of "No, No.") He (Mr. Reynolds) avowed himself in favor of shortening the duration of parliament—he was for the emancipation of the Jews, he had voted for the emancipation of the Jews, and, if returned, he would do so again; and although they had fixed the election for this city on Saturday next—the Jewish Sabbath—they would find the Jews of Dublin plumping for him on that day. (Loud cheers.)

[At this stage of the proceedings some half-dozen persons entered the gallery, and having made their way forcibly towards the centre, they commenced to gesticulate and shout as if they were under the influence of drink. Their presence seemed to threaten a row, but the police on duty came forward, and speedily ejected them.] Order having been restored, Mr. Reynolds proceeded to refer to his exertions on the Cuffe street Savings Bank, the success that attended his labors on that subject. (Loud cheers.) He had heard a great many moderate speeches made this day, but those speeches did not square with the orations at the Music Hall, where Mr. Vance held forth, when there was nothing so prominent as the Pope and Antichrist. (Kentish fire, intermingled with loud groans.) Mr. Reynolds spoke at great length, and concluded an able speech amid loud and prolonged applause.

Mr. Vance spoke next. The proceedings of the nomination were prolonged to a late hour. The polling commences on this (Saturday, July 10) morning at eight o'clock.—*Tablet*.

DUBLIN COUNTY.—We are delighted to find that Messrs. Letaigne and Craven are commencing a very active canvass, and with the most encouraging prospects. Indeed, there is very little doubt of their complete success. Their opponents are the brutal assassins of Stockport, and the allies of these Protestant miscreants. Every Catholic who votes against Letaigne and Craven, or willingly holds back from giving his support to them, is an accomplice in the murder of his fellow-Catholics. The defeat of the Tory murderers is the easiest achievement in the world and the most necessary. To fail in it will be to affix an indelible stigma upon the country, and to do an incredible disservice to the public cause. Down with the Tories. Down with the murderers. Down with Hamilton and Tylor.—*Ibid*.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—The Black Eagle Admiralty steam yacht, Master-Commander John E. Petley, left Woolwich at an early hour on Sunday morning for Portsmouth, where his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, First Lord of the Admiralty, will embark in her to-morrow, with the object, it is said, of accompanying her Majesty in the Royal Victoria and Albert steam yacht, during the Royal visit to Cork, and subsequently to the coast of Scotland, en route to Balmoral.—*Times*.

We Globe believe that her Majesty will visit Ireland in the course of a few days, returning to Osborne about the 20th inst., whence she will proceed to Balmoral.

Our talented fellow-citizen, John Francis Waller, barrister-at-law, favorably known in the literary world as "Slingsby" in the *Irish University Magazine*, author of the sublime and beautiful inauguration Ode at the National Exhibition in Cork, yesterday received the degree of LL.D. from the board of Trinity College, Dublin.

In a few days the 40th will embark at Cork for Australia. On their arrival, they are to march up to the "diggings." Each officer is to have ten shillings a day extra pay, and each private three shillings, with one and a half per cent, on all the gold they escort.—Leave will be granted to small detachments for a certain period, to work in "the diggings;" but, in every instance, the extreme penalty of the law will be enforced by courts martial for desertion or absence without leave.

The *Evening Packet*, which has all along referred to O'Brien in a generous Irish spirit, calls upon all the conservative press to take up in an earnest spirit the cause of the dying man—or rather martyr. We respond to the call with our whole heart; and we ask this chivalrous government to avoid the stain of O'Brien's blood—to shun the political damnation of having his life to answer for. If they permit him to die in bondage they will have all Ireland in desperation to contend with. Protestantism will become seditious as the sod of Van Dieman's Land is laid on the exile's head. They had better not try us out for it. They had better not drive us into a corner where we must stand at bay. Protestant Ireland, like christian charity, has suffered long and was kind. We have borne with everything from England—like some woman whose love grows upon ill-usage; but God do so to us and more also, if we stand the murder of Smith O'Brien.—*Fermanagh Reporter*.

Down with the Whigs, down with the Tories—Priests and people, down with both! Down with them in the name of the Union, the Famine, the Convict Ship, and the Penal Code. From the hut where the trembling tenant starves; from the poorhouse where the broken industry of Ireland rots; from the altar where your religion wears the slave's dress; from the penal colony; where your exiled patriots suffer; from America where your banished friends conspire; comes a mighty adjuration, calling you to vote against England and for Ireland.—Down with the Whigs. Down with the Tories.—*Nation*.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—The successive rains have produced the best effects on grazing lands, and those fields which in ordinary years assumed a bare appearance after the first six or eight weeks' occupation by the usual stock are at present quite as well covered as they were at the end of the last month.—Early meadows will not be heavy, at least so far as can yet be ascertained; but the next in succession give ample promise of a full average crop. We observe that already several prophets of ill are at work on that great subject for periodical grumbling—the potato disease; and, according to their *dictum*, the epidemic has once again come on the staple root. Since the first introduction of the potato into Ireland we read of occasional blights affecting the crop; and, considering that of all varieties of agricultural produce the potato plant is the most tender and the soonest affected by atmospheric influence, even when the seed has been sound and healthy, such occasional defections need not be considered out of the usual course of things.—In relation, however, to the present state of this crop in the north of Ireland, we can only say that from the most authentic source, as well as from direct personal observation, at no similar period of any season during the last 20 years did the potato fields exhibit greater luxuriance than they do at this moment. Even in 1832, that year of more than ordinary abundance of every crop, but especially potatoes, there were many cases of "missed" drills, where, in fact, the seed never came up, and many instances of "curl" that do not appear this season. One excellent proof of the soundness of that portion of last year's potato crop which was raised at autumn is to be found in the ample supplies which may be seen up to the present at the daily markets. And for these supplies there is good demand at prices highly remunerative to successful growers. From November last to this date the average value of potatoes in Belfast has been about 5s. per cwt.; the retail prices for the same period were fully 7d. to 8d. per stone for the eight months. Of the cereal crops we may say that they show very gratifying signs of future abundance. Wheat, which, as we stated some months since, was less extensively sown than usual this season, is well forward, and will, in all likelihood be above last year's average as to yield. Oats and barley are equally promising in appearance. With the exception of wheat, prices of grain have kept pretty well up to moderately paying rates since the close of last year. Good potato oats have run from 6s. to 7s. per cwt., and those rates, as compared with the general cost of other commodities, are quite equal to 9s. or 10s. per cwt. a dozen years ago, and long ere Sir R. Peel applied the pruning-knife to the import duties. Turnips have scarcely been so largely sown as usual, but there seems to be a large addition to the breadth of Mangoldwurzel, a much more valuable article of cattle feeding, and in suitable soils has, for the last three or four years, proved a good paying crop. Flax, taking the average of that sown in the counties of Antrim and Down, presents a very healthy aspect, long in the stalk, and especially well colored. The quantity of land under flax culture is comparatively large, but still far under what should be expected, all things taken into account. Exceedingly high prices have been obtained this season for superior qualities of flax. We noticed one case at the time of its occurrence, where a farmer sold in Tanderagee market 70 stones of fibre at 15s. 6d. per stone, and the whole was produced on two acres of land.—*Belfast Mercury*.

PAUPER EMIGRATION.—This day a deputation of the chairman of the majority of the boards of guardians of Ireland had an interview with his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, to present a memorial, impressing upon the Government the urgent necessity of providing means of emigration for certain persons within the several workhouses in Ireland. The memorial stated that upwards of £170,000, was disposable by Government for emigration to Victoria, and £70,000, also for emigration to New South Wales; and it prayed his Excellency to use his influence with the Treasury to make part of the above sums available for the emigration of eligible persons, and such as would be acceptable to the colonists, from the workhouses of Ireland. And the memorial stated that the boards of guardians would be willing to provide the usual equipment, and transmit the parties to the coast for embarkation, or contribute such a proportion of the expenses as might be deemed reasonable. The deputation was graciously received by his Excellency, who promised to give the subject all the consideration which its importance demanded.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—It was announced about a fortnight since that some accidental damage had been done to the telegraphic cable between Dublin and Holyhead. It is now stated by the papers that Mr. Spencer and Mr. Reid have ever since been actively engaged on board the City of Dublin Company's steamship Britannia, Captain Brown, in endeavoring to discover the portion of the cable that had received the injury. Several miles of the coil have been hauled up, but as yet without success. The boisterous weather which has prevailed during the past few days has in no slight degree impeded their efforts to repair the wires. One day last week the ship's boat was drawn completely under the water, two of the crew were washed overboard, and the third, the chief mate, named