

HERFORDSHIRE ELECTION—DERBYITE BIGOTRY.

(From the Tablet Correspondent.)

The same ungenerous and illiberal feeling which has been exhibited elsewhere displayed itself in our cathedral city. After four candidates had been proposed, Mr. John Vaughan (of Courtfield) rose to address the meeting, when he was greeted by yells and shouts of "No-Popery," on the one side, and by the waving of hats and vociferous cheering on the other.

At length the Sheriff, in a lull of the storm, asked Mr. Vaughan, "Are you going to propose a candidate?"

Mr. Vaughan—I am prepared to do so, and I claim to be heard. (It was understood Mr. Vaughan intended to propose Mr. Cardwell, late M.P. for Liverpool.) Still the uproar continued, and Mr. Vaughan quietly looked at his watch, as if calculating how much time they had before nightfall.

Mr. Vaughan—If, as a public officer, you recommend me to withdraw, and state you will not answer for the public peace if I persevere, and will publicly declare so, I will submit to your ruling.

The Sheriff then said something to that effect to the meeting, and order was partially restored. The Sheriff then seemed to consult some persons near him, and said to Mr. Vaughan, "Recollect I do not refuse you a hearing."

Mr. Vaughan—I do not complain of your conduct, Sir. I have already submitted to your decision; and one decision is enough for one court on the same day. After warning me that you would not be answerable for the peace, and after the recent proclamation, and with the blood that flowed in the streets of Stockport before my eyes, I will not take the responsibility upon myself. I am practically disfranchised!

Mr. Vaughan has addressed the following letter to the Hereford Times:—

"MR. JOHN VAUGHAN AT THE NOMINATION. Courtfield, July 17th, 1852.

"Sir—The scene that took place at the nomination yesterday does not, in my humble opinion, tell much for the chivalry of Lord Derby's supporters in Herefordshire, nor, as the Venerable Archdeacon Freer most forcibly remarked, for the 'Protestant love of liberty' of which they had so amply boasted. It is true that the questions I should have asked, and the comments I should have made, might have been inconvenient. It is true I was anxious for a fair passage at arms with the three candidates who I consider had insulted my religion as a Catholic, and outraged my common sense as an advocate of free trade, and of a straightforward policy. What might have been the result had they heard me, it is not for me to surmise.

"I might have gone down before the three lances of the Derby chivalry! It might have been otherwise. There was but one issue I had not thought possible—that they would have sheltered themselves under the prepared and organised 'protection' of ruffians, whose only reply to every appeal for fair-play was a yell of 'No-Popery!'

"I use the term ruffians simply because, in the opinion of the High Sheriff, their violent and threatening attitude was such that the public peace was endangered. I confess, for my own part, I thought the poor fellows were good-humoredly earning their wages, and cared far less for the Pope than for the pot of beer which was to refresh them after their shouting. However, the Sheriff, doubtless, knew better than myself the measure of the anti-Catholic ferocity, and also what he could and what he would do; and after having, 'as a public officer,' given me warning that he feared he should be unable to keep the public peace, I would not take upon myself the responsibility of his doing so, nor risk a repetition of those outrages which the recent proclamation has so successfully invited.

"It is a little remarkable that where a Protestant Protectionist was interrupted the High Sheriff threatened to have the disturbers ejected from the court, but I am not so very obtuse as to be ignorant of the difference between a Protestant Protectionist and a Catholic Free Trader. What would be commendable energy exercised against the latter, would be an outrageous aggression upon our 'Protestant liberties' if directed against the former. I entirely acquit the Sheriff of the slightest intentional bias or partiality. I am confident that it never even occurred to him that the two cases were in the remotest degree similar; and, tho' my acquaintance with him be confined to what passed yesterday between us, 'a public officer' and a freeholder, I can assure him I have conceived a higher opinion of his public honor, his integrity, and impartiality, than that of —, her Majesty's Lord Chief Justice.—I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,

"JOHN J. VAUGHAN."

THE STOCKPORT RIOTS—CLOSE OF THE INQUEST—THE VERDICT.—On Tuesday, July 13, the inquest, adjourned from 1st July, on the body of Moran, was resumed. One of the parties accused of the murder was present in custody; his name is Matthew Mulligan, an Irishman, 40 years of age. The Coroner, Mr. C. Hodson, presided. William Wanham, an Englishman, positively swore that he saw the prisoner Mulligan strike deceased on the head with a poker, and repeat the blow, upon which he (witness) told him he had murdered the man, and deserved to be hanged. After hearing the surgeon's evidence, and taking the testimony of various other witnesses, the Coroner summed up, and, leaving the issue to the jury, said that if a man did an unlawful act, and without his intending it, killed some one whom he did not intend to kill, the law, as to the crime, was precisely the same. The jury, after deliberating about ten minutes, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased Michael Moran met his death by a fracture on the right side of the head, causing an effusion of blood on the brain; that the fracture was caused by a blow of a poker given by the prisoner Matthew Mulligan, and they therefore return a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner." He was sent to Chester Castle to await his trial at the next assizes.

ELECTION EXCITEMENT.—On the evening of the election day at Westbury, Mr. Richard Bourne, of Horse Croft Farm, died suddenly through excessive excitement, leaving a distracted wife and five children to mourn his untimely end. It is a singular and remarkable fact that five years ago a like distressing event happened to his brother, who died suddenly through the same cause on the morning of the election day.—Wills Independent.

The election for Liverpool cost the Derbyites upwards of twenty-three thousand pounds, and the Free Traders four thousand pounds.

Very many of the poor-stricken Irish are pouring in here from Stockport. Great sympathy is felt for them, but Manchester of itself cannot relieve quarter their distress. Catholic Ireland ought to think of their sorrow, and come to their assistance.—Manchester Cor. of Tablet.

The emigration movement has set in with full force in the west of England and South Wales. A line of vessels has been established by the emigration agents to Melbourne, and one vessel with 150 emigrants has just left the Avon, and three more ships are announced to sail this month.

The question of Free-trade being now settled once more, the settlement of the Maynooth Grant, and with it the pacification of Ireland, will be the only question on which the Peel section of the House of Commons will have to decide its preference of either of the great parties. This settlement must be looked at straight in the face, and at once. Indeed, the question cannot fail to claim the earliest consideration of the new Parliament; for more melancholy news than that of the religious riots which reaches us each successive post from Ireland, has not challenged the serious attention of the English people for the last quarter of a century. This most untoward affair, into which we have been plunged by Lord Derby's stupid Proclamation, assumes too grave a character at length, to be left to mere party adjustment, or to the doctrinal denunciations of High Church or Low Church. It must be viewed in a liberal and philosophic spirit, and grappled with on the broad and practical ground of imperial policy. This riot and bloodshed in the Irish quarter is not of that character which has too often before disgraced our election annals; it is the riot and bloodshed of hostile races, and religions, of infuriated superstition fighting for its life with political cant.—"These are the effects of your boasted civil and religious independence," cry the iron rulers of men; "These are the fruits of your independence of the press—your independence of the tongue—your independence of the bludgeon and brickbat—your purity of election, where men belie their hearts and forget their consciences, and 'women use more terrible weapons than their eyes'—your petty statesmanship—your party-travelling—your mouthing of studied mystification and meanness to the popular monster! These are the precious fruits of your boasted tree of liberty, watered by the blood of your martyred patriots, immortalised by the eloquence of your laurelled rhetoricians in prose and verse—internal weakness, external disgrace, and danger to the prestige and integrity of your empire on all hands." And if a spirit of common enemy to us abroad speaks of us in such bitter terms, what must all that remains of our common sense at home say of the cause of our present calamity? Talk of thimble-riggers or Protection or Protestant peamen, indeed; if things go on as hotly in Ireland for a few days more, and the flame spreads to Liverpool, Manchester, and the parts adjacent, the Government of Lord Derby, once himself called scorpion Stanley, will richly deserve the name of the "Firebrand administration."—Weekly News.

PROTESTANT DEVOTIONS.—THE IMPOSTOR TEODOR.—This man and his associate, De Chylinski, foiled in their attempt at Deptford by the good sense of the Committee of the Deptford Institution, have been successful in obtaining a room for the purpose of performing and explaining the Romish Mass." They carried their blasphemous intention into effect on Friday evening, the 16th inst., at "Providence Chapel," Grosvenor-street, Commercial Road, East, before about sixty persons who had paid 1s each for admission. An imitation altar had been erected, on which were a crucifix, a chalice, lighted candles, flowers, a book, &c.; and after a hymn had been sung by one of the sanctified scoundrels, invoking the blessing of heaven on their blasphemous taking the name of the Lord in vain, Teodor, attired like a Priest in an alb, chasuble, &c., and attended by a boy in a surplice, came forward and commenced repeating the words used at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; while Chylinski in a pulpit behind the mock altar attempted to turn them into ridicule, and excite the laughter of his audience. His blasphemous jests, while Teodor repeated the words of consecration, and imitated the most solemn parts of the ceremony, drew shouts of laughter from the greater portion of the audience, though some of the more sensible of those present showed their disgust plainly in their countenances. As a specimen of his misrepresentations, he asserted that Catholics believe that the Priest, while performing the Mass, is actually changed into Christ! At the conclusion of the disgusting performance, Teodor addressed the audience, informing them that his only object was to promote the emancipation of his Roman Catholic brethren; that a great blow had been that evening struck at Popery; that the great cloud of darkness which had so long covered the nations of the earth was about to fall, "like a kind of millstone" (!) into the sea; that in the days of St. Alban, St. Patrick, and St. Columba, there were no Priests, (!) no Mass, and no forgiving of sins; and that with the destruction of the Romish Priests all other kinds of Priests would be destroyed. He concluded by announcing that "the transubstantiated wafers or hosts would be sold at the doors at a penny each." It is to be hoped that means will be taken to prevent a repetition of those disgraceful proceedings; as sincere Protestants no less than Catholics are interested in preventing these blasphemous infidels from turning sacred things into ridicule.—Correspondent of Tablet.

It is said, but the reader must not expect us to guarantee the truth of the statement, that the bishops have agreed to a solemn prayer for the well-being of the electors of Cockermouth, who have rejected Mr. Horsman. A diocesan of the West, at the suggestion of a certain Vicar in Somersetshire, wished to add a conditional promise of prayer for their souls after death, but this was not thought prudent. Various stories are told of the singular antics of their lordships on hearing the result of the poll. Slippery Sam is said to have instantly struck out a side on the gorgeous carpet at —, and the Bishop of E— to have commenced culling the head of the nearest little boy, out of sheer

delight. The Rev. Mr. B— took off his hair shirt for the space of one whole hour, and Miss S— ordered every young lady who was licking the dust into the shape of a cross, to get up and partake of some weak wine and water!—Weekly News.

A young man, named Phillips, was christened by the Rev. P. Carlyon, at St. James Church, St. Sidwell's, Exeter, on Sunday week, previous to his marriage. His intended spouse stood godmother, and two nephews godfathers!!!

MITCHEL A CONVERT.—We had always thought that Mitchel was a Protestant, and the son of a Protestant. Our readers probably think so too. Yet some pious Protestants and therefore shockingly informed editors have just discovered that Mitchel has renounced Popery, become a Protestant, and that he reads the Bible. They are singing psalms over his conversion. Poor creatures, how easily they are pleased!—Boston Pilot.

Some years ago, a servant girl who had robbed her mistress, a milliner in London, was transported to Sydney for a term of years. Since the discovery of the Bathurst Plains, the female convict has written to her former mistress that the colony was a good place; that, as she now kept her carriage, she was happy to return the amount which she had stolen, with interest; that she earnestly recommended the milliner to come out and set up shop, in which case she would be happy to extend her patronage to a lady for whom she had so great an esteem.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION will be held in the Lecture Room of the ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Great St. James' Street, on MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at EIGHT o'clock precisely. Members are notified that business of the utmost importance will be submitted for their consideration. By Order, DANIEL CAREY, Sec.

Montreal, August 4, 1852.

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SUPERFLUITY of Bile may always be known by some unfavorable symptom which it produces, such as sick stomach, headache, loss of appetite, bitter taste in the mouth, yellow tint of the skin, languidness, costiveness, or other symptoms of a similar nature. Almost every person gets bilious, the neglect of which is sure to bring on some dangerous disorder, frequently terminating in death. A single 25 cent box of Dr. Halsey's Gum-coated Forest Pills, is sufficient to keep a whole family from bilious attacks and sickness, from six months to a year. A single dose, from 1 to 3 of these mild and excellent Pills for a child; from 3 to 4 for an adult; and from 5 to 6, for a grown person, carry off all bilious and morbid matter, and restore the stomach and bowels, curing and preventing all manner of bilious attacks, and many other disorders.

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No reliance can be placed on Salts or Castor Oil. These, as well as all common purgatives, pass off without touching the bile, leaving the bowels costive, and the stomach in as bad condition as before. Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills act on the gall-ducts, and carry all morbid, bilious matter, from the stomach and bowels, leaving the system strong and buoyant—mind clear; producing permanent good health.

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The Gum-coated Forest Pills presents a beautiful transparent glossy appearance. The well-known wholesome qualities of pure Gum Arabic, with which they are coated, renders them still better than Dr. Halsey's celebrated Sugar-coated Pills.—The Gum-coated Pills are never liable to injury from dampness, but remain the same, retaining all their virtues to an indefinite period of time, and are perfectly free from the disagreeable and nauseating taste of Medicine. In order to avoid all impositions, and to obtain Dr. Halsey's true and genuine Pills, see that the label of each box bears the signature of G. W. HALSEY.

Reader!!! If you wish to be sure of a medicine which does not contain that lurking poison, Calomel or Mercury, purchase HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS, and avoid all others.

If you desire a mild and gentle purgative, which neither nauseates nor gives rise to griping, seek for HALSEY'S PILLS. If you would have the most concentrated, as well as the best compound Sarsaparilla Extract in the world, for purifying the blood, obtain Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS. If you do not wish to fall a victim to dangerous illness, and be subjected to a Physician's bill of 20 or 50 dollars, take a dose of Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS as soon as unfavorable symptoms are experienced.

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Parents, if you wish your families to continue in good health, keep a box of HALSEY'S PILLS in your house. Ladies, Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS are mild and perfectly harmless, and well adapted to the peculiar delicacy of your constitutions. Procure them.

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Mr. ANDERSON'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

(MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENTS) SAINT DOMINIQUE STREET, MONTREAL, RE-OPENED ON MONDAY, 2nd AUGUST. Mr. A.'s EVENING CLASS, for Medical and Law Students, will be resumed coterminous with ensuing McGill College Term. References—Rev. Dr. Leach, V.P. McGill College; Rector Howe; Colonels D'Urban and Prichard; Hon. John Molson, and the Rev. Clergy St. Patrick's Church. Montreal, August 3rd, 1852.

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CARD OF THANKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER tenders his sincere thanks to Messrs. J. & C. Curran, Mr. M. P. Ryan, of the Franklin House, and Mr. W. Bartley, who bravely came with their men from Grifflintown, to assist me on that awful night (the 8th of July, 1852), when the fire burst suddenly out at Dalhousie Square. To those men I am indebted for what has been saved of a fine stock of Teas, Coffee, &c.; and to Mr. John Atkinson, I am grateful for renting me a store not far from my old one, which has enabled me to commence business, notwithstanding my great loss.

JOHN PHELAN, Grocer. July 13, 1852.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been burnt out, begs to notify his friends that he has OPENED his Store, next house to Mr. JOURY ATKINSON, No. 10 St. Paul Street, where he will sell at his usual moderate rates—GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, TEAS, &c. &c. JOHN PHELAN. July 13, 1852.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF ELEANOR MULHALL, wife of MICHAEL WALLACE, from the parish of Clough, County Kilkenny, Ireland. Here she and family landed in Montreal in the summer of 1847, and started for Kingston, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Pierce Wallace. Any information of her whereabouts, addressed in care of Mr. KYRIN BRENNAN, George Street, Grifflintown, Montreal, will be gratefully received by her husband, Michael Wallace.

Of ANGELIQUE TOUIN, wife of JOSEPH BOURGET, Parisian, who left Montreal for New York in 1836, since she has not been heard of. Any information concerning her, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Pelissier, Bonsecours Church, Montreal, will be gratefully received by her father, PETER TOUIN. Montreal, 13th August, 1852.

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