

THE CITY ELECTIONS.

The nomination of candidates is fixed for Friday the 14th inst.; and the polling will commence on Monday, the 24th. Many candidates are spoken of, but as yet but few have formally presented themselves before the public.

The *Herald* publishes an address from M. Dorion to the electors of Montreal, to whose suffrages he commends himself. This document, which is drawn up skilfully, like all other addresses upon similar occasions conceals, rather than discloses the real sentiments of its author. From it we gather, that M. Dorion is very much in favor of everything in general, but declines pledging himself to anything in particular. There is nothing in it about the British Lion, or American Eagle.

The only other candidate who has up to this day (Thursday) openly announced his intention of standing for the city is Wm. Bristow, Esq., the late editor of the *Pilot*. This gentleman's Address is before the public, and has the advantage of being intelligible. The writer professes himself a Reformer, and hitherto a supporter of the present Ministry. But on one question—that of the Clergy Reserves—he expresses himself diametrically opposed to their policy, and pledges himself, if returned, to do his utmost to prevent the passing of a Bill for secularising the Reserves, and handing over the proceeds to the County Municipalities. On the question of Separate Schools for the Catholics of Upper Canada, he is equally explicit, and claims for the Catholic minority in the Upper Province, the same educational rights as are enjoyed by the Protestant minority in the Lower.

The *Montreal Witness* complains that the TRUE WITNESS takes no notice of his "arguments" against the celebration of the Feast of Corpus Christi, or of "the great wrong" thereby inflicted upon the Protestant inhabitants of Lower Canada. Our evangelical cotemporary must really excuse us. We have neither time nor space to devote to the nasal cant of the tabernacle, which he calls argument, but which we call twaddle. We will give our readers a specimen:—

"The Sabbath was a deeply interesting day. In the morning our visitors from Canada West had the rare opportunity of 'passing by and beholding the superstitious of the Fete Dieu.' Many a spirit was stirred to tears and prayers by the saddening sight."—*Montreal Witness*, 28th ult.

Now if "spirits," or "vessels," or human beings by whatsoever cant term designated, will make such consummate fools of themselves, and print it afterwards, why should we be expected to notice it, with more than a passing smile of contempt at the snuffing and whining of the miserable dupes? All we can do is to offer them a piece of advice for the future. "If you are such fools as to set to blubbering like a parcel of big school-boys because a religious procession passes along the streets—the best thing you can do, is, to wipe your eyes, blow your noses, and say nothing more about it." Only fools and knaves make a parade of their "tears" before the world.

As to the wrong done to Protestants by our processions, which our cotemporary likens unto the Rev. Mr. Orr's sermons, we need only observe, that Catholics enjoy this right in virtue of express treaties; and that it is only in virtue of these same treaties that English Protestants are citizens of Montreal. That Catholics should have the right to celebrate their Festivals, and walk publicly in religious processions, is one of the conditions upon which the British hold possession of Canada. No wrong is done them then, in that they are compelled to adhere to the terms of their bargain.

These processions differ too from Protestant processions, and street preachings, in this—that the attendants thereat, are not armed—commit no acts of violence on their unoffending neighbors—and that they are not got up with the express purpose of insulting and provoking the "Protestant inhabitants" aforesaid. If the latter are scandalised, we regret it: but they have no more right to take offence, than we have to be offended at their nasal psalmody, their dreary preachings, and heretical forms of worship. These we leave Protestants to arrange with God and their own consciences: we interfere not therein.

How different the manner in which Protestant Orange processions are conducted; whereat the attendants are armed, and during which the most insulting, and irritating expressions towards Irishmen and Catholics are constantly made use of! How unlike, too, our religious ceremonies to the sermons of Protestant tub-preachers, whose discourses are replete with the grossest personal abuse of Catholics. We give for instance an analysis of one of the Rev. Mr. Orr's sermons from the *N. Y. Herald*.

"Priests are guilty of the most damning crimes; the monks and nuns of the Church of Rome are abominations of heaven: the Mass is a vile invention of Popery; a piece of bread—British subjects—Yankees—To hell with the Pope—Jack asses—&c., &c." (*Cheer's and demonstrations of applause*).

Having now replied to the *Montreal Witness*, we must beg of our cotemporary not to presume too much upon our condescension. Really we have no time, no space, to waste upon his *niaiserie*; and for the future he must not expect that we shall put ourselves to the trouble of replying to the miserable, thrice diluted, and abominably mawkish drivellings of the conventicle.

An *Extra* of the *Canada Gazette* contains a Proclamation declaring in force, the Act, 12 Vic., c. 8; by which provision is made for the preservation of the public health in certain emergencies. The result will be the immediate formation of a Local and a Central Board of Health. The Act is to be in force for six months.

The Bishop of Montreal has, we are happy to learn, concluded the purchase of an extensive lot of land, on St. Antoine Street, and near the site of the Catholic Cemetery, whereon it is his Lordship's intention to erect his Cathedral and Episcopal Palace.

There has been some talk of Cholera during the past week; and it seems certain that a few cases have occurred, but hitherto they have been chiefly confined to the immigrants who brought the seeds of disease with them, or to persons of dissipated habits. Although there is nothing to excite alarm, and no symptoms as yet of the disease assuming the character of an epidemic, it is well that people should be on their guard, during this hot weather, against all excess in eating and drinking, and that the strictest attention should be paid to cleanliness, to good ventilation, and thorough drainage.

The *Montreal Herald* publishes a letter from one learned in the law, in which the writer argues that, owing to defects in the Act, the coming elections will be absolutely null, and that no valid election can take place before the 1st of January next. We are not qualified to pronounce an opinion upon such a knotty point; but at all events enough has been said to throw considerable doubts on the legislative competency of the Parliament about to be elected.

The attention of the Police should be called to the dangerous practice now so common amongst the boys in the streets of playing with fire-works; they throw their lighted crackers right and left, without regard of consequences. On Tuesday evening last, a lot of young boys, playing in one of the courts between Little St. James and Notre Dame Streets, pitched their crackers on the dry, combustible, roofs of the adjacent houses. Here they smouldered away for some time; until about 10 o'clock the shingles of one of the buildings were discovered to be on fire. Luckily, the alarm was speedily given, and the flames extinguished; but the consequences might have been most serious. In other parts of the town, especially near the Railroad Station-house in Bonaventure Street, it is a common amusement with the idle scamps of the town to come and discharge their fire-works, to the great annoyance of the neighborhood, and to the great danger of the property of the community. Were the Police on the alert, these improper practices would quickly be put down.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We are happy to see, that our opinion as to the abrupt dissolution of the last Parliament, is shared by our talented cotemporary of the *Transcript*.—We may say safely, that in the whole range of British Parliamentary history it would be impossible to find a precedent for such conduct. We copy from the *Transcript* of Thursday:—

"There was no occasion at all for the Ministers to neglect what was pressing, and any opposition at all would have assisted a Ministry, though in a minority, in doing so, with the thorough understanding that every measure should be postponed to a new Parliament, which was of any permanent importance.—This was the case in England in 1841, when the Whigs were beaten in their modified attempt to relax the protective system. They remained in office for some time, and with the forbearance of their adversaries, wound up the current business of the country, and delivered the Government in good order into the hands of Sir Robert Peel. The same thing, if we recollect right, happened in this country in 1844.—When Lord Metcalfe quarrelled with his Ministers, and was outvoted in the House, the Parliament of that day finished its work before it was dissolved.

"It will be seen that Mr. Hincks openly avowed his intention to rob the Churches. The bribery of municipalities to be accomplices in the robbery, is certainly a very great stroke of state craft. But as this Bill was never laid before Parliament, we have very little doubt that it was only prepared, after dissolution, to answer the purpose of the elections.

"The more so as we were expressly told that it was one of those measures which ought to be left over to the new parliament; one of those facts which gentlemen with short memories are very apt to forget.

We are indebted to Dr. Meilleur, Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada, for a Report, containing extracts from the Returns of the School Inspectors of Lower Canada, for the year 1853. This document contains very satisfactory information as to the progress that education is making in this section of the Province; we find an increase, of 75 in the number of educational institutions, and of 10,702 in the number of scholars attending. "With perseverance and courage, and with the ameliorations which, from experience, our system requires, I have every reason to believe,"—says the Superintendent—"that we shall not remain backward with our neighboring countries."

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The July number contains the following articles: 1. "UNCLE JACK AND HIS NEPHEW; or Conversations of an 'Old Fogie' with a 'Young American.'" 2. "THE ROMAN REVOLUTION." 3. "NATIVE AMERICANISM." 4. "SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION." 5. "THE TURKISH WAR." 6. "LITERARY NOTICES AND CRITICISMS."

Uncle Jack and his Nephew discourse upon "progress;" and the latter is much annoyed at the obstinacy of the "Old Fogie," who will insist upon precise, and exact definitions. Ask a liberal to define liberality—or a friend to progress, to define progress—and he is floored at once; or, at best, will mumble forth some unintelligible-jargon about "enlarged views," and "creative imagination." In treating of the moral and intellectual, as distinguished from the mere material, progress of the human race, the "Old

Fogie" contends that it is to the former that the epithet of civilisation, in its purest and highest sense, is due; and that in this sense, the progress of the human race, of that portion of it at least which has rejected Catholicity, has been of late towards barbarism; which may coexist with a high state of material culture, but whose evils cannot be mitigated by any amount of improvements in machinery, or manufactures. Man, as he came from the hands of his Creator, argues the "Old Fogie," was not a savage barbarian, but a perfect, full grown man; with all the faculties of his soul and body in their highest perfection, and in the most complete harmony. Civilisation, not barbarism, was the original condition of man; from which, by sin, man fell; to which only by his repentance, through the atonement of Christ, and by the ministry of the Church, can man be restored. Hence he concludes that the Catholic Church is the only true civiliser, the only true guardian of civilisation; and that beyond her pale, there can be no true progress; for all human progress consists in man's return to God, as to his Final, as well as his First Cause.

The second article contains an authentic detail of the atrocities of the Roman demagogues during the short-lived triumph of their hell-begotten Republic. The friends and admirers of Mazzini, Garazzi, and the other mud and blood-begrimed ruffians of that sad epoch, would do well to read this account of the murders and other brutalities perpetrated by their political idols. Viler, or more detestable miscreants were never held up to the adoration of the world.

The third article on "Native Americanism" is perhaps the most interesting in the number, and will, no doubt, be made the subject of many comments.—As the views of the writer will, in all probability, be misrepresented, and as efforts will, in all likelihood, be made to raise a cry against him—as pandering to the senseless prejudices of his countrymen against Irish Catholics—we will lay some extracts from this article before our readers, in order that they may judge for themselves of Dr. Brownson's feelings towards the Catholic immigrants from the Old World.

"Nativism" in its original sense, argues the Reviewer, is but another name for patriotism; for that preference which a native-born American feels for the land of his birth, and for his fellow-citizens. In this sense, Nativism is a highly laudable, and noble sentiment; only when pushed to excess does it become dangerous and blame-worthy. The American nationality is Anglo-Saxon; in which all other nationalities—Irish, German, French, and Italian, must ultimately be absorbed; and it is from ignorance of this fact, or rather from wilfully ignoring it, that the unpleasant feeling which now, to a considerable extent, prevails betwixt native-born Americans, and naturalised citizens, proceeds:—

"Here, we apprehend, is the secret of native American hostility to foreigners naturalized amongst us.—We naturally regard them as our guests enjoying our hospitality, and though not to our loss, yet chiefly for their own advantage, and we do not and cannot easily bring ourselves to feel that they have the same right to interfere in our national or political affairs that is possessed by natural born citizens. In our eyes, as in their own, they always retain something of the foreigner. If their interference works us no prejudice, and only tends to carry out our own views, we of course accept it, and find no fault with it; but if we find it against us, defeating our plans, and thwarting our purposes, we are pretty sure to recollect that they are foreign-born, and to feel that they abuse our hospitality, although they may have violated the letter of no positive law of the country."

Of these foreigners, numbers have brought with them the worst principles of European demagogism; it is from these men, too soon naturalised, ere they have had time to acquire the solid virtues of the genuine Republican, that the danger to American institutions proceeds. The Irish—especially the Protestant Irish, who are generally infidels and Red Republicans—are, according to the Reviewer, not exempt from this reproach.

Want of space compels us to postpone further notice of this remarkable article until next week.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Port Hope, J. Guerin, 6s 3d; Lothbiniere, Rev. E. Faucher, £2 10s; Rawdon, Rev. H. Bienvenue, 12s 6d; Memramcook, P. McGinley, Esq., 12s 6d; St. Placide, Rev. A. Toupin, 6s 3d; Perth, T. Foley, 6s 3d; Chatham, J. Maguire, 12s 6d; L. Doyle, 12s 6d; Newburgh, J. Hamilton, 15s; Charlottenburgh, J. McDonald, 12s 6d.

Per D. Ouellette, Windsor—D. Langlois, 12s 6d, T. Baby, £1 2s 6d; Sandwich, M. Toomy, £1 1s 10d.

Per J. Hackett, Chambly—Rev. Mr. Mignault, £1 17s 6d, Mr. Connors, 12s 6d; St. Bridget, Captain Maguire, 12s 6d.

QUEBEC.—A meeting of the electors of Quebec was held, on Thursday afternoon, in St. Rochs, at which the late members, Messrs. Dubord and Stuart, addressed them, in opposition to the Ministry. Messrs. Chabot and Chauveau also addressed the meeting. Dr. Blanchet and Mr. Legaré are, it is said, to be the government nominees, as also the present Mayor of the city, Mr. Allyn, but nothing appears definitely decided upon—and there, as here, the Ministerial wigwag appears to be full of difficulties and troubles.—*Montreal Herald*.

Mr. Hinks has issued an address, soliciting the suffrages of the Electors of the South Riding of the County of Oxford. It is also alleged that he seeks to be elected for the New County of Renfrew, on the Ottawa, in which he owns property.

The *Plattsburg Republican* says: "We learn that our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Dr. Horace Nelson, has been appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Atlanta Medical College, Georgia." The gentleman named is the son of our worthy Mayor, Dr. Wolfred Nelson.

The *Montreal Freeman* has for the last fortnight been blazing away at every paper in the city—save the *Pilot*, and the *Witness*. With the former it goes cheek-by-chock in politics; and we are sure it must fraternise most lovingly with the latter, seeing they are both dead against the *True Witness*, and almost upon similar grounds. We have no objection to our cotemporary lavishing upon Mr. Hincks as much fulsome adulation, as he hath a mind, though we think the Inspector-General will take it as we do—only for what it is worth. We dare say the funds are low, and the pocket needs to be filled; and unscrupulous, whole-hogged partisans are paid for being tools, even if they be kicked overboard when there is no further use for them. But we really hope that in future he will confine his talk to things that he knows something about, and not continue to retail "Five Black Crow's" stories, for the edification of his readers.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

FINX.—On Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in Mr. John Wright's Waggon Factory, on the corner of William and Nazareth Streets. The wind blowing from the westward at the time, communicated the fire to the adjoining buildings on both streets, which being built of wood, ignited readily, and burnt fiercely. The fire continued to extend up Nazareth Street, and towards George St., taking in its way, two large brick buildings, and a small one, with some two or three wooden houses in the rear.—Several of the houses on George Street were on fire, but only three are rendered untenanted. There are in all 12 to 14 houses burnt, containing about 25 or 30 dwellings; but as many of these were sub-let by the occupants, in small apartments of one or two rooms, the number of families rendered homeless, must be at least between 40 and 50. The engines were, as usual, early on the ground, and the firemen worked with their accustomed energy. Six of the houses were owned by Mr. Rodden, and were partially insured; three by Mr. Wright; two of those partially burned are the property of Mr. F. O'Neil; one belonging to the widow Colburn. The remainder we could not ascertain any particulars of. We hear that Mr. Wright is not insured. This is the second time he has been a sufferer from fire. It will be recollected that the great fire of 1851 commenced in the same street, also on a Saturday afternoon (the 15th of June.)—*Sun*.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—We learn that a lock-tender at the St. Gabriel Locks, Lachine Canal, was, on Monday last, struck down by a *Coup de Soleil*, and died almost instantly.—*Herald*.

THE POTATO CROP.—We regret to notice that, in this neighborhood, the potato crop has been attacked by a new enemy, that threatens to be almost as destructive as the rot. This new assailant is a sort of caterpillar that, in a night or two, eats up the whole of the leaves, leaving the stem quite naked. Destructive, however, as the insect may be, we would think that it would not be very hard to deal with.—If the plants were sprinkled over in the evening with hot lime, we think it would put an end to their ravages; but we direct public attention to the fact, so as to have the advice of more experienced agriculturists, and we earnestly solicit information. The matter is of very great importance.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

We have been given to understand that some of the parties whose houses were destroyed by the recent fire in this city, have taken the preliminary steps to institute proceedings at law against the Corporation, for the losses they have thereby sustained, which, it is asserted were owing to a scarcity of water. The complaints on this subject are loud and bitter, and it is high time that efficient measures should be taken to protect the properties of the citizens from such wholesale destruction as was witnessed on two or three occasions lately, which might have been materially lessened, had there been that proper supply of water, to secure which the citizens are taxed.—*Toronto Colonist*.

RECIPROCITY.—The Reciprocity Treaty is done for. The Washington correspondent of the *Express* says it was rejected by the Senate in Executive Session, on Saturday, for the alleged inequality of the advantages conferred by it on the respective contracting parties, and also because it was an infringement on the privileges of the House of Representatives, which can alone originate changes in the revenue laws. No doubt the active men in bringing about this result, were the Representatives and Senators of the South, whose determination is that there shall be no reciprocity between the Free States and Canada. They seem to have been able, however, to find satisfactory, practical and constitutional reasons for their course.—*Tribune*.

BALTIMORE, JULY 6.—An awful accident occurred yesterday afternoon, on the Susquehanna Rail Road, about nine miles from this city, near the Relay. The express train from the American celebration at Andes Grove, while returning, came in collision with the regular passenger train from Baltimore for New York. There were about 2,000 persons on the excursion train, which was coming at full speed. The express train counted 14 cars, and the crash that followed the collision was frightful. It was believed over 30 persons were killed, besides 100 wounded, forty of whom are badly, and many of them fatally.

Birth.

In this city, on the 2nd inst., Mrs. Alfred LaRoque of a daughter.

Died.

In this city, on Sunday, 2nd inst., Mr. James Gunn, aged 31 years; son-in-law to Mr. Edward Coyle, Rope Manufacturer.

In this city, on the 28th ult., Mrs. P. Murphy, late of McGill Street, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, aged 34 years. At Quebec, on the 28th ultimo, after a few hours' illness, aged 42 years, John Maguire, Merchant Tailor, Champlain Street, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

At Quebec, on Thursday, the 29th ult., at Cape Cove, Mr. James McKeuna, Lumber Merchant, aged 38 years.

At Three Rivers, on the 27th ult., of consumption, after a lingering illness, Mr. William Kennefick, aged 37 years, much esteemed and regretted, and a resident of Quebec, and a native of Queenstown, County of Cork, Ireland.