

THE FLEET IN COVE.—Orders have been received in lay down additional moorings for eleven men of war. The *Cork Examiner* says:—"We are informed upon undoubted authority that the Channel fleet will enter the harbor during the stay of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant."

OPENING OF A MINE IN IRELAND.—The ceremony of opening the Royal Hibernian Mining Company's first mine, took place at Castlemaine on Monday, and was celebrated by a grand *fete champetre*. The most sanguine hopes are entertained that the company's operations will prove successful in developing the mineral resources of the county of Kerry, and effect a social change of no ordinary character in the district.

IRISH EMIGRANTS.—Within the last four years 43,000 emigrants sailed from the port of Limerick for Canada and the United States. Of these 31,000 left for the British Colonies, and 12,000 for the United States.—Last week the industry cleared out Limerick for New York, within 15 cabin and 165 steerage passengers.—The Ennistymon guardians have requested the commissioners to apply to the treasurer for emigration of 1,000 unemployed women and men from that union to Australia. Mr. Buchanan, Government Agent-General for emigration at Quebec, states that of 700 pauper girls sent last year from the Irish unions, not one dozen remained unemployed a fortnight after arrival.

CHILDREN IN A WORKHOUSE.—There are 900 children at present in one of the workhouses of the city of Limerick.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—The *Cork Examiner* of Friday condemns, in terms of just indignation, an attempt made on Monday night, to burn down the extensive premises of the Messrs. Pike, Shipbuilders, Cork. Fortunately, the wicked attempt (the particulars of which are reserved for a criminal investigation) was discovered and failed. The Messrs. Pike, who are now building the largest steamer ever yet launched from an Irish "slip," disburse weekly, in wages, upwards of £400.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—Ministers, we understand, came to the determination, at the Cabinet council of Saturday, to do everything in their power to facilitate the transaction of public business, so as to dissolve parliament on the 26th instant.

Mr. Ruebeck, M.P., is so seriously ill as to create no small anxiety as to the result on the part of his friends. He has, we are sorry to say, been visited by a paralytic affection, which, at any rate for the present, entirely unfits him for attending to business of any kind.—*Globe*.

ECCLESIASTICAL SCANDALS.—A Mr. W. Jones has addressed a letter to the electors of South Hants, in which the following facts are vouched for:—"A pluralist incumbent, enjoying from the revenues of the Church £25,000 a year, pays a Curate at such a beggarly rate that he cannot afford animal food to dinner above twice a week, and is compelled to employ his wife to dig potatoes! An incumbent, who was compelled by the 1st and 2nd Vic., cap. 106, sec. 85 and 86, to pay his Curate £150 a year made a *sub rosa* agreement with the latter to accept £100, but insisted on a receipt for £150. The Curate refusing to put his name to a lie, the incumbent told him he must quit."

PUSEYISM.—THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—The Lord Chancellor has presented his son, the Hon. and Rev. Frank Sugden, to the Rectory of Newdigate, Surrey. Mr. Sugden is a thorough tractarian, and one of the most ardent supporters of Archdeacon Denison.—*Morning Advertiser*.

On Tuesday evening, June 8th, came on, as an appropriate pendant to a motion against a Catholic college, a motion against an Anglican Clergyman for Catholic tendencies. And such is the horror entertained in the house of any approximation to Catholicism, that even though opposed by the government, the motion was carried. Thus a committee of inquiry will sit on the Anglican Church, especially the Anglican Episcopate; and, as in the old days of Elizabeth, a Bishop will be summoned to explain his conduct before a committee of the House of Commons. This will test the royal supremacy and the real position of the State Church as a mere creature of the state. Before a Motu proprio Committee the Archbishop of Westminster utterly refused to answer any question relating to his office. Will any of the Anglican Prelates take such a decisive course? Will they decline to answer? I answer, in the language of more than one member of the House of Commons, "Let them dare! An act of parliament will be passed to make them!" They are paid by parliament out of property plundered from another Church. They are the servants of the state, and can no more refuse to answer than the heads of government departments. The Ministers of the State Church are in much the same position as the ministers of the state. The tone of the debate, especially the observations of Sir J. Pakington (who declared, amidst the cheers of the house, all the disputes in the Church of England were to be traced to the conduct of that Romanising party), evinced the bitter enmity which is now infused into the discussions between the two great sections of the State Church, and which must result in a disruption. And on this matter I may mention that an elaborate petition has been presented to the house, praying for a revision of the Prayer Book. Another parliamentary revision! Why not? Has it not been repeatedly revised already?—Pickering publishes a catalogue of Anglican Prayer Books, all altered and revised "by authority of act of parliament." The catalogue itself is enough to convert any sensible Anglican to the true Church. The resolution of the Puritan party on this head is caused by good reason; for Dr. Pusey, as this petition states, calls the Prayer Book the "bulwark of Tractarianism."—*Parliamentary Correspondent of the Dublin Tablet*.

THE SHIPS ON THE ICEBERG.—The Admiralty have published a correspondence, containing the fullest information with regard to the two ships seen by the *Renovation* off Newfoundland, in April, 1851. The result of these documents, the *Times* thinks, is certainly in favor of the correctness of the story. The only point raised in opposition to this inference is the letter from the President of the Chamber of Commerce at St. John, Newfoundland, which we gave last week. Mr. Lynch has been strictly examined, and his testimony is very much in accordance with that given by Captain Cowan, and additional Confirmatory evidence has been obtained from the master of a Mecklenburgh brig—the Doctor Kneip—who, on his arrival at New York, on the 4th of May, 1851, stated that he had met with a great deal of ice on the Banks; he had also seen two vessels "abandoned and waterlogged." The exact date is not yet made out with sufficient accuracy.

The emigration tide to Australia from the English rural districts is greatly on the increase. Many of the young men of the metropolis of a superior order, bankers' and lawyers' clerks' shopmen, and skilful mechanics, are preparing to embark. The rural emigrants receive increased encouragement and facilities from the Government Emigration Commission; and a serious idea, we have heard, is entertained of getting into requisition some of our ships of war, now idly lying up in ordinary. We trust that, if they are to be taken out of dock, they may be first declared sea-worthy; otherwise we might be going too fast.

ALL IS NOT GOLD.—The good folks in Fife (says the *Edinburgh News*) have had the yellow fever with a vengeance. Some man in South Australia having written home directing attention to the West Lomonds as containing the same sort of ore and rocks as that from which he was daily extracting unmistakable treasure, the whole country-side was up with picks and shovels; and sure enough, there lay the shining material, glittering and sparkling with true metallic lustre. Kinnesswood, Leslie, Falkland, Auchtermuchty, Stratmiglo, and other villages surrounding the Lomonds, first caught the fever, which gradually widened its circle to Lochgelly, Kirkealdy, Markinch, Kettle, Cuper, Newdurg, Kinross, and Milnathol, and, like all other violent epidemics, did not cease its ravages till Dollar and Dumfermline on the west, and Crail and St. Andrew's on the east, became its victims. The shining metal was nothing more than the common bi-sulphure of iron, which may be found in every coal-pit and limestone quarry in the county. In the present instance, it occurs in veins and nests and pseudo-layers in the mountain limestone, of great brilliancy and beauty, and in great abundance. This has long been known, nor is the present delusion any new thing, for at intervals during the last twenty years the same mistake has been made. This time one fellow made something out of it, however; for he set up as a whisky and provision-dealer in a temporary booth in the midst of "the diggings," and pocketed a pretty amount of sterling silver, if not gold.

THE 'CONVERT' DODGE.—We shortly noticed, last week, a curious and characteristic case which had been brought before the notice of the sitting magistrate at the Calton Police Court; we find, in the columns of a contemporary, the following details:—"About six weeks ago, a young man named Jamieson, and representing himself as a student and Roman Catholic, brought himself under the notice of the Rev. David Mitchell, Monteith Row, as labouring under doubts as to the truth of his religion, and requesting the advice and assistance of that gentleman to relieve him from his difficulties. He played his part so well, and insinuated himself so completely into the good graces of the unsuspecting clergyman, that he managed to live for a period of five or six weeks at his expence. About this time, however, unequivocal evidence came under the notice of Mr Mitchell of the insincerity of his guest; in fact, it was discovered that he was a regular impostor, whose favourite dodge it was to prey upon the sympathies of the more benevolent and religious portion of the community. Mr Mitchell, naturally indignant at being thus vilely imposed upon, gave Jamieson into custody, and the case was accordingly brought before the police.—The sitting magistrate, however, dismissed the charge, on account of the intangible nature of the offence. Jamieson, we have learned, has practised tricks of a similar nature largely, and with much such success, in several parts of England."—*London paper*.

Mr. Ruebeck, M.P., said at Sheffield, the other day, that soon after he was elected for Bath he was active in establishing a school, which, however, although retaining the Bible as one of the class books, was soon called infidel. The cause was this:—"In visiting the Blue Coat School of the city he had asked a boy as big as himself, who were the authors of the Bible? He said King James—(laughter). He never got over that answer. It was said he laid a trap for the boy, with infidel intentions. His school never got over the feeling raised against it."

UNITED STATES.

MORE IMMIGRANTS.—Ships Western Star, 250; Clara Wheeler, 505, from Liverpool; and Br. Brig Sprite, from Galway, Ireland, with 117, making 872 immigrants that arrived here Sunday afternoon 20th ult.—*Boston Pilot*.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, has been nominated for the Vice Presidency, on the second ballot. Mr. Graham is present Secretary of War, and a gentleman of eminent abilities.—*Ibid*.

Judge Douglass has been nominated by the Chicago (Illinois) Democrat, as successor to Gen. Pierce in the Presidency in 1857! This is about the right time to commence electioneering for Pierce's successor! The Judge in going to take the stump for Pierce in twenty-eight different states, in that way he will become thoroughly acquainted with the people of the whole country.

The women of Ohio are certainly "some Pumpkins," as the Vermonters say. They hold a convention annually, which is numerously attended, and always conducted in a spirited manner. We like their spunk, but do not think that they will be able to return the world upside down at present. Neither do we think that they will be able to make men of themselves, although they have been trying hard for several years, to do so. At the State convention just held by them, a series of stringent resolutions, in defence of their rights, was adopted. We copy two or three as a specimen of the whole, that our readers may see what the Ohio women are about:—Resolved, That in the proposition affirmed by this nation to be self-evidently true, that "all men are created equal," the word "Men" is a general term, including the whole race without distinction of sex.—Resolved, That this equality of the sexes must extend, and does extend to rights personal, social, legal, political, industrial, and religious, including of course, representation in the government, the elective franchise, choice of occupations, and an impartial distribution of the reward of effort; and in reference to all these particulars, women has the same right to choose her sphere of action, as man to choose his. Resolved, That justice and the highest regard for the interests of society require that our laws be so amended, that married women be permitted to conduct business on their own account, to acquire, hold, invest and dispose of property in their own separate and individual right, subject to all corresponding and appropriate obligations.—*Boston Pilot*.

THE LIQUOR BILL DEFEATED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—In the New Hampshire Senate on Saturday, the new Liquor Bill came up from the House. The Senate by a Vote of nine to two put in a clause that in case of the people voted in favor of suspension, it should be a

final defeat of the bill. The senate adhered, and finally in the House the bill was laid on the table and will there probably remain until next session.

The city authorities of Cambridge and Roxbury have refused to grant licences to sell ardent spirits.—In Boston and Charlestown all have been granted that will be. It is hoped that the jurisdiction of the Cambridge authorities extends to the famous trotting course. The less liquor there is, the less hard driving and gambling there will be.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 5th instant, at EIGHT o'clock.

By Order, H. J. CLARKE, Sec.

July 1, 1852.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the above body will be held in the Rooms, St. Helen Street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 6th instant, at half-past EIGHT o'clock p.m.

By Order, DANIEL CAREY, Secy.

July 1, 1852.

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D. & J. SADDLER & Co.,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal, June 22, 1852.

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THE SUBSCRIBER tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous customers and friends, for the patronage he has received since his commencing business, corner of McGill and Commissioner Streets, and begs to inform them that he has removed to the premises No. 13, MCGILL STREET, Corner of LE MOINE STREET, where, with a choice and varied assortment of FRESH GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE REMUNERATING PRICES, with personal attention, he hopes to merit a continuance of their favors.

CHARLES D. PROCTOR.

Montreal, June 24, 1852.

CATHOLIC FEMALE SERVANT'S HOME, AND REGISTRY OFFICE,

13, Alexander Street, Opposite St. Patrick's Church.

JAMES FLYNN, in returning thanks to all those who have patronised him during the past year, hopes to merit a continuance of their kind favors.

FEMALE SERVANTS who can produce certificates of good character, are requested to apply at the Office in Alexander Street.

There is room at present for EIGHT BOARDERS.

Those indebted to this office for having procured them servants, are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts.

June 16, 1852.

TENDERS will be received by the REV. JAMES HUGHES, until the FOURTEENTH AUGUST NEXT, for the ERECTION of a ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH in AYLMER, Ottawa. Dimensions—124 feet in Length, by 60 feet in Breadth, by 36 feet in Height.

Tenders to specify the amount per Toise for Rough Work, also per foot for Cut and Picked Stone.

PLAN of the BUILDING may be seen at the Office of J. J. Roney, Esq., of Aylmer.

Aylmer, June 15, 1852.

THOMAS PATTON,

Dealer in Second-hand Clothes, Books, &c. &c. ROUSSEAU'S MARKET, MONTREAL.

B A Z A A R.

A BAZAAR will be held on MONDAY, the 5th of JULY, and on the two following days, in NOTRE DAME STREET, near the Old Donega Hotel, No. 49.

The produce will be in behalf of the ORPHANS and the OLD INFIRM FEMALES of the PROVIDENCE ASYLUM. This Bazaar will be held under the patronage of the following Ladies:—The Lady of the Mayor—Mrs. WILSON, Mrs. VALLIERES, Mrs. VANFELSON, Mrs. CRISHOLM, Mrs. C. CHERRIER, Mrs. LAEROIX, Mrs. de ROCHELLEAVE, Mrs. L'EVERQUE, Mrs. OSTELL, Mrs. F. McDONNELL, Mrs. A. PREVOST, Mrs. FURNESS, and Mrs. DELVELLINO.

It may not be amiss to say that the Providence Asylum, although busily employed for several years in works of charity, is, perhaps, but very imperfectly known by a certain number of our citizens. Under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, this Asylum is a home for, at least, about Sixty old infirm females, and as many young orphan girls. Among the former may be found all sorts of infirmities: the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the paralytic, the bed-ridden, the idiot; all are attended to and ministered unto with the greatest care and charity by the good Sisters; and yet those pious nurses of the poor have no other means than their own industry, and the alms of some few charitable friends. But means so limited are not equal to meet the wants of so many miseries; hence the charitable Ladies, above named, have decided to open a Bazaar on a greater scale than usual, in order to cope more efficaciously with the daily increasing difficulties of the good Sisters.

It is to be hoped that their zeal will meet with its due reward, and that their Bazaar will be generously encouraged by all the friends of suffering humanity.

June 24, 1852.

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July 1, 1852.

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July 1, 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 gaul-ducs, 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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In 1846, Dr. Halsey's Pills were first made known to the public, under the denomination of "Halsey's Sugar-coated Pills." Their excellent qualities soon gained for them a high reputation, and the annual sale of many thousand boxes. This great success excited the avarice of designing men, who commenced the manufacture of common Pills, which they coated with Sugar, to give them the outward appearance of Dr. Halsey's, in order to sell them under the good will Dr. Halsey's Pills had gained, by curing thousands of disease.

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