WILLIAM DARGAN. -On Thursday there was a meeting in the city of Dublin, worthy of the man in whose honor it had been assembled; for at it were gathered together individuals of every rank, and of the most opposite parties in the country. To render public respect to a great frishman, there was perfeet unanimity, and the cordial co-operation of Irishmen. The attempt that has been made in England to discountenance the Irish Exhibition -- to sucer at it contempt. It is such a very shabby attempt to en--to treat it as a matter of little consequence-has tended, we believe, to evoke a stronger feeling of nationality than has been witnessed for half a century in this country. Trishmen have shown, by the meeting of Thursday, that they are not to be "put down"? by the Times, and its followers at the London press: they will not take their opinions, nor permit their opinions, nor permit their judgment to be guided by tue newspaper folk on the other side of the Channel; that, having seen a great work accomplished by an Irishman, they are resolved upon proving they are worthy of him, by paying to him due homage as a benefactor of his native land.

Iman Senvant Mains, (from the Emigrants Friend, by the Rev. O. Payton.)-Irish servant-maids in Ametica have contributed much to the honor and dignity of our country; their virtuous conduct, their strict attention to religion, the faithful, honest, and conscientions performance of their respective daties, have elicited the marked approbation of their employers. Often have I listened with delight to the praise and applause bestowed upon these industrious and gratefol creatures by American ladies and gentlemen of every denomination. I have often been proud of them and blushed not in acknowledging them as my countrywomen, and when contrasting the encomiums passed upon them in America, for their vicue, piety, and hooesty, with the advertisement for servants in England, "No Irish need apply," I was forced to admit that the English have no respect for these ennobling qualifications, and that it is persons of loose morals, and no retigion who are suited to their taste, or can find favor with them. These excellent girls, anxious to have the protection and society of their nearest relatives in a strange country, remit their hard-earned wages for this landable purpose; they often deny themselves many little necessaries to relieve the more pressing wants of their impoverished kindred.

Roscommon.-The summer fair of Athleague, held on Monday, was an exceedingly brisk one, and prices equalling those given at any fair held in this country during the season were had. Every description of stock met ready purchasers. Frenchpark fair, held on Taesday, even surpassed Athleague. Within the memory of the oldest man in this county cattle and sheep never fetched such high prices. Every animal offered for sale was disposed of by one o'clock, and many buyers left the town without half the number they required .- Roscommon Journal.

SLIGO ELECTION .- The humiliation to which Connaught has been deemed by witnessing the return of the arch-traitor for one of the boroughs within its limits is, we perceive, sought to be covered with pulliatives and mystifications which add tenfold to the disgrace. When men sell themselves body and soul for gold, the only chance they have of escaping public consure is to put a brazen face upon the matter and giory in the act. This is the only consistent course; but so far from adopting this remnant of manliness the tools of the arch-traitor in Sligo, are resorting to every ignoble act to put an houest face upon the grossest act of political proffigacy that has occurred within the annals of modern political agitation. Regardless of the blood, and the foil, and the sacrifices expended by the Catholic constituencies of Ireland at the late general election to build up a strong Irish party of "independent opposition" in the House of Commons, the electors of Sligo have taken by the hand the very man who did what in his small ability lay to scatter to the four winds of Heaven that very party of "topposition."
That is the black act of perfidy which those who abetted Mr. Sadlier have to account for to their conscience and to their country. But in seeking to make it appoar that their pertidious act is shared in by the Catholic Clergy of that locality is treachery of a double and a deeper dye. In that effort we are glad to see they have signally failed. The great body of the Catholic Clergy of Sligo have openly and manfally disny honest electors whom no gold could buy, on a future and no distant occasion: every abettor of pledgebreaking will be sconted from the hustings .- Tuam Herald.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.-We can do little but re-echo our observations of last week. The question of peace or war still remains suspended in the balance although it seems near a settlement one way or the other, and there is rather more hope for a peaceful solution. While it clouds the future all mercantile transactions are more or less affected by it, and a feeling is on the increase that it would be preferable to have the matter brought to an issue, and that there has been a want of decision on the part of our government calculated to injure the interests of commerce abroad, while, on the contrary, the conduct of the American captain is generally applauded. The question excites more interest here than might be supposed, a very large proportion of the corn cargoes in jeo-pardy, from Ibrail, Galatz, and other posts in the Danube and Mediterranean being on Irish account. The corn market has been quiescent this week, and scarcely anything meets a ready sale. Money is abundant and trade in a healthy state. The payments from the Incumbered Estates Court have been unusually large upwards of £100,000. The receipts of the six principal railways (Cashel, Midland, Junction, Ulster, Drogheda, and Kingstown) were £15,015 for the week against £12,028 last year. The customs duties again show an augmentation to the extent of £4,850 for the week, the respectives amounts being £21,700 for the present week, and £16,800 last year same time. One of the county of Dublin grand jury collectors was remanded last week by the Insolvent Court for twelve months for a deficiency of £1,800 in his accounts; and the court, in passing judgment, adverted in very strong, but fully justifiable, terms upon the gross negligence of the grand jury in making the appointment. The learned commissioner dwelt with emphasis on the necessity which existed of such a responsible body as the grand jury of the county of Dublin being more circumspect and cautious in their inquiries into the antecedents of candidates previous to appointing any person to an office of such trust as that of collector of rates in a large and wealthy district. Freeman.

and of very little worth. Its main purpose is to change the name of ministers' money into that of rate, and to allow house-owners to redeem the "rate," and charge them on the tenants as "rent," and to exempt houses rated under £10. The money collected under the Bill is to be applied to the purposes of the monster nuisances of Ireland. Such a measure is beneath counter, and dispose of, a difficulty, that we are strongly disposed to believe it must have been devised by the gemini," Napier and Whiteside, in order that it might be proposed in Parliament by the candid and truthful Lord Naas.— Telegraph.

CASTLEBRIDGE. - The new fair held here on the 12th ras considered one of the best (both by the buyer and seller,) that has been held for the last three months, and, though the first day for the fair being held, was very well attended. There was a large supply of cattle of superior breed, which exchanged hands (with the exception of a few held at exorbitant prices.) to the satisfaction of the setters. There was also a butter merchant in attendance, who made several purchases by hand, at about 90s .- Wexford Guardian.

THE DARGAN INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE. - Doctor Hayon has sent as his subscription the manificent sum of £100. Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester, has also sent a cheque for £100 as his subscription; and Messrs. Kerr, Binns, and Co., of Worcestor, have subscribed similar sum .- Freeman's Journal.

Robert Godley to the important office of Chief Comnissioner for the Collection of the Irish Income Tax. Mr. Godley is the son of an extensive landed proprietor in the county of Leitrim .- Times Correspondent.

ENCAMPMENT AT THE CURRAGE.-- In consequence of its not being possible to bring together with convenience a sufficient number of regiments to form another (Mobham Common, it is probable that troops will be concentrated in Ireland, and the Curragh of Kildare (ed tubers have been seen. The potatoes are everyhas been mentioned as the place likely to be selected for the third encampment this year .- United Service

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT .- The good Pather Mathew concluded his mission at Limerick on Friday, having given the pledge of total abstinence to one thousand two hundren persons, not near to the number who could have availed with incalculable benefit of is precept and example. - Limerick Chronicle.

THE SLIGO PETITION .- One of the Siigo petitions clerks, &c., who were paid by Mr. Sadlier, voted for him, and that their votes should be disallowed. It alleges bribery and treating in other cases-alleges coercion and abduction of other voters, and asserts that parties who voted for Somers were recorded as voting for Sadlier-charges personation in some cases, and illegal rejection of Somer's voters in others, and prays for the unseating of Sadleir, and the declaration of Somers as doly elected. The petition was presented on the 14th on behalf of Dr. R. H. Wood.-Freeman.

A schoolmaster named Heveran, who had conformed to Protestantism, and taught school for the Rev. Mr. Stoney, at Rahins, Mayo, has been reconciled to the True Church, before his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam.

The coast-guards around the Irish coast are being practised in the art of gunnery.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL-ORANGE OUTRAGE. On Tuesday, the 12th ult., a party of about sixty Orangemen dined togethe, at a public-house and dramshop at the lower end of Salisbury Street recently opened by a person named Litterell; and afterwards, being joined by "the ladies," had a dance also, in honor of their favorite anniversary. Perhaps, strictly speaking, there was nothing illegal in this, though an Orange Lodge is an illegal body, being bound together by secret oaths; but what follows does seem worthy of the attention of the magistrates, and especially of those who have the superintendence of licenses. midnight the party sallied forth, and discharged a volbey of fire-arms in the street, to the great alarm of the peaceable neighbors, many of whom were thus roused connected themselves from the crime of abetting pledge-breaking and pledge-breaking and pledge-breakers. Though Sligo termination of the dancing which lasted till between but rotten in this instance, we trust that four and five in the morning. New there are byewith the aid of so many honest Clergymen and so ma- laws which prohibit the discharge of fire-arms in the street; -is there a special exemption for Orangemen? Again; policemen are, ordinarily, very active in laying informations against publicans for keeping their houses open after 12 o'clock; was any information laid against Mr. Lutterell, or may an Orange landlord, or one entertaining Orangemen, do with impunity that which would certainly bring information and tine on his neighbor entertaining guests of less reprehensible character? Certainly such things should not be allowed in any well-ordered community; and it behaves the magistrates, and Captain Greig, their excellent Superintendent of Police, if they value their own character for impartiality and the peace of the town, to take effectual measures to prevent them in future. They hant down Ribbonism ;- why spare the kindred or rather the parent nuisance, Orangeism?

> It appears that the first participators in the recent riots in London were Italia refugees, friends and partizans of Gavazzi, whose unchristian letter about the Montreal riots lately appeared. The Rev. Mr. Gilli-gan and the Rev. Mr. O'Connor have been on several occasions insulted by the assassin friends of Gavazzi while passing through the streets.

> RUMORED OFFICIAL CHANGES .- It was currently rumoured at the clubs yesterday that an important change is about to take place in the administration, in consequence of the difficulties in which the Eastern question is still involved. It is stated that the Earl of Clarendon, who does not feel at home in conducting the negociations which are pending, and who has throughout been in the habit of consulting Lord Palmerston on the subject, and acting upon his advice, will take the Home Secretaryship, Lord Palmerston succeeding him at the Foreign Office. It seems that on the formation of the recent administration, Lord Aberdeen objected to Lord Palmerston going to the Foreign Office, his policy being antagonistic to that of the Premier in that respect, but that the pressing circumstances of the present times have induced Lord Abordeen to waive the very strong objections he originally had to the direction by Lord Palmerston of the foreign policy of the country.—Sunday Times.
> PROTESTANT ROSARIES.—"Rosaries for the use of

> members of the Church of England" are still advertised in the Anglican papers without regard to Episcopal disapprobations.

Ministers' Money Bill. This is a very little bill terests of the world are opposed to such a doctrine," than a general meeting, for discussing the important (that is that the occupation of the Principalities is not matters to a casus belli.) and the Porte in particular has the in- Assembly. disputable right to regard as an act of war the invasion (envalussement) of two provinces which whatever be their special organisation, constitute an integral part of its Empire." Whatever journalists may say about the matter, the fact is clear that the Cabinets of France and England, beyond all cavil, regard the occupation as a foul invasion, a casus belli, but, knowing the frightful responsibility of doing anything rashly, they have hesitated to the last before they take the irrevocable step of resisting it by arms; and indeed they place themselves, by this delay, in the false position of appearing to desert the Sultan in his extremity rather than act precipitately, and not give the Czar is last chance of preserving peace. - Willmer and

UNCLE TOM. - The London Morning Chronicle says -" Nor can we by any means commed the precedent which Professor Stowe has set to English husbands, bringing his wife to be exhibited on platforms as an object of public flattery. Long may it be before an English authoress is induced to prefer so dangerous and equivocal a gratification to the approbation of her tenders, the love of her friends, and the applause of her own heart. Long, very long may it be before an English woman is persuaded to parade inforeign lands. the spectacle of her own merits and her country's shame. We are aware that the cosionis and opinions GOVERNMENT Appointment. The announcement of American society on these points are very different ias reached Dublin of the appointment of Mr. John from ours, and that an ovation of this kind would not be a novelty in that country. But it is a novelty in ours, and we must say, most emphatically, that we wish it to remain so."

THE POTATO CHOP IN SCOTLAND.-Within these few days rumors of the re-appearance of the taint in the petato crop in this neighbrideed have been very general. Having taken some pains to trace the authentilivision to succeed the one now being encouped at joiny of those reports, we find that, with the exception of one or two in a garden near Musselburg, no diseaswhere represented as unusually luxuciant. This luxuriance of show must not, however, be regarded as highly promising; on the contrary, in all those soasons in which the blight has been most destructive the hanling have in the early part of the season showed a tendency to over-growth. - Scotsman.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN .-- A letter has been received n Ireland from Mr. Drydall, midshipman on board the British surveying vessel off Saint Francisco, stating positively that Sir John Franklin had arrived safe has been presented. It alleges that comisel, agents, at Beirabide, in California. An extract from the letter is in possession of a gentleman in this city, the nephew of a captain in Franklin's expedition.- Freeman .-- [This must be a cruel hoax.-- En. T. W.]

Lord John Russell, it is ramored, will, at the end of the session, be elevated to the pecrage, under the itle of Lord Bloomsbury, Mr. Gladstone succeeding him as leader of the House of Commons.

Manchester is in a state of chronic strike. Some of he men having consented to a compromise with their couployers, have returned to work; several important factories are, however, still idle, and fresh notices of

strikes occur every day.

DECIMAL COINAGE.—The committee of the House of Commons have concluded the examination of witnesses, and it is believed the result will be a unanimons report in favor of the adoption of a decimal system, making the pound sterling the integer, and dividing it into 1,000 mils or farthings.

Last week, a gentleman in Anglesea wrote a letter to his servant, desiring him to have one of his horses shod immediately. The man, ignorant of English, had the epistle read to him, and, after hearing the injunction, lost no time in obeying it, according to the best of his understanding, by having the poor horse

The ship which conveyed General Wolfe on bis exnedition to Quebec is still atleat under the name of he William and Ann. She was bailt in 1729 for a bomb-ketch, and was in the dock in the Thames a few lays since, sound and likely to endore for many years yet; she is mostly now engaged in the Honduras and African timber trades, which is in itself a proof of great strength. - Notes and Queries.

"The violent alternations of hope and fear which have, day by day, deluded and dismayed the purveyo a calm consideration of the actual state of affairs. All the absurd tales about notes and counter-notes prepared by Austria, - all the Russian lies about Turkey yielding, all the delusions attempted in every form and shape by the unscrupulous Russian agents, -may deceive for a moment those who wish to be deceived on the Stock Exchange, but can have no permanent effect upon the minds of men who know anything of the real grounds of quarrel between the Czar and the Porte. The actual state of the facts are these:- England and France, no doubt with the concurrence of Prussia and Austria, and of course with the approbation of the Sultan, have written to the Czar with an ultimatum of the most expostulatory character, showing the terrible results if war should arise, and urging the Czar to recede from his inadmissible demands. Lord Clarendon says, in apologising for the postponement of Mr. Layard's motion, "we have done this in the interests of peace, and to avoid impairing the chances, such as they are, of bringing the question to a peaceful issue." Our readers will remark the words 'such as they are," and will draw their own conclusion of the chances which exist of making any impression on the mind of the Emperor Nicholas. The language of the French Minister, M Drouyn de Lhuys is more decisive still. He says-"The general in-

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

"Motley is the only wear."-SHAKSPEARE. At a special meeting of the committees of the different denominations composing this Alliance, held at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, on Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1853, William Gore Langton, Esq., M.P., in the chair, the following varieties of religious believers were duly represented, viz., the Church of England as by Law Established, that is, the High Church, the Low Church, and the Middle Church—the Presbyte rians-the Old Wesleyan Methodists-the Primitive Methodists-the Armenian Methodists-the New Connection Methodists-the Huntingdonians-the Bethel Unionists-the Bible Christians-the Bryanites-the Jumpers-the Muggletonians-the Mormonites-the Plymouth Brethren-the Ranters-the Latter Day Saints-and the Shiloites. Excuses were sent from about fifty other Denominations.

After the doxology had been given out by the chairman, it was resolved:

1. That a special meeting was more appropriate

matters to be submitted to the consideration of this

2. That the great and fundamental object of this association being to annihilate Popery, it was resolved, that whatever other differences may exist between believers, the agreement in the main principle should infinitely outweigh them, and that the right of private judgment, unrestricted and unlimited, is the undoubted and unalienable privilege of all men.

3. That all believers, therefore, in Revolution, who are enemies to Popery, should be hailed as members of this great Alliance, with two exceptions.

4. That as Unitarians and Quakers have been unaccountably passive and indifferent to the great purpose of this Society, and have kept aloof from our animated and soul-inspiring meetings, they be excluded from this grand Protestant Confederacy:

5. That as Jews and Mahomedans believe in the Scriptures, and detest Popery, they are clearly Protestants, within the object and intem of our Society, although not Christians, and that they be therefore admissible.

6. That deprived as we are of the secular aid of the Quakers, it is of the more importance to fraternise with our wealthy allies, the Jews.

7. That the thanks of this meeting are eminently due to Mr. Alderman Salomons, for his courage and consistency in publicly defending her Majesty's Ecclesiastical Supremacy, and for convening a wardmeeting for that purpose.

8. That the thanks of this meeting are in like manner entinently due to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, for his uniform denunciation of Popery, and for lending the great weight of his historical authorny in destroying two vulgar illusion, viz., that our free institutions existed before the glorious Reformation (see his Durham Letter), and that the Reformation gave birth to the slavish doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistence, which bear patent evidence of their Popish origin.

9. That the thanks of this meeting are especially due to the Right Hon. Lord Campbell, Lord Chief Justice of England, for his public denunciations of the Monster of the Inquisition, and for his just tribute to the virtue and morality of that great Protestant champion, the Rev. Dr. Achilli.

10. That considering the paramount importance of our common purpose, viz., the atter extinction of Pepery, it is prudent to sink the little differences between the various members of our body, and to establish a conveninal community of worship between

11. That for this purpose it is expedient to erect ou a large scale a Temple of Concord, to be called the Protestant Pantheon, where all our members may meet and join in worship.

12. That Lord Campbell, Lord John Russell, Dr. Achilli, our Chairman, and the Rev. Dr. McGhee, be trustees of such Pantheon.

That My Lord of the Agapemone, the Rev. Dr. Cumming, the Rev. Hobart Seymour, Rabbi Ephraim,

and Mirza Salomon be the honorary chaplains thereof-That the thanks of this meeting are justly due, and are hereby tendered to our Chairman, for his spirited and (considering the number of his Popish constituents) his disinterested conduct on this occasion.

N. B .- The foregoing paper was picked up in Parkstreet, having been seen to drop out of the pocket of the Rev. Sandy M'Snuffle, D.D., the Minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Perth, and the elected Conturion of the intended cohort of Ministers of all Denominations, on their holy pilgrimage for the conversion of the benighted Irish.—Catholic Standard.

GOVERNMENT PARSONS.

We see that a case occurred recently, in a western ounty, which deserves a passing notice. It referred to Easter offerings, - a kind of exaction, which is egrtainly not very popular in the present day, but the circumstances attending this populiar case are even more odious than the exaction itself. A poor laborer, named Moorish, the recipient of seven or eight shilllings a week income, with a wife and family, was summoned by one of the pastors of Christ's flock, the Rev. E. W. Farringdon, before the bench of magistrates, at a places called Bideford to show cause why he should not pay fourpence for Easter dues! The laborer was a clever fellow in his way, and grounded his refusal to pay on two causes,-first, that during the twenty years in which he had been in the parish this was the first instance in which such a demand had been made upon him; and secondly, that being a laborer, he was exempt by the statute of Edward the Second. The magistrates, three in number-a layman, a soldier, and a parson,—were what is vulgarly called 6 taken aback? at this kind of defence. They referred accordingly, in their perplexity, to that great solace of magisterial incapacity, "Burns' Justice," and found that the objection was not valid, but the law, as laid down by these "unpaid" administrators, is

very amusing:—
"This law" said one of the Solons, "does not refer to Easter offerings, but to personal tithes, from these, if you are a laborer, you are exempt. The personal tillies are a lenth of the clear gain of every person, exsorry that you have put yourself in this position. You are either mistaken, or have very ill advisers."

But the day laborer would not be disposed of in this summary manner, and he treated the remark about the "bad advisers" to whom he had listened with an indifference which must have been highly offensive to the bench. He put this poser-" I expect the Rev. Mr. Farringdon to prove that personal lithes are not Euster offerings. The law authorities say that they are." The Bench was indignant. To hear "a day laborer" talk of "law authorities" in their presence, with "Burns' Justice" by their side, was more than human nature could stand. They told him contemp-tuously that he should not argue law with them; that he ought to have had his "legal adviser" with him -the said legal adviser to give his learned aid in a matter of four pence.

The rejoinder was crushing in its simplicity and truth. "I am only a poor day laborer, and where could I get money to pay a lawyer." The result was that the soldier, the layman, and the clerical magistrate put their sapient heads together and decided the case against him. But he would not pay, and at length a distress was issued on his goods for the amount and the costs?

Strange sensations came over us in noticing this case—a feeling of burning indignation, that such a monstrous act should be perpetrated at this time of day, and that the prosecutor in such a case should be a minister of religion .- Willmer's European Times.