

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.

IRISH SERVANT MAIDS.—(From the Emigrants Friend, by the Rev. O. Payton.)—Irish servant maids in America have contributed much to the honor and dignity of our country; their virtuous conduct, their strict attention to religion, the faithful, honest, and conscientious performance of their respective duties, have elicited the marked approbation of their employers.

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 county during the season were had.

SLIGO ELECTION.—The humiliation to which Connaught has been doomed by witnessing the return of the arch-traitor for one of the boroughs within its limits is, we perceive, sought to be covered with palliatives and mystifications which add tenfold to the disgrace.

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.

MINISTERS' MONEY BILL.—This is a very little bill 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.

CASTLEBRIDGE.—The new fair held here on the 12th was 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.

THE DARGAN INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.—Doctor Hayden has sent as his subscription the magnificent sum of £100. Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester, has also sent a cheque for £100 as his subscription; and Messrs. Kerr, Binns, and Co., of Worcester, have subscribed a similar sum.

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

THE SLOGO PETITION.—One of the Slogo petitions has been presented. It alleges that counsel, agents, clerks, &c., who were paid by Mr. Sandler, voted for him, and that their votes should be disallowed.

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 together, at a public-house and dramshop at the lower end of Salisbury Street recently opened by a person named Lutterell; and afterwards, being joined by "the ladies," had a dance also, in honor of their favorite anniversary.

It appears that the first participants in the recent riots in London were Italian refugees, friends and partisans of Gavazzi, whose unchristian friend about the Montreal riots lately appeared.

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.

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.

Interests of the world are opposed to such a doctrine, (that is that the occupation of the Principalities is not a casus belli) and the Porte in particular has the indisputable right to regard as an act of war the invasion (entailment) of two provinces which whatever be their special organization, constitute an integral part of its Empire.

UNCLE TOM.—The London Morning Chronicle says:—"Nor can we by any means commend the precedent which Professor Stowe has set to English husbands, bringing his wife to be exhibited on platforms as an object of public flattery.

THE POTATO CROP IN SCOTLAND.—Within these few days rumors of the re-appearance of the taint in the potato crop in this neighborhood have been very general. Having taken some pains to trace the authenticity of these reports, we find that, with the exception of one or two in a garden near Musselburg, no diseased tubers have been seen.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A letter has been received in Ireland from Mr. Drydall, midshipman on board the British surveying vessel of Saint Francisco, stating positively that Sir John Franklin had arrived safe at Beirahady, in California.

MANCHESTER IS IN A STATE OF CHRONIC STRIKE. Some of the men having consented to a compromise with their employers, 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 unanimous report in favor of the adoption of a decimal system, making the pound sterling the integer, and dividing it into 1,000 mills 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 shod!

THE SHIP WHICH CONVEYED General Wolfe on his expedition to Quebec is still afloat under the name of the William and Ann. She was built in 1729 for a bomb-ketch, and was in the dock in the Thames a few days since, and likely to endure 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.

THE VIOLENT ALTERATIONS of hope and fear which have, day by day, deluded and dismayed the purveyors of foreign intelligence in London, Paris, Vienna, and even Constantinople, are by no means favorable to 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.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

"MUTLEY IS THE ONLY WEAR."—SHAKESPEARE. 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 Presbyterians—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 Shilotes. 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

than a general meeting, for discussing the important matters to be submitted to the consideration of this Assembly.

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 intent 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 fraternize 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 conveying a ward-meeting for that purpose.

8. That the thanks of this meeting are in like manner eminently due to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, for his uniform denunciation of Popery, and for lending the great weight of his historical authority in destroying two vulgar illusions, 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-resistance, 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 utter extinction of Popery, it is prudent to sink the little differences between the various members of our body, and to establish a conventional community of worship between them.

11. That for this purpose it is expedient to erect on 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 Park-street, having been seen to drop out of the pocket of the Rev. Sandy McSnuffle, D.D., the Minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Perth, and the elected Centurion 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 county, which deserves a passing notice. It referred to Easter offerings,—a kind of exaction, which is certainly not very popular in the present day, but the circumstances attending this peculiar case are even more odious than the exaction itself. A poor laborer, named Moorish, the recipient of seven or eight shillings a week income, with a wife and family, was summoned by one of the pastors of Christ's flock, the Rev. E. W. Farrington, before the bench of magistrates, at a place 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 "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 tithes are a tenth of the clear gain of every person, except day laborers, to be paid to the parson, and I am sorry 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. Farrington to prove that personal tithes are not Easter 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 contemptuously 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 *fourpence*.

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.—Wilmers' European Times.