

very pleasant variety, and afford the inhabitants a few hours gossip about European affairs, which deadens the monotony of our colonial chit-chat for the time being. My paper is done, and I must get off for an hour to Fuller's book-store meanwhile.

Thino ut olim,
THE TRAVELLER.

News Department.

CANADA.

ROMANISM IN CANADA.—It may be in the recollection of our readers, that not long since a certain "Narcisse Filiau, of Beauport, was summoned on complaint of Laurent Possilin of Beauport, Constable, for having on Sunday 27th May last, being the day of the procession, behaved himself in a disorderly manner, at the door of the Beauport Church, by keeping his hat on his head, during the procession of the most Holy Sacrament, which was then proceeding from the Church to the neighboring chapel, and by telling the said Constable, that he had no right or authority to compel him to take off his hat, and that he would keep it on in spite of him, then, and there bringing into contempt, the authority of said Constable."

Such was the offence, as detailed in the records of the conviction, had before some wiseacre of a Magistrate, but which, if not already, must be quashed as illegal. That there was more in the case than appeared at first blush, we strongly suspected, and that our surmise was correct, we find by the following extract, which we take from the *Montreal Gazette*:

THE PRIEST OF BEAUPORT.—A great many of the habitants of this Parish have complained to the Archbishop of their Cure, but have received no answer to the charges they bring against him, some of which are for interfering in the elections.

M. Narcisse Filiau, a man of great respectability in the parish, has published a letter in the "Pays" of Montreal, because the Quebec papers have refused him a place in their columns. One paragraph is as follows:—

"If we can get the petition to His Grace the Archbishop published, it will be published quick enough.—But upon my word, it seems that when anything is to be said about a worthy and brave Cure, the press is inaccessible, and the truth dangerous. For my part I don't feel much alarmed, and I do not mean to allow myself to be ridiculed, insulted, humiliated, and persecuted, not even from the High Altar, by a brave and worthy Cure, who makes pretensions to as much merit as Our Lord Jesus Christ himself. He declared to us, that he would denounce those who dared to vote against the Municipal Candidate he preferred, to His Grace the Archbishop, who would denounce them to the Pope, who, not to stop on such a beautiful road, would denounce them to our Lord Jesus Christ; notwithstanding this threat I shall give my vote, just as I think fit.—Whatever may be the pretensions of our brave and worthy Cure, to make us the tools of his pleasure in everything, whatever may be the facility with which he lends the name of Our Saviour to the Councillor he prefers, at the same time that he smothers his rival with the title of Bar. &c. whatever may be the profanation of the emblem of our Salvation, and the blasphemous use of the name of Jesus,—I shall vote as I please.

(Signed)

NARCISSE FILIAU.

Beauport, 20th June, 1853.

Then followed a certificate, signed by the three Church Wardens and 16 others, stating that a majority of the proprietor-farmers of the parish, desire the removal of the Priest Bernard, against whom they have made heavy charges.

Mr. Filiau writes like a man of independence and spirit.—*Montreal Gazette*.

So then the fact is, Mr. Narcisse Filiau, a French Canadian, a Roman Catholic, and a man of respectability in the Parish, has had the nerve and the spirit to resist the attempt made by the cure of his parish, to compel his parishioners, to vote for the Priests candidate under penalty of altar denunciations, for contumacy. In fact this Reverend Cure, Father Bernard, whether educated at Maynooth or not, is immaterial, would introduce to Canada, the principles and practice of Romanism in Ireland, and render its votaries as abject slaves here as there. For this Narcisse Filiau, 3 Church Wardens, and 16 others memorial the Bishop for the removal of the Priest, and Narcisse, thus obnoxious, is at once marked out for ecclesiastical vengeance, and hence it appears, is the reason that an attempt has been made in the name of the Cure, and through a pliant magistrate to deprive a respectable and independ-

dent Roman Catholic of his personal liberty, and freedom of conscience. Said we not truly lately, that if Popery, as it has been known in Ireland should appear in Canada in a like guise, our French Canadian Roman Catholic fellow subjects would soon be heard groaning under its hideous and debasing tyranny.—They are resisting its first pressure, and we trust they may be successful.—*Quebec Paper*.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, Sept. 17.

HOSTILITIES IN THE EAST.

The Emperor of Russia has rejected the Turkish modifications of the Note which he had accepted at the suggestion of the four powers. He abides by the Vienna note, and promises to evacuate the Principalities if the Porte accepts it pure and simple. The Emperor himself was to proceed at once to Warsaw, where we shall probably very soon hear of his arrival; and on the 23d of this month he is to meet the Emperor of Austria at Olmütz. He will be accompanied by Count Nesselrode and Baron Meyendorff. The Czar's original demand was for a power of interference in the affairs of his neighbor, which would practically have upset the independence of the Sultan altogether. The refusal of this impudent request was made the pretext for seizing upon Wallachia and Moldavia; an aggression which so roused the voice of public opinion, that the Governments of England and France were compelled to insist upon the keeping of treaties. The Muscovite had not calculated upon any such resistance.

Amidst all the doubts about the Russo-Turkish difficulty, at least one thing is certain. It is, that the Czar is sure to push forward if he feels strong enough, and he will feel so unless England and France are true to the Sultan, and to the interest of peace, commerce, progress. The Czar, who began by war, is still for war; but happily the duty and the interest of the other powers are alike bound up in peace—and peace we may yet have if St. James's and the Tuileries do their duty. The Emperor Nicholas rests the influence he hopes to exercise over the policy of the Austrian Cabinet on one point—namely, his personal ascendancy over the young Emperor Francis Joseph; and it is evident that the approaching visit to Olmütz is intended to detach the head of the Austrian monarchy from the traditional policy of his empire, and from the counsels of his western allies. The interview, therefore, which the Emperor of Austria will shortly be called upon to hold is one of no common moment to himself and to his people. The geographical position of Austria gives her an influence and an interest which no other power can possess in the regions of Lower Danube and the provinces south of that stream. As long as she remains determined to prevent the inroads of northern armies beyond that barrier the Turkish Empire cannot be overrun, for she can take in flank the whole power of the invader. But if Austria, faithless to her traditional policy and her permanent interests, ever allows herself to participate in projects hostile to the independence of those countries, she removes the barrier of the East, and no direct interference of the other States could rescue those countries from invasion by the two great military monarchies of the continent. She might gain Bosnia and the Herzegovina—a slender compensation for the extension Russia would acquire; but by the same rule her possessions in Italy would be exposed to the utmost danger, and the peace of Europe would be at an end.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

BUCHAREST, SEPT. 4.—Prince Gortschakoff has held a review of the Russian troops. The Hospodar, Stirbey, had received an invitation to attend. He sent an excuse. The Russian Commander-in-Chief has addressed an order of the day to the troops, in which he praises and exhorts them to remain faithful to their oath and to the Czar. The order concludes with the following words,—“Russia is called to annihilate paganism, and those who would oppose her in that sacred mission shall be annihilated with the pagans. Long life to the Czar. Long life to the God of the Russians!”

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN TURKEY.—The levy of 80,000 men of the second class of the militia continues with great activity, and large detachments of recruits are on their march to join the army of the Danube. Orders have been issued for the formation of a reserved corps at Adrianople, under the orders of Mehmet Rached Pasha, chief of the Imperial Guard. On the 30th of August the Sultan held a review of the Egyptian troops. The members of the French embassy were present. On the special demand of the representatives of the foreign Powers, the Sultan has

adjourned the publication of his manifesto, in which he appeals in the most bellicose language to the nation. The manifesto is, in fact, really and truly a declaration of war.

Omar Pasha's soldiers insist on fighting the Russian. He cannot overcome this resolution, and there is reason to fear that the ardour of the troops will interfere with the negotiations.

The corps of General Luders, which hitherto had been stationary in Bessarabia, crossed the Russian frontier into Moldavia on the 26th of August. On that day one regiment marched in and two more followed on the 29th, and entered Braila. Other troops are to follow.

EFFICIENCY OF THE TURKISH ARMY.—A lengthy report has been addressed to the French Minister of War, by two French officers, for some time past employed in the Turkish service. They report on the state of the army, its appearance, its discipline, and its skill in the use of the musket, in terms of commendation, and to show that the Turks are in a much better military condition than was supposed. The irregular troops in the service of the Sultan, are also spoken of as being well adapted for the peculiar service which free corps are generally called upon to afford, and it is anticipated that in the event of hostilities breaking out they will greatly embarrass the operations of the Roman army. The report states that, that active and intelligent chief, Omer Pasha, can, within twenty-four hours, concentrate a force of 60,000 men on any given point, either for attack or defence. It appears to be the opinion of the reporting officers, that on the first shock there is not much doubt of the Turkish troops having the advantage. The Russian Commissariat, is generally very bad. This will no doubt give a great advantage to the Turks. Affairs certainly daily assume a more bellicose aspect, as the following will show:—It is stated that Omer Pasha has addressed a letter to Prince Gortschakoff complaining that the Russian gunboats approached too near the right bank of the Danube, and kept the Turkish fortifications unnecessarily vigilant. After requesting that orders to prevent this unpleasantness should be given, as the Turkish gunners might feel themselves compelled to fire on them, the Russian Commander-in-chief wrote on the back of the letter, “Cannon-shot will be answered by Cannon-shot.”

THE NEW COSTUMES OF THE ARMY.—We are now in a position to state exactly what changes are contemplated in the costume of the Russian army. A new uniform, and pressing equally, supersedes the present draco. The coats, with its lace and frippery, gives way to the plain scarlet frock which does not reach to the knees—a sensible martial uniform, a fraction more costly in its first price, but involving a large saving to the soldier in time, trouble, and pipe-clay. The duke of Cambridge originated this change. These alterations will be introduced upon the next issue of clothing. In the form of the knapsack a material amendment has also been sanctioned. The improvements consist in the diminution of the width of the lower part of the knapsack, so as to leave greater space for the bayonet handle and pouch; in the manner in which the straps are arranged, so as not to cross upon the chest or impede the action of the arms, in the disappearance of separate straps to the great coat; and in the addition of a little saccus or bag, calculated to hold an extra shirt and a pair of stockings, and lying horizontally in the inner part of the knapsack across the small of the back. What may be the alterations in the full-dress costume of the officers and the lavender unmentionables, we are not at present prepared to say.

THE NEW DECIMAL COINAGE.—During the last week, the employes at the Royal Mint, Tower-hill, have been actively at work in striking off the new decimal silver coinage, which, it is stated, will be issued for public circulation as a currency of the realm at the commencement of the next year, as they are stamped 1854, when the present old silver coinage will be called in.—The sovereigns, half sovereigns, and florins, or tenth of a sovereign, will remain without any alteration.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE RAILWAYS.—We have to record, that within two days after the “turning of the first sod” of our Railways, the second sod was turned, and we have good reason for hoping, a continuous forward movement was made along a considerable portion of the line between St. John and Shediac. We are told that along the whole line strong bodies of Engineers and Assistants are engaged in surveying and locating, and that in several places navies are already at work with the pick-