

**PROVOCATION OF PARLIAMENT.**—Parliament was on Wednesday prorogued from October 19th to November 16th.

**ANTICIPATED ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.**—Rumor has at length assumed a more definite shape respecting the arrival of our honorable ally. From information obtained through various channels, we think we may, without fear of contradiction, consider the matter as *un fait accompli*. Though no time has yet been fixed, circumstances—such as the refitting and decorating apartments on a magnificent scale at Windsor Castle, and instructions received by the proprietors of an eminent shawl and cloak emporium in Regent street, London, for the preparation of some of the best specimens of India and English manufacture, intended as presents for his graceful and accomplished consort—imply that his Imperial Majesty may be expected at no distant date.—*Court Journal*.

It is understood that Lord Raglan will be raised to the rank of Field-Marshal after the operations at Sebastopol. The committee of the House of Commons reported in favor of additional field-marshalships of repute being made. We believe it is decided to give his lordship £50,000 in lieu of pension; his private fortune was merely £10,000.—*Herald*.

**FLOATING BATTERIES.**—Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, Messrs. Wigram and Co., and Messrs. Smith have each received orders from the government to build several new war vessels of a peculiar construction. The new floating batteries are to be flat-bottomed and to have three keels. The vessels must be of sufficient tonnage to carry a small description of fort constructed of iron and wood. It is stated that three hundred and fifty tons of iron will be used in the construction of each fort, and that its iron walls will be everywhere nine inches in thickness. The forts are to be mounted with cannon. The destination of the new floating batteries is believed to be the Baltic.

Sergeant William Carne, 1st Company Royal Sappers and Miners, having under his command three privates of the same company, and two civilians, selected by government—men well known for their ability in the duties of submarine explosions—has gone out to the Crimea for the purpose of removing the five ships of war that are sunk by the Russians at the mouth of the harbor of Sebastopol. They take with them four sets of diving apparatus and all other necessary implements, and 20 galvanic batteries, with five miles of copper wire. The charges to be used will be from one ton and a half, to two tons of gunpowder, fired at a distance of about two miles. Sergeant Carne left head quarters at Chatham in full confidence of his success, not only in completing the destruction of the ships, but also in removing and recovering the guns.

Her Majesty has been advised to appoint a commission to collect or receive funds for the widows and orphans of the dead, to be called the Patriotic Fund. These commissioners are forty in number, beginning with Prince Albert and ending with Mr. John Ball.—The only Catholics on the list, we believe, are Sir R. Throckmorton and the said Mr. Ball. Of course we most heartily approve of this collection for the widows and orphans of those who have laid down their lives for the country, and we do most heartily recommend our readers to form local committees and to subscribe to the funds that will be collected. But we mention the absence of Catholic commissioners from this list, because in the present temper of the times—with the new War-Office scale of five shillings a son!—with the Earl of Shrewsbury or some one else called on to pay the cost of Priests necessary for the service of the Catholic soldiers in the field—with the all but universal experience that we have of the infamous treatment of the Catholic poor and destitute of every grade and condition in anything that can be called a public establishment—we have no reason to do otherwise than anticipate that the sums so collected will be applied unfairly as regards Catholic widows and orphans, and used for purposes of proselytism. There are upon the Commission many men unto whose minds the thought of such injustice is not likely to enter; but when we remember that the head of this Commission, the Consort of the Queen, is a public reviler of the faith and character of her Catholic subjects, and that shocking and shameless injustice of this kind is the rule of almost every public establishment, perpetrated by the hands of almost every class and degree of Protestants, we have a right to express strongly our alarms and apprehensions upon this matter.—*Tablet*.

**THE NEW BISHOP OF CORNWALL A REPUDIATOR OF THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.**—The Cornwall papers state that the Rev. Dr. Walker, rector of St. Columb, who has offered to endow the proposed bishopric of Cornwall, and who it is generally supposed, will be the first incumbent of the new see, refused to read the prayer issued by royal authority for the late day of thanksgiving, inasmuch as he denies the Queen's supremacy in ecclesiastical matters, one of the points upon which Archbishop Wilberforce has just thought it necessary to resign his preferment in the church.

**ARCHDEACON WILBERFORCE.**—Some days since it was announced that Mr. Robert Wilberforce had intimated to the Archbishop of York his intention of resigning the archdeaconry of the East Riding, and the vicarage of Burton-Agnes, in the same diocese.—When the archdeacon gave notice of his intention to the archbishop, he merely mentioned that doubts on the subject of the Royal supremacy had led him to that step, and promised that he would, with as little delay as possible, give a more detailed explanation. That explanation he has now completed, and it will henceforth be given to the public. He states that, although he has for a long time determined to resign, he delayed adopting that course because he understood that a prosecution was to be commenced against his work on the Holy Eucharist, and he thought it very desirable that a decision should be obtained respecting the doctrine of the "real presence." The archbishop, however, after a correspondence with the archdeacon, determined upon not going on with the prosecution, and the resignation was then formally completed. Archdeacon Wilberforce commences with an elaborate inquiry into the nature of the church, which he holds not to be a mere combination of individuals, but an institution possessing an organic life from union with its head, and as having sole authority in controversies of faith. The collective episcopate he holds to be the medium of church authority, and he maintains that one should be at their head as metropolitan, at St. Peter evidently was in the time of the apostles. He holds that the Bishop of Rome is St. Peter's successor; and to the church of Rome the faith-

ful everywhere must resort. "The Pope's supremacy," he says, "consists of three principal particulars which either include or involve the most important rights which have been claimed by his supporters.—First, the right of deciding ecclesiastical causes; secondly, the right of presiding over councils; thirdly, the right of interfering in ecclesiastical appointments;" and he contends that, for the settlement of religious questions, we must look within, and not without, the church. The next point which Archdeacon Wilberforce proceeds to consider is, how far the popular principle of subscription to the English formularies is compatible with the rule of church authority. The system he believes to be altogether bad, while it has not even the merit of being able to settle the differences which exist among individual Churchmen. Subscription to the English formularies, he says, was originally imposed, and is still rendered by High Churchmen, on the principle that the church's judgment should guide her members; but the Gorham case showed that the Church of England has transferred the decision respecting doctrines to the civil power, and that the most opposite statements respecting matters of faith are taught under her sanction.—*Times*.

**SCENE AT ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.**—Some months since, the re-election of Mr. Westerton as Churchwarden having expressed, in the most unqualified manner, the disapproval of the great majority of the parishioners of the practices recently introduced at the above church, the Bishop of London advised the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, the incumbent, to discontinue, among other practices, that of intoning or chanting the prayers, and to read them instead. Mr. Liddell determined to follow this advice, and gave notice, some three months, that such was his intention. It will be remembered that on the following day two of the curates, Messrs. Nuzee and Parry, resigned. From this period St. Paul's has been beset by a number of persons, principally youths and girls from the parishes of St. Barnabas, and members of that and other Tractarian congregations, who, under the leadership of a youth named Fitzroy (said to be a member of the Collegiate School at Durham), have persisted in chanting or intoning the Litany in defiance of the expressed wish of the incumbent, the orders and advice of the bishop, and the rubrics and practices of the church of England. Their mode of action is as follows. They assemble before the church doors are open and rush into the church, occupy the most prominent places of the free seats, which, from their proximity to the choir, afford them the best chances of most effectually impeding the latter in the discharge of their duty. When the curate commences reading the Litany, which he does in a monotone, and the choir attempts to respond, these self-styled chorists burst in by chanting, and thus overwhelm the choir, causing confusion, dismay, and disorder. To prevent this, Mr. Liddell ordered the choir, when so interrupted, to discontinue the responses, and thus the perpetrators of these disgraceful acts have had it all their own way.—*Times*.

"We are surprised," says the *Weekly Dispatch*, a Protestant paper, "at the stolid hardness of Exeter Hall. An ass of the name of Collis has actually ventured to denounce the absence of Cardinal Wiseman from Golden-square, London, during the cholera, and to 'crack up' the devotion of the clergy of the establishment during the visitation. Why, it is notorious that our parsons—especially our church dignitaries—sneak from their duty in time of pestilence with scandalous cowardice, and that the Catholic clergy sacrifice money, health and life, without stint or hesitation, whenever their flocks are in peril. Who does not remember the death of the Archbishop of Paris—the mortality of the Irish priests at the time of the famine—the almost extinction of the Catholic clergy in our West India Islands during the yellow fever and cholera—the devotion of our Sisters of Charity at Hammernsmith? He will have to scour his lantern and search diligently before he can match these cases among the fat weeds of our episcopacy. When Dr. Johnson was shown through a splendid house fitted with furniture, he growled, 'These are the things that make a death-bed terrible.' Our parsonry are too snug, well off, and comfortable to be very courageous in facing their duty. The blacking-maker's wife, on being asked who composed the verses of their advertisements, answered, 'We keeps a poet as does them their things.' Our clergy keep home missionaries, Bible-readers, and, perhaps, some starved curates (by voluntary contributions of their parishioners) to do the fever and cholera work for them. We presume it was by trusting to the bigotry of Non-Popery that the woman 'tried on' the speculation of accusing Priest Stapleton of incontinence with her, and of alleging that he had confessed to her that he had committed the crime of bestiality! Luckily the dose was too strong for even the stout Protestant stomachs of the quorum, and so the case was dismissed. There will be no want of Titus Oates, if gullibility can offer a market for them."

**A HINT TO THE MAINE-ACS.**—In Yarmouth, Lynn, and Ipswich, petitions have been adopted praying for the repeal of the new Beer Act, and there appears to be little difference of opinion as to its utter inutility. Certainly it has not had the effect of diminishing drunkenness in the district, or of improving the character of the public-houses, the proprietors of filth of which are about to be prosecuted by the authorities.

"It would seem (remarks the *Leader*) that the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer is strengthening himself for the ensuing parliament. For Protestantism he has decidedly declared himself, and it is said that he is on the eve of a visit to Ireland with the view of being formally installed as parliamentary leader of the Irish Orangemen." In the meanwhile another great question has been brought before his attention in the West, to which he at least inclined his ear. A deputation from the licensed victuallers of South Devon had an interview with Sir J. Yarde Buller, and Mr. Lawrence Polk at Torquay, a few days ago, with reference to their particular grievances in their trade, and especially complaining of the new Beer Act.—Mr. Disraeli was at Torquay, and was present at the interview, and addressed the deputation expressing his satisfaction at hearing the arguments brought forward; admitted that the licensed victuallers trade was in a critical position, advised them to petition parliament, and declared that he would give the question his most careful consideration. "Protestantism and Beer" is perhaps not sufficiently alliterative for a cry. Would "Protestantism and Pale Ale" do?

Numbers of deluded Protestants are still leaving comfortable homes in the counties of Carmarthen and Glamorgan, to join the Mormons at Salt Lake.

**'TO-NIGHT.—LAST APPEARANCE OF GAVAZZI.'**—Such is the literal announcement of the farewell engagement of this incomparable artist, as it appears in some of our contemporaries of yesterday. Does not this even confirm the position in which we regard the Signor, when we declined his advertisement, the other day? We knew then, and many of the public knew also, that he had complained bitterly of having been *chiselled*—to use an expressive, although perhaps inelegant term—on his first engagement here; that, although he drew the houses and the money, yet he did not receive a fair or just share of the needful. We believe the speculator who brought him round for exhibition (humiliating enough in a patriot—degrading in a priest!) stated that he paid him his stipulated hire, or salary, or share of profits. Whether this was so or not, we remember the indignant protests then made against the showman who engaged him. Doubtless, the performer would take care to make better terms this time, and he ought to get them; for see how accommodating he is to his audiences. He announced himself, at first, but as zealous for the political regeneration of his country, and said little or nothing of its religion. By and bye, finding his audiences becoming small by degrees, and beautifully less, he threw into his harangues a spice of invective against the tyranny of ecclesiastics generally, and of the Italian priesthood in particular. Then was added denunciations of the Inquisition, and its usual imaginary horrors. Thus gradually did he progress, till—still habited in the robe of the Order wherein he had made the most solemn vows to God, and called the Saints of Heaven to witness his sincerity—he exclaimed on a Glasgow platform. "No more invocation of Saints; no more Virgin Mary." Then the evangelic organs, doubting before whether they could confide in one who came in such a questionable shape, contrasted his earlier with his later appearances, and pronounced him acceptable; and then he was of the chosen of Exeter Hall, and of the whining bigots of the country. One would have thought that the blood which his hateful presence caused to flow in Canada, and which all the fulsome laudation with which he has been since besprinkled cannot wash away, would deter the sane and intelligent from encouraging his name-brand displays. But it seems not. He still makes last appearances before fanatic crowds, and lies before them, fooling them to the top of their bent. We know not whether he still disgraces the habit of which he has been long unworthy; but if he wear it still, we bid him to doff it for shame, and wear a calf-skin on his recreant limbs. A party-colored suit, and cap and bells, would better fit him now.—"Muley" should be "his only wear." We could not help smiling at one allusion made by the wily Signor in the City Hall the other night, as reported in a short notice now before us. He knows full well, that in an assembly congregated to listen to or join in abuse of Popery, he will find every variety of that chameleon-like animal, Protestantism. Instead of desiring to see anything like unity—which he must know and believe to be altogether impossible in so contradictory a system, the professors whereof chiefly divert themselves from attacks on Popery by railing against each other—he told them that he "delighted to see the religious differences that obtained in Scotland; they were like the lovely variety of shade and color in a flower garden, destroying monotony and uniformity." Very pretty, truly; but very sarcastic, if regarded rightly. A pretty Christian indeed must he be, who so delighted in religious differences. On one point only—to one great end, at least—would he have them agreed: "let all unite," he said. "Established, Free Church, United Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Independents and Baptists, for the one great good and glorious end of expelling the vile weed of Jesuitism from their beloved Britain." There is a holy motive for religious union! With such a guide as the pervert Padre, (by the way, in what 'lovely variety of shade and color' does he present himself now?) the victory is certain. Up (black)-guards and at them!—*Glasgow Free Press*.

UNITED STATES.

During this year twenty homicides have been committed in the city of New York. Murders are among the most frequent of the local items we are called upon to record. Within a month past, there have been not less than seven cases of violent assaults; several of them terminating in death. There was a time when the process of murder was carried on in-doors, by the silent means of poisons and strangling. These days are past, and stabbing and shooting are in vogue in the public streets. Of all the cases which have occurred since September, but one or two have been reported as taking place within walls. There is a general proclivity of assaults to perform their deeds, under cover of the darkness, in the streets, and they are frequently able to escape detection. One of the worst instances was that of the fellow who created a disturbance at a porter-house in Anthony-street, at the unseasonable hour of 4 o'clock in the morning. The proprietor complaining of him, the rioter was pursued by the Police, and in the chase turned to fire upon those who began to press him hotly. The shot missed the Policeman and struck the keeper of the grocery in the head. The wound will probably prove fatal, while the assailant escaped up a by-street and has not since been heard of. Not long ago a policeman was killed by a shot fired by a burglar whom he detected and pursued. A few days since, the assailant boasted too openly of the act, and was betrayed by a confederate. The assault also was committed in the street, and at night. A man, passing along a river street, last week, was struck on the head as he reached the door of a retail liquor store, and received serious injury. A Southern "blood," two nights ago, saw fit to resent the insolence of a hack-driver, by stabbing him in the face and head; and the affair was compromised by money. Two Italians fell out, and one shot the other. The knife and the ball are doing their work as it has never been done before, in the same length of time.—*N. Y. Times*.

**MORTALITY ON BOARD EMIGRANT SHIPS.**—Disease has reappeared upon the emigrant ships which are daily arriving at the port of New York and according to the *Herald*, quite a large fleet of ships were lying off Staten Island during the past week with the yellow flag flying at half mast. Among them were the ships Westmoreland, which left Havre with 478 passengers, of whom twelve died; the Minnesota, which sailed from Liverpool with 330 passengers, of whom 30 were swept off with cholera in 22 days; the Metropolitan from Havre, which had 31 deaths; the Edgar from Havre, from which 26 people died; and the bark Robert, from the same port, from which 5 persons were lost. The emigrants were mostly from Ireland and Germany.—*Montreal Herald*.

In consequence of the oyster panic, these favorite bivalves have become a drug in New York. It is said the dealers' hire men to stand at their counters and devour oysters during the hours when customers usually frequent their establishments.

An American citizen, named Phillips, was recently arrested at Basle, Switzerland, on the supposition that he was Mazzini. Mr. Phillips was treated very harshly, and confined in jail for several days. He asks 25,000 francs as damages, and an apology from the Swiss Central Government. This has been refused, and Mr. Phillips comes home to get the Federal Government to interfere in his behalf.—*Boston Pilot*.

An affray between two parties, Irish and Germans, took place in Buffalo on Sunday, in which Stephen O'Brien was killed with a shot gun, and another man was wounded.

The number of passengers who arrived at Boston by sea for the quarter ending Sept., 30, was 12,424, of whom between 10 and 11,000 were from Europe, principally from Ireland, Germany and Sweden.

Facts and figures tell us that drunkenness obtains privately in Maine more than where liquor is vended publicly. To the interference of Legislation and the Prohibitory Law in operation in that State this private debauchery is, we are convinced, attributable. The Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, Catholic Pastor of Portland, has written that in that city the amount of private excess, and its consequent debauchery in families, is frightful. He says that a private smuggled bottle of poisonous gin or whiskey is to be found not only in many houses, but in every room of these houses;—and that the wretched indulgence is not confined to the male portion of the family, but extends to the women and children! This is a sad and dismal state of things; and if in moral Maine, the penal statute against the sale of ardent liquors has produced this result, what better have we to expect in this or any other State in which this question has assumed a political character?—*Irish American*.

**FACTS WORTH KNOWING.**—At Chicago, during the recent ravages of the cholera, while the Board of Health fled the city, the Sisters of Mercy were untiring in their attendance on the sick, and four of them fell victims to that dreadful scourge. In Barbadoes, during its prevalence, while the Catholic Priests paid unceasing attention to the Catholic portion of the colored population of the island, the Protestant part of them were allowed to die like dogs; their ministers never troubling the poor creatures. This fact proves that the Catholic Church respects alike, and regards the spiritual interests of, all her children, without distinction of position, race, or color. While the Protestant chaplains of the army in the East show great apathy in attending the soldiers at their dying moments the Sisters of Charity attached to the hospitals in Constantinople, upon hearing of the frightful ravages of the cholera among the troops, immediately went to the camps to nurse and wait on the sick, "being received everywhere as guardian angels." One of those Sisters is a lady of high rank, and was attached to the court of the late Louis Philippe. She did not mind her social grade.—*Halifax Catholic*.

The last Society spoken of in California is the "Pay Nothing." It is said to be alarmingly prosperous. The password is "Lend me a dollar"—the response, "Broke."

**THE END OF THE WORLD.**—A Yankee preacher told his hearers the other day, that according to the "strict reading of prophecy," the second advent of Christ must take place on some early day in November, 1854. He told them this was in all probability the last time he would address them in this world; and he wound up his discourse by bidding his hearers an affectionate farewell.

From a Yankee exchange we cut the following:—**Clerical Strike.**—At Urbana, Ohio, recently, on a Sabbath, the bell of the Presbyterian church rang the second time—the congregation sat waiting and waiting, but no minister came. After the lapse of about half an hour, a note was handed to one of the elders, who arose and read it to the congregation. It was from the minister, who said he would not preach for them any more till his salary was paid up.—Right, old chap—no pay no work.

**MODEL ADVERTISEMENT.**—The *New Jersey Standard* of the 4th inst., contains the following advertisement:—**Wanted.—A Hostler.**—The subscriber wishes to employ at his place at Gowanus, Long Island, a first-rate hostler, who has good experience in managing runaway horses. No one need apply who has never been in the State Prison or a member of the New Jersey Legislature.

Gowanus, Long Island, Oct. 4, 1851. GARRET H. HENDRICKSON.

The product of the silver mines of Mexico for the year 1850, exceeded that of the rest of the world by one million of dollars, the total yield being thirty-three millions.

**THE CAMPAIGN OF THE CHOLERA.**—Those ghastly heaps of killed and wounded on the heights of the Alma can scarcely have been a more shocking spectacle than the number of the Allies who are daily perishing in the livid agonies of the cholera. "Cholera sadly ravages our army," says a recent despatch, "and seems to have increased in virulence." There are two hospitals established at Balaklava; one of them alone contains 216 cholera patients. Several valuable officers have fallen victims. Cholera seems to be the true Conqueror of the Crimea! From almost every European capital we have appalling narratives of the career of this terrible scourge. In St. Petersburg, up to the 1st of September, the mortality had amounted to nearly 9,000; and of course the number of deaths has been considerably augmented in the interval. In Paris the disease seems to have suddenly acquired additional virulence—the number of victims amounting to nearly 300 in a week; in Toulouse from 60 to 70 are carried off in a single day. Scotland also still writhes in its terrible grasp, particularly Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen. In Aberdeen alone there were 26 fatal cases during the past week; and there were nearly 700 deaths in Glasgow during September. In London it is announced that the mortality last week amounted to only 247! Even our own city now rests under the fatal shadow of the plague. There were eight deaths in the Church-street hospital in a single night this week—and scarcely any day has passed without one or more victims. Upwards of 100 fatal cases we believe, have occurred in the same hospital since it was opened on the 29th of September. On the south side of the city, the medical statistics are rather more encouraging.—*Nation*.