

number of Parliamentary voters in Ireland may probably amount to one hundred and seventy thousand—that is, there may be one voter to about every tenth of the adult male population. This is the extreme limit of expectation held out by the supporters of the higher amount of qualification. But taking into account the declining state of the farming classes of the Irish people, it does not seem probable that even this decimal proportion can actually be attained, at least for many years to come.

One of the most prominent and significant features in the political state of Ireland has been the utter distrust for many years entertained towards the Imperial Legislature, by almost every class and order of the people. This feeling owed its origin to various causes; of which the scandalous insufficiency of the Irish electoral body was certainly not the least effective. Was it wise, then, in arranging the details of a measure which had for its secret object the winning the Irish mind to constitutional feelings and paths, to exhibit so narrow a spirit of jealousy and dislike, as even in the very act of conferring a boon, to wear the appearance of offering an outrage?

It only remains for the Irish people to make the best use they are able of such limited franchise as may be allowed to them. Even on the very lowest estimate, the new Franchise Bill must give a decided preponderance to the national and popular party in three-fourths of the counties and boroughs of Ireland. Shall the strength thus gained be wasted in insane disputes and divisions? or shall it, by the cordial union and co-operation of the entire people, be made the instrument for achieving glorious and profitable results? Upon the practical answer these questions may receive, will depend much of the future progress of the country; so far, at least, as that progress is liable to be influenced by the legislation of the Parliament of England.

MEETING OF THE TENANT-RIGHT CONFERENCE.

[We give below the resolutions which were agreed to at the meeting of the Tenant-Right Conference, which commenced its sittings on the 6th inst.]

(From the Tullet.)

The Conference commenced its sittings on Tuesday, in the City Assembly House, William-street. There was a numerous attendance of gentlemen from all parts of the country.

On the motion of Mr. John M. Cantwell, seconded by Mr. Richard Ternan, the chair was taken by Dr. McKnight, of the *Banue of Ulster*.

It was then resolved, on the motion of Dr. Grattan, seconded by Mr. Henry Fitzgibbon, that the Rev. Mr. O'Shea, C. C., the Rev. Mr. Dohbin, Presbyterian Minister, and Mr. Wm. Girdwood, be appointed secretaries to the Conference.

Mr. Shea Lalor proposed the following resolution, which passed unanimously amid loud applause:—

"That a fair valuation of rent between landlord and tenant in Ireland is indispensable."

The Chairman put the question on the adoption of resolution No. 2, as follows, which was carried unanimously:—

"That the tenant shall not be disturbed in his possession, so long as he pays the rent fixed by the proposed law."

The Secretary then read resolution No. 3, as follows:—

"That the tenant shall be at liberty to sell his interest, with all its incidents for the current market value."

The Rev. Mr. Rogers suggested that the proposition should be in the following form:—

"That the tenant should have a right to sell his interest, with all its incidents, at the highest market value."

After some discussion, the Chairman put the question on the adoption of the resolution in this form, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then read the fourth paragraph, which was as follows:—"That where the rent has been fixed by valuation, no rent beyond the value rent shall be recoverable by any process of law," which was carried unanimously.

The sixth resolution was also adopted without discussion. It was as follows:—

"That it be an instruction to the League to take into consideration, at the earliest possible period, the condition of farm laborers, and suggest some measure for their permanent protection and improvement, in connection with the arrangement of the question between landlord and tenant."

The Secretary then read the several resolutions embodied in Section No. 2:—

"That the equitable amount of rent is the residue of the produce that would remain in the common course of cultivation after payment of all charges, including such a return to the farmer as would be made in the same part of the country, in the ordinary course of any other business that required a like amount of time, skill, industry, risk, and capital."

ITALY.

THE INTENDED APPOINTMENTS.

The following information is from a letter in the *Univers*, dated Rome, 24th July:—

"You are aware that the place of *cameriere segreto partecipante* has been for some time vacant; the Holy Father has just summoned thereto a young ecclesiastic of the highest merit, Mgr. Talbot, of the illustrious English family which has borne that name for many ages. He is allied to the noble house of Shrewsbury, and consequently allied to the Borghese and the Doria. Thus the idea of the Holy Father is carried out, which was to have near his person prelates of various nations. Mgr. Stella is an Italian; Mgr. de Hohenlohe, a German; Mgr. de Merode, a Belgian; and Mgr. Talbot, an Englishman. [He is

of Anglo-Irish descent, of the family of the Lords Talbot de Malahide.] This is an idea the consequences of which will be more important than appear at first sight, for we must recollect that those officials are very ordinarily afterwards raised to the Cardinalate. Thus by degrees the Sacred College will receive into its bosom members taken from all the branches of the great Catholic families.

Allow me to take advantage of this opportunity to afford your readers more information, not indeed political, yet not devoid of interest. The composition of the secret ante-chamber of the Holy Father is as follows:—Its chief is Monsignor the Master of the Chamber; to him are addressed all petitions for audience, and it is he who has the privilege of presenting persons whom the Pope, at his request, deigns to receive. This place is occupied by Mgr. Borromeo, a collateral descendant of the great and holy Cardinal of that name. Under his orders are the four participant *camerieri*, who take in turns a week of service in the ante-chamber, and who, besides, accompany the Pope in his promenades, in his visits to the churches, to communities; in the Papal chapels, and in the Pontifical functions at St. Peter's. [They also assist daily at his celebration of the Holy Mass, and recite the Breviary with him.]

"These are three charges which are held by the three eldest *camerieri*. The first is that of *coppiere*, cup-bearer. He assists the Pope at Table; this is the office of Mgr. de Hohenlohe. The second is that of *secretario delle ambasciate*. The secretary of the embassies carries the messages of the Pope to great personages; Mgr. de Merode discharges this duty. The third charge is that of the *guarda-robba*. The officer of the wardrobe takes care of whatever regards the Pope personally; Mgr. Stella has this charge, which, from its importance has been long considered as the first, and this is why it is filled by Mgr. Stella, the eldest of the *camerieri*. The fourth *cameriere*, Mgr. Talbot, has no particular charge except the ordinary service.

The plan of the Holy Father is gradually developing itself, and we behold appearing the providential idea of the last intervention, the Divine Mission of Pius IX. Everything that has passed since his elevation, is a train of marvels, the fruit of which will precisely be the realisation of the thought which he is pursuing so nobly and perseveringly. Let us aid by our prayers the accomplishment of so important but so difficult a work.

Perhaps you may not have completely forgot the little religious colony which, in the month of October, 1848, left the La Trappe of Melleray, crossed France and the ocean with a wooden cross for their standard, without breaking the silence which they kept in the cloister, and arrived in the forests of Kentucky, to found there a house of penance, of labour, of recollection. God has blessed that work—sixty of our countrymen now praise the Lord in that place, and astonish the surrounding heretics by their perseverance and their intelligent fertility."

THE LATE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—The same authority says:—

"The police have laid hold of two assassins, the accomplices of Pace in the attempted murder of Lieut.-Col. Nardoni, and, what is more fortunate, have been able to discover and arrest the secretary who for many months maintained, paid, and formed to crime these three poor children of the people, and had purchased for money the poniards destined for this deed of blood. They will, no doubt, be able to trace it higher, and it is at London or Geneva that they will find the hand that signs this bloody decree. What are we to say of Governments that afford hospitality to such men, who serve their demagogic designs, and who render themselves morally accomplices in all the murders they decree? They will reap the fruits of such complicity; Lord Palmerston is sowing the whirlwind; I much fear that his country will, sooner or later, be the victim of the like policy."

THE RIMINI MIRACLE.—We further quote from the same letter:—

"I have had news from Rimini. The Novena there has produced marvellous fruits. The concourse continues the same. The prodigy has not ceased, and we may almost say that it is now a permanent prodigy; for we are assured that the visage of the Madonna has assumed a physiognomy all celestial. The rude work of the painter Solari is no longer to be recognized; the hand of an angel seems to have re-touched the sketch of the pious artist."

FRANCE.

The municipal councils of Arles and Tarascon have suppressed their schools, and surrendered the buildings to the Bishop of Aix, who is about to convert them into ecclesiastical seminaries. The college of Brignolles and that of Draguignan have been surrendered to the Bishop for the same purpose.

The day of the President's departure for the departments is at length fixed. It takes place on Monday next, the 12th inst. He goes direct to Lyons. The journey to Cherbourg, as also to Marseilles, is put off for the present.

The President is not the only person who leaves Paris on a tour, partly of recreation, partly from political motives. So far as regards the legitimists, an emigration on a small scale takes place to Wiesbaden, complimentary to the Count of Chambord.—*Times*.

INDIA.

RETIREMENT OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—The English mail of the 24th of May arrived in Bombay on the 21st of June, the transit having been accomplished in the singularly short space of twenty-seven days fourteen hours. There is now no longer any

doubt about the retirement of Sir Charles Napier—he takes his final leave of India in October. No authentic accounts as to the name of his successor have yet been promulgated. Sir Wm. Gomm is expected to take charge of the Bombay army in November.—*Bombay Times*.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

Advices from Rendsburg, of July 31, state that since the retreat of the Holstein army the headquarters of General Willisen have been fixed in that fortified place; several battalions are encamped in its immediate vicinity, but the main body of the army is still at Wittensen and Schestedt, at the head of the Ober Eyder. The garrison of Rendsburg itself has not been materially increased. The Danes are throwing up field-works at different points round Schleswig, to guard it against attack; but neither side, from present appearances, contemplate an immediate renewal of operations.

There was a report at Hamburg, on the 4th inst., that the Hanoverian Government had decided on sending troops to the assistance of the army of the Duchies, and that a great number, as many as 2,000, are mentioned as already on their way northward.

UNITED STATES.

ENORMOUS WHEAT CROP.—A correspondent of the *Detroit Daily Tribune*, writing from Rome, Mich., states that Ira Phelps of Bruce, Macomb Co., last week harvested and thrashed from two acres of ground, one hundred and twenty-four bushels of wheat. The wheat crop of all Michigan is unprecedentedly large.

We understand, says the *Bunker Hill Aurora*, that the establishment of a line of American steamships, between Boston and Liverpool, is among the things talked about in these days of speculation and enterprise.

In Ohio most of the peach trees are really breaking down with the abundance of the delicious fruit. The apples are nearly as abundant; the fruit crops appear to be everywhere good.

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.—The present population of California is estimated at 121,000, of which number 50,000 are foreigners, and 71,000 Americans. The whole number who have returned by the mail steamers from April 1, 1849, to June 1, 1850, is 3173.

EMIGRATION.—It appears that, within the last seven years, no fewer than 854,000 persons have emigrated from Great Britain, making nearly one-thirtieth of the whole number of the population.

HEALTH ON THE LAKES.—Compared with last year, there is but very little sickness on board our Lake craft the present season. Vessels come in full-manned, all hands on deck, and ready for their allowances, in marked and happy contrast to the scenes it was our lot to witness during the summer of '49, when scarcely a day passed that flags were not at half-mast for some poor fellow, who should stand his watch on deck no more.—*Chicago Journal*.

The wife of President Fillmore, is to be presented with a magnificent coach by a few friends in New York State, in honor of her being the first lady from the State of New York, who presided over the honors of the White House at Washington.

LIES OF THE ENEMY.—Late accounts from Oregon stated that among a murderous gang of Indians recently arrested, there were two Catholic Priests. The lie was so palpable at the time, that we did not deem it worth contradiction. But, as some simpletons may believe the statement, we would say that the story was got up by some Methodist emissaries, who represented that the Indians had been excited to commit the murder by the Priests who occasionally visited them. The Governor (Lane) of Oregon and his Council state that the Priests in question had done all that could be done to quiet the Indians, and had, at the imminent risk of their own lives, actually saved the lives of some of Dr. Whitman's associates. The true cause of the massacre of Dr. Whitman and his friends, was a pestilence that broke out among the Indians, and which they attributed to Dr. Whitman, who was a physician as well as a Methodist preacher.—*Boston Pilot*.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Crops.—There is a good deal of complaining just now as regards the crops and the prospects before us in reference to the approaching winter. There are no doubt some grounds to justify complaints, but not enough to warrant the tone of despondency which some have assumed. The drought which prevailed in the early part of the season has rendered the hay crop light in some places, but not much below the average; it is certainly much heavier than last year. The potato blight has been discovered in some localities, but its appearance is not general; and as more than usual of this valuable vegetable has been planted this year, there is reason to hope, in fact to believe, that there will be more raised this season than the last. Recent rains have greatly improved the late meadows, the pastures and the vegetables generally, and the prospect is much better than it was a month ago.

Accounts from the eastern parts of the Province are truly cheering, both as regards agriculture and the fisheries; and take the prospects "all in all," they are vastly more encouraging than they were last year.—*Yarmouth Herald*.

Despatches from Newfoundland, received by the French Minister of Marine, state that 5,786,000 fish had been taken by the 70 vessels employed in fishing on the banks.

We (*Gazette*) are sorry to say that our Shore Fishery still continues very unproductive. During the last week very few fish were taken. The appearance of crops throughout the district is satisfactory and promises well.

CANADA.

Harvesting in the district of Montreal, says the *Montreal Gazette*, is now general. The crops are everywhere above an average. In the Southern and Eastern townships they are superb. Hay is very heavy, and it is most valuable in a dairy country. Wheat in the Seigniories is a fair crop. Potatoes, except very partially, have shewn no signs of the rot.

A fire broke out on Monday in the Village of Beauharnois, and destroyed Mr. J. Ross's property; fortunately the fire was arrested at this point.

During the storm yesterday morning, 26 of the Telegraph poles on the Kingston road, about 5 miles east of this city, were struck by the electric fluid and shivered to pieces. We have been shown some of the poles which were split, as regular as lathing, into spars of about one and a half inches square, and about twenty feet in length.—*Colonist*.

We understand that Messrs. Gooderham and Worts have sold their superior freight vessel, the *Western Miller*, to Messrs. McPherson, Crane & Co. We have also been informed that she will be continued on her usual route, which will now be extended to Hamilton.—*Id.*

INFANTICIDE.—An Inquest was held before Dr. King, one of the City Coronors, at 6 p. m. on Saturday, on the body of a child, which was found in the Don, near Jones' Brewery. The child was evidently only a few days old, and there were strong reasons for believing that it had been murdered by the unfortunate mother in order to conceal her disgrace; but, from want of sufficient evidence, the Inquest was adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M. to-day.—*Toronto Patriot*, August 26.

THE HARVEST.—We learn from our exchanges that notwithstanding the unforwardness of the Spring, the farmer has a prospect of being repaid for his labors. The Fall Wheat is full headed, and bright—Oats, rather short, but not scarce—Hay was retarded by the long drought, but still there will be enough to keep down exorbitant prices. Peas are short. Barley and rye are likely to be an average. Potatoes promise abundance, and no appearance of disease. In the Western States, recent travellers describe the wheat harvest as superior to any for the last three years.—*Hamilton Express*.

AWFUL VISITATION, AND SUDDEN DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—Yesterday between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., while Miss Agnes Quay sat nursing an infant at the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. Luke Jacobs, (in the Township of Hope, about 5 miles from this Town) the lightning struck the point of the south gable end of the house, and passing down the studs struck Miss Quay dead instantly, death was so sudden and complete, that her lifeless body remained seated in the chair till removed by her sister Mrs. Jacobs; the infant fell from her arms unhurt. The clapboards have been torn off from a great part of the south end of the house, those of the west side separated from the south west corner part, and other damage done.—*Port Hope Watchman*.

THE HARVEST.—The weather continues delightful for the agriculturists, and already a large breadth of wheat has been reaped. It is estimated by competent judges that the crop of this grain in this District is from one-third to one-half more than it ever was before. The Farmers want hands very much. Colonel Muter, we understand, has kindly given permission to a large number of the men of his regiment to assist at harvest work, but there is still a great deficiency and much over-ripe wheat will be shaken out of the cars.—*Niagara Chronicle*.

A proclamation appears in the last *Official Gazette*, declaring that the following articles direct from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, may be brought into Canada free of duty, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Hay and Straw, Hops, Animals, salted and fresh Meats, Butter, Cheese, Chocolate and other preparations of Cocoa, Lard, Tallow, Hides, Horn, Wool, undressed Skins and Furs of all kinds, Iron in pigs, Grindstones and Stones of all kinds, Earth, Coals, Lime, Ochres, Gypsum, ground or unground, Rock Salt, Wood, Bark, Timber and Lumber of all kinds, Firewood, Ashes, Fish Oil, viz: Train Oil, Spermacetti Oil, Head Matter, and Blubber, Fins and Skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

RESULTS OF THE LAST SESSION.—From a "Summary of the Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of Canada," printed by order of the House, we gather the following particulars:—

The number of Petitions received during the Session was 739.

The number of Select Committees appointed was 84.

The number of Bills introduced into the Legislative Assembly was 247: of these, 19 originated in the Legislative Council.

The Bills were disposed of as follows:—
Passed and assented to..... 145
Lost or dropped in Legislative Assembly..... 99
Lost in Legislative Council..... 3

247

Of the whole number, 63 were introduced by members of the Ministry; 49 of them were passed, and 19 dropped or lost. The most important of the latter were the Increased Representation, Prison Management, Penitentiary, and Grammar School Bills, and the Bill to provide for the building of Court Houses and Gaols in the Judiciary Circuits of Lower Canada.

No Bills were reserved.—*Pilot*.