

Catholics, unharmed by anything that is going on abroad, can very complacently offer up the poor Italians a holocaust to the glory of their Church. The French Republicans are men to be honoured; the Irish rebels are men to be sympathised with and aided; the Hungarians are noble patriots; but do you not know, that the Roman Republic is but the dream of a remote antiquity, the Roman Empire but a mouldering Coliseum, and that Rome henceforth is only to be the toy-shop for the Pope and his Cardinals, and those Romans are only to receive the benediction from his fingers, to kiss his toe, to keep the carnival, and that if they dare to attempt to become men again, and to evoke the ancient spirit of the tribunes from these mighty ruins they are to be reprobated, scorned, and trodden down by all other nations as "ruffians and robbers." Republican France shall crush them with her armies, and Republican America shall refuse to receive and accredit their Minister. All other nations may struggle for liberty but Rome; for does not Rome belong to His Holiness the Pope?—N. Y. Evangelist.

The following is copied from the Fredericton Reporter of Friday last—

Extract from a letter dated,

St. John, August 2.

"It has got out that Mr. Gray has been employed to defend our friends, and the result has been that these last two nights his house has been assailed, and stones and guns fired into it. In one case they knocked the comb out of a young woman's head, when she was sitting at the table, and cut her head a little."

M'GEE, the person who stabbed the Deputy Sheriff of this County, was brought up for final examination before James Taylor, Esquire, on Saturday last. Mr. Myrshall was so far recovered from the effects of his wound as to be in attendance at the examination. M'Gee, on this occasion appeared to be quite penitent, he asked few questions of the witnesses, and was finally committed for trial at the Supreme Court in February next. It came out in the examination that Mr. Myrshall had not even attempted the arrest when he was stabbed, and that two or three attempts were made to repeat the blow before the prisoner could be secured.—Head Quarters.

Since our last publication, the examining Magistrates have committed and bound over a further number of persons, who are said to be implicated in the riots. Joshua Corkery and Jeremiah McCarthy, have given bail to appear for trial, for a riot. Driscoll, Donovan, and Carney, committed for feloniously assaulting Foster, and James Gallagher for shooting at the procession, have been admitted to bail by order of the Chief Justice.—Joseph Coram, of Carleton, and George Anderson, of Fredericton, holding high offices in the Orange Institution, and who headed the procession on the day of the disturbances, stand committed for trial, for abetting the death of Patrick Allen, and they will probably be bailed out to-day. A number of the leading Orangemen are under arrest, and undergoing examination. The Coroner's Jury, on the body of Richard Foster, returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against Peter Sullivan, who has not been apprehended, and who, with several others of whom the police are in search, are supposed to have absconded. The trials of these parties will come on at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be opened on the 27th of August next.—St. John Courier.

Lady Head and Family arrived in Town last evening to reside in Carleton for a short time and enjoy the benefit of sea-bathing. His Excellency leaves to-day for Fredericton, thence to proceed on Friday morning up the river St. John to the Tobique, where his Excellency will meet an Officer of the Royal Engineers from Canada, now engaged in examining the St. John with Mr. John Grant of the Crown Land Department, in order to devise measures for the permanent improvement of the River Navigation. We learn that it is his Excellency's intention to proceed up the river Tobique to its source, and thence *portage* to the Nepisiquit, which river he will descend to the Bay of Chaleur, returning to Fredericton by way of Miramichi. His Excellency is desirous of becoming personally acquainted with the line of country proposed to be traversed by the Halifax and Quebec Railway, and will have an admirable opportunity of doing so by this route.—New Brunswick.

RIOTS IN CANADA.—The 12th of July in some parts of Canada, was not suffered to pass without bloodshed. At St. Catharines, a number of Orangemen were dining together; a large party of Roman Catholics assembled and marched *two miles* for the purpose of assaulting them. This they did by firing a volley of musketry into the windows, wounding one man inside. But the Orangemen were prepared, or no doubt they would have been barbarously murdered;—with what fire-arms they had, a volley was fired upon their assailants, which killed two and two died afterwards of their wounds. Many others were badly injured. It was supposed that the trouble would not end here, as the Roman Catholics were arming for another attack on the following day. It appears to be the full determination of the Catholics to prevent the Orangemen meeting either in a public or private manner, and the Catholics finding as full a determination on the part of Orangemen not to be the aggressors in a breach of the peace, appear resolved everywhere to take the initiative to themselves. This being the case it behoves the Orange body to persist in their rights as good subjects and citizens, until prevented by better authority than that possessed by their assailants; and if the latter get the worst of it, their blood be on their own heads.—Are Orangemen to be put down by Roman Catholics? or are Roman Catholics at their meetings to be fired into by Orangemen? It is to be hoped not,—yet we find the Orange dining room at St. Catharines deliberately fired into by a body of Roman Catholics, and a mercy it is that many were not killed on the spot. It has plainly come

to this—that no laws can protect a man from treachery and the assassin, and the Orangemen must protect themselves. Continuing to give no offence, let forbearance also be characteristic in their conduct; but when murderously assaulted they must reply with vigour.—St. John Chronicle.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—The effect upon the crops which the long continuance of drought is likely to produce, is but a part of the mischief consequent upon it. The forests over the whole face of the country have been converted into as much tinder, ready to sweep away at the falling of a spark the hard earned products of years of toil of the industrious settler. The fires which we noticed a short time since as prevailing throughout the country, have been only the precursors of others of a much more serious character. On Saturday last, dense columns of smoke were rising all day from the north-west, and fears were entertained that much property must necessarily be damaged about Carriboo and Toney River and along the Gulf shore. On Sunday morning these fears were fully confirmed, by the intelligence that several buildings had been destroyed, and an aged man, Alexander Falkner, had been burned to death. The following is as correct an account as we could procure from various persons who had been on the spot.—It appears that a fire, originated from an unknown source near the River John road, had been carried with great rapidity through the woods, in an easterly direction, to the cleared lands along the shore of Cape John and the Gulf. An eyewitness describes the rapidity with which the fire travelled, and the fury with which it raged, as it burst from the edge of the woods and fastened on every thing combustible as perfectly terrific.—The principal damage done on the north side of Toney River was on the property of a Mr. Baffle, at the mouth of the river, whose house and barn were destroyed, with all his fences and growing crops. The fire then fastened on the bridge over the river, and crossing the stream, reduced the fabric to ashes in a few minutes. It was here joined by another fire which had started at little Toney River, and had spread, by the force of the wind, in a direction similar to the former; and the two spread along the highway towards Pictou, fastening upon the fences, burning them up, and laying all the enclosures open for a space of two miles. Within this distance, the damage done to property was very great. Mr. Robert McKinnon lost his house, barn, fences, and crop.—Mr. Norman McDonald, his house, barn, fences, and 17 sheep.—Mr. John Colquhoun, a large quantity of valuable fencing, and his crop much injured.—Widow McLeod, all her fences, barn, and crop much injured.—On an adjoining property belonging to the Messrs. Falkners, an old man and his sons, the house, a blacksmith shop of the father was consumed; and he himself—as above mentioned—perished in the attempt to save his property. The fences and crops were also injured; and a small house belonging to one Thomas Matheson also burned. The fire then entered a strip of forest lying between the shore farms and those lying on the road leading to Pictou, and crossed the properties of Messrs. McQuarry, McDonald, and McAuley, without doing much damage, except the fencing near the edge of the woods. At the farm of Mr. A. D. Ross, it again burst from the woods, and reduced his house, barn, fences and crop to ashes. On an adjoining lot belonging to Thomas Dickson Esq., a small house was also burnt. The fire at this point appeared to cease from the approach of night, and the wind dying away. On the same day, at Big Carriboo river, a fire that had been imprudently left by some boys that were fishing, suddenly spread, and did considerable damage to standing wood, besides burning another house belonging to Mr. Dickson, and occupied by one Corbet, at the upper entrance of Carriboo harbour. For the last two nights, the horizon has been lighted up by the blaze of fires in the same quarter, and through the day dense clouds of smoke continue to pour along upon the wind, and though no positive proofs have reached town, there is too much reason to fear that we shall yet hear of further damage having been done. Altogether the prospect for the coming year is almost cheerless; the lay in many places is now not more than one third of an average crop and if the drought continue, there can be no hope that the grain crop will be better than last year.

Since writing the foregoing, we have been informed of the following additional particulars of losses occasioned by the fire on Saturday, viz.: John Johnson, Cape John lost his saw mill with all its gear, and 15000 feet of lumber, and dwelling house;—Mrs. McKinnon, Cape John, a good barn, with all her ploughs, harrows, carts, &c. &c., and scantling and seasoned lumber for a new house;—Donald McInnes, Cape John, his barn and fences;—William Gammoun, River John—his house and barn.—The burnings on Tuesday, so far as we have heard are that of a blacksmith shop belonging to S. M'Master, and the dwelling house, barn, and outhouses of Hugh McPhee Cape John.

We still continue to hear the most disastrous accounts of the losses occasioned by fire along the coast, between this place and River John. Mr. Donald McAuley, we are informed, lost 16 sheep, and Mr. Alexander Faulkner 13. The Cape John Presbyterian Church partly finished, and a school house near it have also been burnt.—Eastern Chronicle.

## THE ENGLISH MAIL.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The English Mail arrived here on Saturday evening, and below we give such extracts of the news as our space will permit. The dates are to the 21st ult.

A conflict had taken place, on the 12th of July, at the Pass of Dollybrea near Castlewellan, in the County of Down, between the Orangemen and the Ribbonmen, in which several lives were lost on both sides, the troops interferred and put an end to the affair. We shall publish the particulars in our next.

The harvest prospects were very cheering, and all branches of trade appear to be in a healthy condition.

## FRANCE.

The excitement of the Paris elections being over, and the investment and bombardment of Rome having terminated in the military success of the French, attention has reverted to the state of parties in the Assembly and throughout the country; and the cost of the Italian intervention begins now to be counted. So long as the French were pursuing their phantom of military renown, the cost of the war was unheeded; the bill has now to be paid, and the amount of this "little touch at warfare" is estimated at 30 or 40 millions of francs; and to meet this, the most ruinous sacrifices will have to be made.

## CONTINENTAL.

A battle has been fought near Comorn, and Hayman, the Austrian commander-in-chief, claims the victory; but it was evidently quite an indecisive action. In short, the great battle which is to decide the present fate of Hungary has yet to be fought. In the meantime Count Teleki has reached London, with the object of procuring the recognition of the independence of Hungary by the English Government. The bait offered is one peculiarly tempting to our Liverpool and Manchester tastes. We are offered the free trade, under a most liberal tariff, of 14 millions of customers, all agriculturists, who are incapable of manufacturing for their own wants, and who only seek to be disenthralled from Austrian despotism, and the threatened yoke of Russia, to form the closest political and commercial relations with ourselves and the other free states of the world.

## GREAT VICTORY OF THE HUNGARIANS OVER THE RUSSIANS.

The Turkish Ambassador in Paris received a despatch on the 19th instant, by courier, announcing that the Polish General Bem had again completely defeated the Russians under the command of General Luders in Transylvania, and that the latter had been obliged to take refuge in Wallachia, with a small remnant of his army.

The communication between the Austrian headquarters, which are advanced to Alt Gallas, near Dotes, and the corps of Paskiewitch, posted between Waitzen and Hatvan, has been re-established by way of Pesth. The official report of Pesth and Buda has arrived in Vienna.

In Comorn a white and black flag were waving on the battlements, as symbols of the contest for life or death.

The Russian General Grabbe's troops occupied on the 8th, Neusohl, Kernnitz, and Schemnitz, and had met no opposition. Field Marshal Otinger, on the 5th, had advanced to reconnoitre from the headquarters of Jellachich with a detachment of cavalry, but was attacked by the Magyars, and driven back. As the Ban Jellachich lately demanded, by a flag of truce, the garrison of Peterwarden to surrender, the commander of the garrison replied, "I know well how affairs stand, and that the so-called Ban of Croatia will soon find himself surrounded, and, with his whole army, be destroyed." The entrance of the Austrians into Buda, and the evacuation of Pesth by the Hungarians, are confirmed. Bem has collected all his troops near Szegedin to make head against the Russians. Kossuth is not heard of. The Ban hold the enemy in check, making successful sorties. Comorn will soon be invaded. The corps of Gen. Grabbe were marching on it.

The Hungarian general, Georgey, is still alive, and in the field, in spite of the Vienna press, which has not only wounded and killed him, but also deprived him of his command.

## ITALY.

Cardinal Piccolini and the Marquis Sacchetti arrived in Rome, from Gaeta, on the 9th. The latter is Grand Chamberlain of the Apostolic Palace. Preparations are making at Rome, which lead to the impression that Pius IX. is expected soon to return to the Quirinal. All the wounded have been removed from that palace. The French are doing all they can, distributing money, &c., to get up a cry in his favour, but in vain. The Roman troops who had agreed in the first instance to do duty conjointly with the French are all leaving, and the whole force remaining now amounts to less than 1000 men. Of these, many were anxious to leave, but General Oudinot would not give orders. The Pope's engineers having been asked to make a demonstration in his favour, preferred quitting the service. Thirty-nine out of forty-seven resigned, and all the rank and file were disbanded. The same thing occurred in the artillery, all the officers having resigned, with the exception of three captains and a sergeant.

## THE CHOLERA.

The cholera is greatly on the increase; the disease has again re-appeared at Edinburg, and is also raging in Wales.

## ITALY.

From Rome, we learn that the French are not made quite so welcome by the inhabitants as they expected.—Many people have been assassinated and it will require a little time for matters to settle down. The American Charge d'affaires has been compelled to take down his arms, in consequence of his house having been forcibly entered by the French patrol in pursuit of two deserters. We hear nothing certain of the intention of the Pope.—General Oudinot sent the keys of the city to His Holiness, who acknowledged the compliment in a vague letter; but we are quite in the dark whether the Pope will be permitted to return to Rome, unlogged by conditions. As far as we can learn His Holiness persists in reassuming his spiritual and temporal throne unconditionally; whilst the feeling amongst the Romans is evidently conclusive against the future union of the two authorities. We still think the reign of the Cardinals is virtually at an end. The Pope has now replaced the French flag on the tower of St. Angelo, but the Romans make no sign of obedience.