

The following "epitaph on a carpenter" is decidedly good:—

"Posts oft he made, yet ne'er a place could ge
And lived by railing, though he was no wit;
Old saws he had, although no antiquarian,
And style corrected, yet was no grammarian."

A letter from Constantinople says:—The day before yesterday the Arabian, a steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, arrived here from England with a cargo of all kinds of useful things, mostly destined for the British hospital at Therapia. Amongst others, there are seven hundred wooden legs!

REWARD OF MERIT.—Scene, a Gin Shop.—Ragged Urchin: "Please give dad a short pipe!" Barman: "Can't do it. Don't know him." Ragged Urchin: "Why he gets drunk here every Saturday night?" Barman: "Oh! does he, my little dear? Then 'ere's a nice long 'un, with a bit of wax at the end."—Punch.

LOSS OF SHIPS IN THE ICE.—News received on the 17th inst., confirms the apprehension that upwards of one hundred vessels have been embedded in the ice in the Atlantic, and that many of them have been crushed and lost; and an opinion gains ground that the missing steamer the City of Glasgow was amongst the latter number.

SENIOR EST, PRIOR EST.—It appears that the first gun-boat for the Baltic is named the Wrangler; and we trust that this name will be proved to be no misnomer, by its shortly securing some of the best prizes.

Every shell fired by an army, during siege operations, costs, with the powder with which the mortar is charged, the sum of eight dollars—enough to support a poor family for a fortnight.

A Glasgow paper, describing Mr. Gough's lectures to the fair sex of that city, exclaims with enthusiasm, "Three thousand ladies hanging on the lips of one man!"

A gentleman travelling in a railroad car, lost his hat, when, without a moment's hesitation, he pitched his hat box, on which were his name and address, after it, wisely judging that the latter would lead to the return of the former—which it did.

If you feel as if you didn't know where to go and what to do—kinder, chaotic and indefinite—get married. For bringing one down to a fixed fact, and making him feel some how and where, matrimony is a great article.

LOVE.—A Yankee poet thus describes the excess of his devotion to his true love:

"Using her praise in poetry;
For her at morn and eve,
I cries whole pints of bitter tears,
And wipes them off with my sleeve."

If you see a squall arising in the latitude of your wife, what course should be pursued to avoid its consequences?

Double her cape with your left arm, and let your lips drop anchor on the cruising ground of "smacks."

A country schoolmaster began one morning the duties of the day with prayer, as usual, but after prayer he went up and asked a little boy why he hadn't shut his eyes during the prayer, when the boy sharply responded, "We are instructed in the Bible to watch as well as pray."

A friend from Boston says, a Fourth of July orator down east used such burning words that he set the building on fire, and the audience were nearly scorched by the heat of his glowing expressions.

The uniform militia of the State of New York amounts to 19,953 men, the enrolled ununiformed to 203,475; making the militia force for the year 1854, 223,431.

The deaths in Philadelphia last week were 413; including 69 from cholera. The mortality among children was heavy, 85 having died of cholera infantum.

The deaths in St. Louis for the week ending July 10, were 505—216 by cholera.

The Grand Trunk Railroad office, Montreal, was robbed of £1000 and papers. The papers have been found, and party arrested on suspicion.

Three gentlemen were killed by a stroke of lightning in Newton County, Georgia, one day last week.

SANITARY CONDITION OF NEW YORK.—"It is wonderful that we can calmly pray, once a week, for delivery from pestilence, whilst the accumulated filth of the city cries up to Heaven against it."

The number of deaths in New York for the week ending 15th inst., was 617, including 148, from cholera.

ROMANISM.

We take the following just remarks from the "Boston Bee," of the 14th inst. We say just, although we do not argue with the writers opinion respecting Republics, but his main arguments will apply equally as well to the Provines as they do the United States, and we wonder why the reading portion of the Catholic community in both countries do not read, think, and act for themselves. We give the article entire as we find it in the Bee.

A few weeks since a Roman Catholic Priest in Portland, one Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, published a letter in the "State of Maine" newspaper, in which he bolstered Romanism with an emphasis, and attempted to show that it was an institution especially compatible with our Republican form of government. He further claimed that it had effected immense good in this country; both of which positions he must have known to be false. If not, he must be a man of vast ignorance, which we are unwilling to believe. In the main, the Roman clergy are well educated, though they are immensely bigoted; though often foolish, they are not always fools.

The article of the Priest O'Donnell has been replied to, through the above paper, by Mr. D. G. Parker; and in an able and satisfactory manner. says Mr. P.:

"Believing as I do, that the 'Native American' cause is founded upon the principles of truth and justice, I should be unworthy the name of 'American' if I did not properly meet as far as my abilities will admit, any calumny that our opponents might heap upon it."

After some further general remarks, he proceeds to the main question, after the following manner:

"I shall endeavor to notice some of the facts that justify the American people in looking upon the Roman Catholic population of this Country with a jealous eye. You know sir, that the Pope has ever claimed temporal as well as spiritual jurisdiction over the world. Church and State connected, are the embodiment of Popery, and when you disband them, it is no longer Popery. For authority I will take Pope Pius the IX. in a bull published in 1852; speaking of his temporal power, he says: 'Some of those claims I have been obliged to suspend on account of the necessity of the times, but never to relinquish them.' By this, sir, we can readily understand, that your Church seeks temporal as well as spiritual power."

O'Connell in a letter to the repealers in America, makes use of the following: 'You should do all in your power to carry out the pious instructions of his holiness the Pope.' Can you tell me sir, what those pious instructions are, or by what authority he dare turn the attention of Europe in dictating the affairs of these United States? If such authority he has let him make it known, though we accept no forged documents, written hundreds of years after the parties therein named, have mingled their ashes with its mother dust. If his authority bears the impress of Holy Writ then we accept it, if not then we scorn it as an outrageous imposition, and treat it with the contempt it deserves.

In reference to the operation of your people in this country, I shall not descend into your Churches to bring up arms and ammunition, though I have good reason to believe they can be found there; but allow me to ask, what has given rise to the eighteen military companies in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and for aught I know many more, in which no Protestant is permitted to enter? Is it to preach the gospel of Christ or to defend their adopted country? If the former, we have only to say, Rome has always preached her gospel by force of arms—if the latter, then why not admit Protestant Irish into their ranks.—What means the assertions that are boldly made now and then, that the time is not far distant, when Protestant blood will run down our streets like water? If you wish the proof of such assertions, I have them at hand and can produce them. Your papers teem throughout the land with the declaration, that when Romanism gains the ascendancy in this country, then religious liberty is forever at an end. And yet if an American raises a voice of opposition to such impositions, he is branded with the stigma of intolerance, and the cry of persecution is raised. Point us to the time if you please, when you have been denied the privilege of worshipping when and where you pleased. When you have been denied the privilege of burying your dead in this country? When you travel over this fair land, do you see the whitened and decayed bones of departed friends, strown along your pathway, as you find Protestant bones in all Catholic countries, that have been refused a place of burial? You sir, should have been the last person to have cried, intolerance.

You have the privilege of enjoying your religion in this country, without fear of being molested—but let an American be caught in some of your Catholic countries with his pocket bible with him and he is liable to imprisonment; and should he perchance die in Spain, Austria, or Italy? These are questions of importance, and until they are answered, talk not to us of intolerance.

You say that societies are formed for the express purpose of persecuting Irishmen, and that such means are used for the purpose of exciting citizen against citizen. I deny the charge sir—that there are secret organizations of native Americans I do not pretend to deny, but not for the purpose of persecution, but to defend the rights of American citizens, and their institutions against aggression of any form. Now sir, I wish to be as liberal toward your people as possible, but after having carefully examined the subject, I can see no way by which you can manufacture Republicanism out of Roman Catholicism. Is not the embodiment of Republicanism the investment of the government in the people? If so then is it not important that they should be enlightened, in order that they may govern understandingly? What does your Church say? Hear Pope Gregory in his 16th bull to all Bishops and Priests, "from the reading of the Bible will spring liberty of conscience, and religious liberty, and thence as from an inexhaustible source, will spring public prosperity, and political liberty; hence it is your duty to remove from the hands of the faithful, all Bibles and other prohibited books;" now sir, we hold that a man cannot be a Republican unless he is an independent man, and enjoying the very liberties you are guarding against. But to come a little more home, we will quote from your champion Brownson. He says, "It is not necessary that the masses should be enlightened, for the church flourishes best when the people are kept down." Your church being infallible, Brownson is right; and to carry out that doctrinal point, you and every other Roman Catholic are bound to believe as he does. Now sir, let that principle be established, and the minds of the masses left uncultivated, how long shall we be permitted to enjoy the civil and religious liberty of this glorious Republic.

Who are those worthy citizens, I would ask, whom we have been exciting to such rage, as you would have us believe? They are those who march through our streets bearing the American flag Union down, and declaring that Americans shan't rule us; those, who, after having been steeped in despotism all their lives, emigrate to this country, and here claim the right participate in the offices of this government, before they have taken the first lesson in the principles of Republicanism, or understand even, for what, or for whom they are voting, only as they are taught by their Priests. Are such people our worthy citizens? then do we despise them, as we do the law that made them such.

Mr. Parker certainly shoots good shots, and if O'Donnell does not feel them, he must have a pretty thick hide. Mr. Parker closes as follows:

"In conclusion I will briefly notice your advice to Irishmen, 'never forget that you have sworn fidelity and allegiance to your adopted country.' This would be very good, provided it could be made consistent with your church; but sir, I venture the assertion, that nine-tenths of all those to whom these words were addressed, are wholly incapable of reading the article, but suppose that objection to be removed I again venture the assertion that nine-tenths of your people who become naturalized citizens, have never read the Constitution of the United States; and the principles to which they swear, are wholly unknown to them. If such is the case, how much value do you imagine they place upon their oaths? But supposing that objection to be met, then I offer another, which weighs heavier than all others. You know sir, that your church teaches the right to absolve her subjects, from any obligation; and at the same time she is urging her people to become citizens but teaches them that they owe their first allegiance to herself; and though they might have taken a hundred obligations, when compared with her own claims, they were all null and void."

It is a peculiarity of the obligations of this Church, that they are of no force.

For the last week the deaths from cholera in New York have averaged 21 a day; in Boston 17; in Brooklyn, N. Y., 12. New Orleans is comparatively free from sickness of any kind, the whole number of deaths for the week ending 9th inst., being only 191.—International Journal.

When you go to drown yourself always put off your clothes; they may fit your wife's second husband.

COBBETT'S REASONS FOR WAR AGAINST RUSSIA IN DEFENCE OF TURKEY.—This sturdy Saxon saw from the outset, with a depth of insight rare in his day, the fallacy of the Greek question. Here are his opinions in 1829, as expressed in a letter to the Duke of Wellington after the battle of Navarino, and after the Duke had expressed his deep regret at that "untoward" affair, which Cobbett more emphatically describes as "a blunder headed battle." The words read like prophecy:—"I, from the very first was hostile to the Greek cause, notwithstanding I received from some of my readers, men whom I greatly respected, scores of remonstrances, some verbal and some written. My answer always was this:—Russia is at the bottom of the Greek rebellion; Russia wants a pretence for obtaining a firm footing in the Mediterranean; Russia has immense power; but the Turks keep her back from approaching the south of Europe. The Turks hold the keys which lock her out of the Mediterranean; the ice of the Baltic locks her up on that side; hitherto she has been made unable to render efficient aid in clipping the wings of England on the sea, though she has been endeavoring to lend such aid ever since the armed neutrality during the American rebel war; but if we be fools enough to lend our aid in what is called the liberation of Greece, European Turkey will be greatly shaken; Greece will be decidedly for Russia, whose religion is the same as that of Greece; Russia will, in spite of us, have naval stations in the Mediterranean and in the Levant."

The extent of Russia is what, in the eyes of many persons, constitutes its force. But they are mistaken: it is, on the contrary, the cause of its weakness. Of all the various races which acknowledge the authority of the Czars, there is not one which has merged into the great Russian unity which the Emperor Nicholas has so perseveringly attempted to effect. Each of these races has preserved its nationality, its language, its religion, its customs, and even its own peculiar laws; and among those who are the most opposed to these attempts to bring about a fusion, the very members of the great Slavonic family are not the least eager to reject them. These races are not bound to each other by any natural affinity or any common interest, either political or commercial; they all desire to live after their peculiar fashion—and they can do so. Russian unity is a chimera. All these remarkable races, strangers to each arbitrarily agglomerated by the chances of politics and war, and sewn together like so many pieces of various colours, are only maintained in their present condition by skillful Michiavelism and a system of inexorable discipline the workings of which absolutely stupify the mind. If, to-morrow, the genius which governs this empire with a will of iron were to disturb this fabulous equilibrium—if any easy or incapable Czar were to succeed the eminent man who at this moment presides over the destinies of the country, and occupies a throne founded on so many different elements—Russia would very soon afterwards, fall into a thousand pieces.

A poor man, a stranger, was attacked on Thursday on Kings Square and lay for hours in an open yard. Dr. Travers, who was asked to see him, administered some medicine, and then reported the circumstance to the Mayor. There was no place to send the poor man to, no provision made for such a case, no hospital, no asylum. An old meeting house had been hired in Lower Cove, but the people in the neighbourhood talked of Lynch Law if any patients were taken there. The poor man's case was a very severe one, and under all the circumstances his death seemed inevitable. At length it was determined to have him removed to the solitary old house that stands on the Courtenay Bay Flats. To this he was taken, a bed and some clothes were procured with difficulty, and a person to attend him. Dr. Travers repeated his visits and strange as it may appear the man is said to be actually recovering.

We have not heard that anything has yet been done to provide for the opening of an hospital.

The people of Patrick-street have determined that some of the abominations that have contributed to generate the disease in that locality shall be removed, and we think they are quite right.—St. John Freeman.

The only popular article of diet on board the ships, which arrived at Malta from England, was the pudding, and to the unprejudiced observer it did seem that there was some reason in the remark of an old salt: "Well, I'm blowed if them plums is within hail of one another!"

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—A woman named Ellen Drink-water has been convicted in Boston, for being an habitual imbibor of the ardent.