

would be raised and secured by the Province; next a Bill for the more easy and reasonable construction of the European and Portland Railway, called also the people's line—the Bill going on to say that it is its object to prevent any further scheming. Let the old Attorney General take hold of these two Bills; let him take the right set—let him take his own way of it, and he will hang to them until he fights them out. Aye, he will hang to them like a dog to a root. Stand by him like men; make one determined stand, and the battle is won. And should he fall in his country's cause, the Freeholders of Northumberland will put him on his feet again. They confided their dearest rights to him without a struggle, an honor the proudest peer in Britain might be proud of—a county second to few in point of wealth, and to none in point of intelligence. Is such a county not worth notice? Is it not worth a struggle to serve its interests? Aye, and you will serve them; and some one in future ages will find recorded on the Journals of the House of Assembly, brought in by the Hon. Attorney General, John A. Street, on the day of in the year 1851, and carried through the house after a stormy debate, majority yeas, nays. Let the names of all appear in full. Thus crowning your heads with honor, and handing your names down to posterity among those never to be forgotten. And now I have done with you, gentlemen guardians of the people's rights and liberties, and would merely add, that when called upon to discharge your solemn and serious duties, do what is right, and never heed the steam press. [Remainder next week.]

Restigouche, August 16, 1851.

#### THE MILITIA.

Mr Pierce,

As this is about the time that the different Battalions of the Northumberland Militia are called out to General Muster, I would enquire through the medium of the Gleaner, if so important a duty is to be neglected this present year. That the Militia Law has become a dead letter I am well aware, but I have also understood that the power was vested in His Excellency to have one day of General Muster, if it was thought necessary. To me it appears a piece of bad policy to neglect so time-honored (and in the present portentous aspect of the times) so necessary a duty. When such words as "annexation," "the stars and stripes," &c., &c., are becoming as familiar as household words, a general expression of loyalty should not be dispensed with. I speak advisedly when I say that the men of the 2nd Battalion have ever evinced their readiness to attend the annual Drill; and the Officers of that Battalion are proverbial for their punctuality at parade, as well as the spirit and ability they have ever displayed in performing the military evolutions of the day. It is not too much to say that the officers and men of the 2nd, in appearance, and knowledge of military manoeuvres, are second to none in the County; therefore it appears to me self-evident that the means which brought about so favorable a state of things should not be lightly esteemed. After all the trouble and anxiety of officers to bring the men to understand in a satisfactory manner how to perform the duty of train-bands, is their labor thus summarily to be thrown to the winds? The idea is too preposterous to be entertained for a moment. What was the object in requiring every officer to get his Commission at a cost of 5s. or 10s., and then immediately to rescind the Militia Law? Surely His Excellency will see the inconsistency of such a procedure, and will not allow the present year to pass without assembling the stern loyalty of Northumberland for General Inspection.

AN OFFICER OF THE 2nd.  
Indian Town, S. W., Sept. 1, 1851.

GLOUCESTER, September 5, 1851.

To the Electors of the County of Gloucester.  
Gentlemen,

You will soon be called upon to exercise your privileges as Freeholders, to return one able and discreet person to represent you in the General Assembly of this Province. I would therefore warn you not to be too hasty in pledging your votes, for you do not as yet know who may seek your support on that occasion. Consider well the great and important measures and undertakings which are now agitating the country. Are you aware that the present Government are in favor of all those measures? If not, I can tell you that they are, and that they are pledged to carry them out (more particularly the Great Trunk Railway), if they can command a majority in the House of Assembly; and upon this or those great questions their existence will no doubt depend.

It is well known to you all that your late member (Read) supported the Government, and should he be again returned, will do so again. On the other hand, if you will return a stranger, or one who will perhaps oppose them and the Railway, who knows but that one vote may be the means of our losing the only chance we have ever had, and perhaps ever shall have, of procuring such lasting benefits for our country. Then you will exclaim, when too late, "Oh, I wish we had returned the man whom we knew would have given his vote and influence in sustaining the government and their measures. I

upon you to pause and consider what to do; and now, referred to you by the is with you to say or not. If you

reject this offer, it will recoil upon your own heads, and then forever hold your peace in abusing that happy and glorious government under which we are permitted to live. It is with you then to say who the man of your choice shall be; consider the claims of your old member before you take a step which you may regret all your day. If on the other hand you act judiciously, you will have cause to rejoice, and be the means of conferring a lasting benefit on your country, and a blessing on your children. Again, I say, look well to your man.

A FREEHOLDER.

## European News.

### Arrival of the Steamer America.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times,  
August 23.

The good people of Galway are not without hopes that they may induce some company of capitalists, or possibly the British and the American Governments to run a line of steamers across the Atlantic for their especial advantage. We are sorry to be compelled to dissipate such golden visions. Capitalists are, generally speaking, shrewd people, who expect the *quid pro quo* for their outlay; and as to either the English or the Washington Cabinet countenancing such folly, our Irish and American friends may rest satisfied that the millennium will have arrived before so hopeless an experiment is tried. A moment's reflection will show this. The enormous expense of ocean navigation can only be met by the conveyance of passengers and of freight. Neither one or the other will come to Galway to suit the wishes of the inhabitants. Nor is the saving of time, as compared with the Liverpool route, at all equivalent with the serious, the insurmountable disadvantages which would attend the running of steamers to and from the west of Ireland. Not the least formidable objection is a purely physical one, which no capital or ingenuity can remove. The Galway and almost all the other harbors on that coast are unapproachable by large steamers at night or in thick weather, or during a south-west gale. This has been demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt by the most eminent commanders of the day. Repeated investigations have shown that life and property, in certain states of the atmosphere, would not be safe on that coast. But even if an objection so fatal did not exist, there are numerous others which place the project beyond the boundary of success.

The revelations made by Mr Gladstone of the frightful state of Society at Naples have been followed up by M. Emile de Girardine, in the Presse, who has described similar barbarities committed at Rome by the Pope and the Cardinals. The French troops are beginning to become disgusted with the task imposed upon them to keep down Liberal opinions in Italy; but as the Pope is conscious that the Austrians would succeed the French as his protectors the moment they were removed, his holiness laughs to scorn the opinion of all Europe, which is now setting in full tide against him and his Cardinals.

The cost of the Austrian troops in Hamburg and Holstein is beginning to be felt, and fresh efforts are being made to get rid of these unwelcome visitants.

There is very little news from Germany. From Austria we learn that Mr Warren, late Consul-General of the United States at Vienna, and editor and proprietor of the Lloyd Newspaper, has been expelled from that city, and from the Austrian territory. The Emperor it is asserted, has himself issued the order for his expulsion, to mark his sense of the opposition Mr Warren has shown to some of the measures of the Government.

From Constantinople we learn that it is still believed that Kossuth will be released at the time specified. The Russian and Austrian Envoys have ineffectually interposed obstacles to prevent his liberation, and the influence of Sir Stratford Canning is at present in the ascendant. Should Kossuth be released, it is believed that the diplomatic intercourse between Austria and the Porte will be interrupted for a time.

The Overland Mail from India has brought dates from Bombay to the 5th July, and from Hong Kong to the 23rd June. The chief news is the resolution taken by the East India Company to interfere in the affairs of the Nizam's dominions, and a further cession of territory will probably be made to satisfy the debt due to the Company. A report from the northeast of the Punjab has found its way into the papers to the effect that Gholab Singh's troops in Cashmere have mutinied, and extensive disturbances have taken place in his outlying dominions. It is rumoured that four British officers have lost their lives, but as the cause is ascribed to their having killed a cow, which heretofore has been the origin of personal attacks on travellers in Cashmere, it is to be hoped the rumour is unfounded.

There are very long documentary accounts of the progress of the war in the South of China, but very little more light is thrown on the subject than we had before. The rebellion seems to be protracted by the proceedings of vast hordes of banditti, whose chiefs sometimes assume a political name, but plunder and rapine seem to be their chief objects. The ship *Larpet* from Liverpool has been wrecked off Formosa, and the natives have murdered the crew, with the exception

of three men (Berries, Blake, and Hill), who got back to Hong Kong. They were saved by an old Chinaman, who protected them, and got them on board a vessel passing near the coast. A subscription for this humane Chinese has been collected at Shanghai, and the Salamander has proceeded to Formosa with the thanks of the Government to the mandarin who lent his aid also in saving the lives of our countrymen. The total shipments of tea to Great Britain is now 63,000,000 lbs., against 54,000,000 lbs. last year.—About 27,000,000 lbs. have gone forward to the United States, against 21,290,000 lbs. last year; the excess being black tea. These, with 2,447,000 lbs. to Europe, and 1,213,000 lbs. to the Australian colonies make a total this year of 94,360,000 lbs.

TRADE.—We regret that our accounts of the general state of trade are this week not so cheering as we have for some time past had to record. That the depression which seems to have entered into all branches of commercial enterprise, is more than merely temporary we cannot for a moment believe. And no doubt when the harvest shall have been fully secured, and the monetary operations of the leading capitalists are left unaffected by so many contingencies as the closing of the late session of Parliament exhibited, we shall witness a return to that activity and general prosperity which the soundness of our commercial policy has undoubtedly secured to all classes. The unfortunate failures that have taken place in some of the principal mercantile houses, have thrown an additional gloom upon trading operations, and rendered a feeling which previously amounted to cautiousness, akin to suspicion. In Manchester, the old and respectable house of Richard Gould & Co., whose liabilities amounted to £50,000; of Messrs. Fraser & Lightfoot, whose liabilities are £50,000; and that of Castelli & Giustiniani, formerly of Manchester, but recently chiefly engaged in the Greek trade, the liabilities of whose house are variously estimated at between a quarter and half a million sterling; and that of the Messrs. Harrison, of Baltimore, seriously affecting some houses here, have each and all tended to augment the depression to which we have adverted.

The harvest is progressing favorably, and our corn market is more depressed than ever, business being limited at a decline of six pence per barrel on flour, and 2d. per 70lbs. o.a wheat; 19s 6d is not the top price for American flour, and about 200 barrels of Western Canal, out of condition, was sold to-day at 10s 9d to 11s 6d per barrel. In the Irish linen trade yarns have been rather dull during the past week, owing to many weavers, being employed at out door work. Prices, however, are nothing lower. Cloth is not so plentiful, and it is not likely that much will be brought to market during the ensuing two months, as in many districts the weavers will be fully employed in gathering the harvest. In the wool market there has been a slight improvement as regards foreign, the demand for most descriptions being generally good, in English no change is observable, either as to demand or price. The orchards this year are yielding in abundance. There will be plenty of prime cider, and we should imagine at a moderate cost.

#### CANADIAN LAND AND RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of this Association, held on Monday, in London, Mr Samuel Almond in the Chair,

Mr Alexander Campbell, the Secretary of the Association, stated that he had that day received by the mail an important document from the honorable J. Howe, the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, being his report of the delegation to Canada in respect to the arrangements made between the British North American Provinces for the construction of the great Trunk Line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec and Montreal.

[Here is copied a portion of Mr Howe's Letter.]

Mr Campbell also stated that by the same mail he had received a communication from W. H. Buckerfield, Esq., the agent of the Association in Nova Scotia, stating that the house of Assembly there had been dissolved, that the General Election would take place on the 28th inst, and that the Legislature was expected to meet early in September for a short Session, to transact the requisite business to enable the North American Colonies to complete their negotiations with Her Majesty's Government for commencing the Railway at the earliest period.

After the document had been read, and Messrs Scarfe, Muir, Bloomfield, and Pellivan having expressed their satisfaction with Mr Howe's Communication, as well as the cheering prospects of the Association,

Mr Delaforce moved that a petition be sent to the hon. Joseph Howe, for presentation to the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, for an Act of Incorporation, containing all the conditions formerly stated to Mr Howe.

Mr Batten said he cordially seconded the Resolution, as he now believed the Association was in a very favorable position to give the greatest encouragement to the working classes for their own emancipation from compulsory idleness, low wages and the fear of pauperism.

The Chairman having put the Resolution it was unanimously passed; after which the meeting adjourned.

#### THE MEETING OF CATHOLICS IN DUBLIN: RIOTS, &c.

The aggregate meeting of the Catholics of the United Kingdom was held in the Rotun-

da, at Dublin, on Tuesday, and led as was expected, to several scenes of violence. All business was suspended, the ships in the river decorated with flags, and large bodies of police (some of them from London) were posted in different parts of the city. The day previous several cases were heard before the police magistrate, relative to the posting and defacing of several placards. The agents of the Protestant Association issued a placard against the assumption of the ecclesiastical titles by the Catholic Archbishops. The Catholics prevented these bills from being posted, upon which the Rev. Mr Gregg proceeded to post them himself. He was hereupon stoned by the crowd, and had to drive off as fast as possible. The cases were dismissed, with advice from the magistrates to both parties.

The platform of the Rotunda was filled by members of Parliament and clergymen of the Catholic persuasion, and a large number of ladies filled the reserved seats. Shortly after eleven o'clock the Rev. Dr. Cullen, accompanied by the Roman Catholic bishops; Mr Reynolds, M.P., Mr Sadlier, M.P., Mr Keogh, M. P., and several leading members of Parliament, entered the room, and were received loud and deafening cheers. Upon the motion of Mr Keogh, Dr Cullen was called to the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Cullen said that the people of Ireland should defend their rights and lay down their lives for the salvation of their souls. The present was a grand manifestation of the Catholic feeling of Ireland, and he was sure they need not say that that manifestation had been forced upon them—by the unexpected event which took place some months back, and which so dearly affected their religion. He congratulated them upon the attendance they had from all parts of the empire: they had bishops from England, Scotland, and America attending there that day to join with them in defending their rights. The rev. gentleman then alluded to the manner in which their religion was represented in Parliament. They should have their bishops and archbishops in Parliament; men who would understand their duties as representatives of the people, their duties towards the poor, and who would act accordingly.

After the transaction of some business connected with the meeting, Mr Sadlier, M. P., read the requisition calling the meeting, which he said was signed by thirty five Catholic prelates, thirty one peers, and sons of peers of the United Kingdom, ten baronets, thirty three members of Parliament, one hundred and fifty five justices of the peace, and several thousands of the Catholic clergy and laymen of the country. It next became his duty to read a letter which was addressed to the Archbishop of Armagh by Cardinal Wiseman. The learned gentleman then read a lengthened letter from Cardinal Wiseman, which stated that such an association was necessary, and entirely co-operating with its purport. The letter was signed "N. Card. Wiseman."

Mr Ouseley Higgins, M. P., followed Mr Sadlier, and read letters from Lord Stourton and the Earl of Kenmare, of a similar purport. The hon. gentleman also read an address from the Catholics of Liverpool expressive of their concurrence of the object of the meeting.

Dr. Slattery, Archbishop of Cashel, proposed, and Sir P. Moyston, of Lancashire, seconded the first resolution which was as follows:

"That we declare an act lately passed by the Imperial Parliament, commonly called the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, to be a violation of the principle contained in the Catholic Relief Act of 1829, and subversive of the great principle of religious liberty established in this empire."

Dr. M'Hale, archbishop, moved the next resolution in a lengthy speech; and was followed by Mr Keogh, who denounced the base minister by whom the base measure of aggression upon the Catholics of the Empire had been perpetrated. The resolution was as follows:

"That we unhesitatingly declare that the present Ministers have betrayed the cause of civil and religious freedom, and forfeited the confidence of the Catholics of the United Kingdom."

Dr. Gillis, Archbishop of Edinburgh, was next introduced to the meeting, and read the resolution, which pledged the meeting to use every legitimate means within the constitution to obtain a total repeal of that Act, which was denominated the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and every other statute which imposed upon the Catholic religion any disability whatever.

Mr Moore, M. P., in seconding the resolution, addressed the meeting at some length.

The Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham, moved the next resolution as follows:

"That, for the objects, we deem it necessary to establish a Catholic Defence Association, and that the same be and is hereby established."

Mr Reynolds, M. P., seconded the resolution.

The remainder of the resolutions submitted to the meeting were as follows:

"That as one of the great constitutional and practical means of carrying out the objects of this meeting, we pledge ourselves to make every effort to strengthen the hands and increase the power of those faithful representatives who, in the last session of Parliament so energetically devoted themselves to the formation of an independent party in the Legislature, having for its object the maintenance