

of the charm of spring. Corn and other articles are cheap, even lower than formerly at the end of harvests. These things are sufficiently striking to confound the unbeliever and the foolish sceptic.—*Private Letter in Christian Times.*

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

The following extract is from Lord John Russell's speech in the House of Commons, on the motion of an Irish member for a select committee to inquire into the Ecclesiastical Revenues of Ireland:—

"It has been evident of late years, that the Roman Catholic clergy—looking to its proceedings in foreign countries—looking to its proceedings in this country—looking to that Church, acting under the direction of its head, himself a foreign Sovereign, has aimed at political power—(hear, hear)—which appears to be at variance with a due attachment to the Crown of this country—(hear, hear)—with a due attachment to the general cause of liberty—with a due attachment to the duties a subject of the State should perform towards it. (Hear, hear.) Now, as I wish to speak with as much frankness as the hon. gentleman who spoke last, let me not be misunderstood in this House. I am far from denying, that there are many members of this house, and many members of the Roman Catholic persuasion, both in this country and in Ireland, who are attached to the throne and to the liberties of this country; but what am I saying, and that of which I am convinced, is, that if the Roman Catholic clergy had increased power given to them, and if they, as ecclesiastics, were to exercise greater control and greater political influence than they do now, that power would not be exercised in accordance with the general freedom that prevails in this country—(loud cheers)—and that neither in respect to political power nor upon other subjects, would they favour that general freedom of discussion, and that activity and energy of the human mind, that belongs to the spirit of the Constitution of this country. (Loud and general cheering.) I do not think that in that respect they are upon a par with the Presbyterians of Scotland. (Cheers.) The Presbyterians of Scotland, the Wesleyans of this country—(cheers)—and the Established Church of this country and of Scotland, all no doubt exercise a certain influence over their congregations; but that influence which they thus exercise over their congregations, must be compatible with a certain freedom of the mind—must be compatible with a certain spirit of inquiry which the ministers of these Churches do not dare to overstep, and, if they did overstep it, that influence would be destroyed. (Hear, hear.) I am obliged, then, to conclude,—most unwillingly to conclude, but most decidedly,—that the endowment of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland, in the place of the endowment of the Protestant Church, in that country, in connexion with the State, is not an object which the Parliament of this country ought to adopt, or to sanction. (Cheers.) Sir, these opinions of mine may lead to conclusions unpalatable to many who belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They may lead to a persistence in a state of things that I quite admit to be anomalous and unusual; but I am obliged, as a Member of this Parliament, to consider—and to consider most seriously in the present state of the world—that which is best adapted to maintain the freedom and permanence of our Institutions.—I must look around me at what is passing elsewhere. I must see what is taking place in Belgium. (Hear.) I must see what is taking place in Sardinia—(hear)—and in various countries in Europe. (Hear.) I must regard the influence which, if not exercised, has been attempted to be exercised, in the United Kingdom of late years. (Cheers.) Seeing these things, I give my decided resistance to the proposal of the hon. gentleman for the abolition of the Established Church in Ireland, upon the principles which I have stated, and which appear to me to be conclusive against the motion.—(The noble Lord resumed his seat amid great cheering from all parts of the House.)

THE DRAMA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The *New York Tribune* commenting on this subject, says:

"We do not profess to vaticinate with regard to the Emperor Nicholas, for the reason that the more injudicious and morbid side of his character has received an exaggerated development within the past fifteen years, and he is by no means so much to be relied on as formerly. In a country so desperately corrupt and servile as Russia, and,

indeed in any country, absolute despotic power is of necessity alike unwholesome to the heart and the mind charged with its exercise; and in the case of the present Czar it has gradually extinguished the nobler elements, put aside a certain severe elevation and magnanimity of purpose that marked his youth, and converted him not only into a bad, but into a capricious man. For this reason it is difficult to say with confidence what he will do under the rebuff his representative has just received from the Sultan. Still, the indications are rather that he will not go to war, but will make the best of the circumstances, and content himself with some diplomatic phrases addressed by the Porte to all the great Powers together, informing them of the concessions made to its Christian subjects since the departure of Menschikoff, and that there the matter will be allowed to drop for the present. Not that Russia will abandon her traditional purpose to annex the Moslem dominions, but that its execution will be postponed to some more convenient season, when England and the Continental States have enough to do to provide for domestic calamities, financial or other."

WHAT WILL YOU SAY, SIR?

When Thomas Hoopoo, a native of the South Sea islands, had been about two years in the Cornwall mission-school, he took a journey with a friend, and spent an evening in a select company, who were much entertained by the questions proposed to him by an irreligious lawyer, and his amusing answers. At length Thomas said in substance, "I am a poor heathen boy. It is not strange that my blunders in English should amuse you. But soon there will be a larger meeting than this. We shall all be there. They will ask us all one question, namely, 'Do you love the Lord Jesus Christ?' Now, sir, I think I can say, Yes. What will you say, sir?"

He ceased: a deathlike stillness pervaded the room. At length it was broken by a proposition of the lawyer, that as the evening was far spent, they should have a season of devotion, in which Thomas should lead. It was acceded to; and Thomas, in his accustomed meek and affectionate manner, addressed the throne of grace. Soon he prayed for the lawyer in person, alluding to his learning and talent, and besought that he might not be ignorant of the way of salvation through Christ. As he proceeded thus, the emotion of the lawyer rose above restraint. He sobbed aloud. The whole company was affected, and sobs drowned the speaker's voice. Soon they separated and retired to their respective rooms; but there was no rest for the lawyer. The question of Thomas rung in his ears, "What will you say, sir?" He paced his room in anguish. The Spirit of God renewed his heart.—*Am. Mes.*

CHRISTIAN CONTENTMENT.—A good man told the writer, that soon after his marriage his circumstances were so straightened that he was sometimes destitute of the ordinary comforts of life. One morning his wife called him to breakfast, which consisted of bread, molasses, and water. Observing that she was much dejected, he cheerfully said, "My dear, this is better than the promise. We read that bread shall be given us, and water shall be sure; but we have more than this." The happy remark dispelled the gloom from the lady's mind, and they often afterwards spoke of that meal as the sweetest they ever enjoyed.

A "FALSE CHRIST."—Intelligence has been received at Paris, that the Jews of Jerusalem, as well as those of Europe, are now in the greatest anxiety. There is a rumor spread among them, by which it is said, that an imposter has made his appearance in the neighborhood of Bagdad; and, according to the reports, he has produced several wonderful miracles, among which, it is related that he escaped from a cell in which he was barricaded, and that a discharge of five hundred cannon had no effect upon him.—*A. Herald.*

A late number of the *New York Tribune*, contained the following ridiculous notice:—"Lecture by the Spirits.—This evening, Henry Clay and J. C. Calhoun will deliver a lecture through the mediumship of Rev. R. P. Wilson, Spiritually Magnetized, at Hope Chapel. Subject—The true principles of government. One part of the lecture will be dictated by Henry Clay, and the other by J. C. Calhoun. Commence at eight o'clock.—Admission 25 cents."

Advertisements.

FRASER, ENNIS, & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
British and Foreign Dry Goods, invite the attention of purchasers to their present Stock, which comprises every novelty of the season, in LADIES' DRESS MATERIAL, Shawls, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Coatings, Vestings, Trimmings.

House Furnishing Goods, in Cotton, Hemp, Kidderminster, and 3 ply Carpetings, Druggets, Moreens, Towelings, Sheetings, Table Cloths and Covers, Counterpanes, Netted and Worked Muslin Curtains; German and Worsted Bullion Fringes; at prices as low as any house in the trade.

Bonnets, Parasols, Bareges, Printed Muslin Dresses, Crape, Barege, and Lama Shawls, will, after the 1st July, be offered at greatly reduced prices.

A large stock of Goods is at all times kept on hand, particularly adapted to the country trade. Wholesale purchasers supplied on the most liberal terms. Homespun Cloth, Socks and Mittens, taken in exchange for goods.
King Street, (opposite St. John Hotel.) June 24.

NEW STYLES.

JUST received per *Admiral* and *Eastern City*, from New York and Boston, a large assortment of Gents' and Youths' Hungarian, Magyar, Cass, Jenny Lind, Cuban, D'Orsay, Elgin, Kossuth, and other HATS, comprising all the newest styles.

Gents. Panama and Leghorn Hats. Children's Leghorn, China, Pearl, and Fancy Trimmed Felt Hats; Trunks and Valises—various qualities; Oiled Silk—a beautiful article; Children's Belts—very pretty; Peaks, Braids, Straps, Sweats, Kossuth Feathers, &c. &c.

ON HAND—our own manufacture—all kinds of Fashionable HATS and CAPS.

All the above will be disposed of Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible rates for Cash.

Hats and Caps made to order.

The highest prices paid for Shipping Furs.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
12, North side King Street.

July 1.

M. N. POWERS, Undertaker, &c., Four Doors North of Trinity Church, Germain Street, will attend to Funerals, and furnish every article in the line in a style superior to any Establishment in the Province, and at prices full twenty per cent less than those usually charged in the city.

N. B.—Furniture, Mattresses, Curtains, Carpets, &c, made to order on reasonable terms.
St. John, July 1. 1853.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOTEL—Charlotte street, nearly opposite Country Market, St. John, N.B. The Proprietor of the above Establishment thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that having erected a large addition in rear of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 70 or 80 Boarders. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community. Travellers arriving late at night will find the House always open and ready to receive them.

The Sleeping Rooms are large and well ventilated, and the improvements and convenience which have been made render it emphatically, the House of the stranger. It has always been a Temperance House, and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.

This House is centrally located, and is well supplied with well furnished apartments, clean beds, good fare, the best attention, and reasonable charges, which should render it worthy the support of Travellers.

A Large STABLE has been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 70 Horses. Good Hostlers are always in attendance.
June 15. 1853.

E. W. FLAGLER.

GLASGOW DYE HOUSE, King street, St. John, N. B.—MR. M. PERRY respectfully informs the inhabitants of the City, and the Province at large, that he is still to be found at his old stand, in King Street, nearly opposite the Waverly House, where he is prepared to DYE all kinds of Goods, equal to any done in the United States or England. All kinds of Silk, Satin and Poplin Dresses, dyed any color required, if the faded color be light. Orleans, Coburg and Merino dresses Dyed equal to new. All descriptions of Ribbons, Bonnets, Veils, Handkerchiefs, and all other articles of the kind, will meet with every attention. Likewise gents garments Cleaned, Dyed, and Pressed in a superior style. Table covers cleaned and dyed. Cashmere and Paisley Shawls cleaned and pressed equal to new.

M. P. would particularly call attention to Moreen and Damask Curtains, which he is prepared to Clean, Dye and Water equal to new. All orders will be punctually attended to.

M. P. is happy to state that through the increase of business he has been obliged to extend his establishment. He wishes to employ a boy, whom, if he suited after a few months trial, he would take as an apprentice for five years. His chance to learn the trade would be better than in any other Dye-House in America.

TAKE NOTICE—Glasgow Dye-House, King Street, St. John, N. B. May 2, 1853.—St.

GENERAL LEATHER AND FINDING STORE.

—Constantly on hand—a large supply of Foreign and Domestic SOLE LEATHER, Upper Kips, Calf Skins, Kids, Morocco, Bindings and Linings—plain and fancy; Buckskins for tender feet.

Also—India Rubber for Congress Boots, Shank Lasters, Patent Screws, Cramps, Lasts, Boot Trees, &c. &c. Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—Liberal advances made on all kinds of Leather, of the best quality of country manufacture.

26, North Side of King Street.

Sign of the Side of Leather.

May 13.

J. J. CHRISTIE.

DRICK BUILDING, South side King Street—Received by "Lucy Ann," and "Guardian," from New York, and hourly expected by "Lavinia," from Boston: 25 Hds. Bright SUGAR; 188 chests and half chests superior TEA; 32 boxes TOBACCO; 1 case of Cheating soap; 19 tierces RICE; 20 bbls. Dried Apples; 60 bbls. Corn Meal; 30 bags Coffee; 5 bbls. 10 half barrels and 19 boxes Saleratus; 7 bags Filberts and Pea Nuts; 3 do. Walnuts; 10 do. Almonds; 6 do. Pepper; 10 jars Maccaboy Saus; 1 barrel Scotch Snuff; 5 boxes Wool Cards; 100 bags ground Rock Salt; 2 casks Currants; 1 cask Nutmegs; 18 boxes Pepper Sauce; Lemon Syrup and Ketchup; 27 bushels Beans; 10 do. Canary and Hemp Seed; 10 bbls. Burning Fluid; 10 casks Fluid Lamps; Tumbler, &c. &c. &c.
May 13. HANNAH & UNDERHILL.