THE RED RIVER DISASTER.—*The Particulars of the Drowning of Two Hundred Confederate Soldiers.*—From the Chicago "Tribune" we copy the following particulars of the disaster, already briefly announced by telegraph:

"Accounts by the survivors of the late steamboat disaster on Red River agree in their reflections on the officers of the lost transport for their criminal indifference. The accounts say that the Kentucky, which appears to have been an old, weakly craft, had, shortly after leaving Shreveport, been run into the river bank with great force, but nothing serious had been apprehended from it, and all retired to sleep. The passengers on board, chiefly Confederate soldiers from Missouri, were lying about the boat and in the forward cabin on the floor soundly asleep, when, about 9.30, p. m., it was discovered that the boat had two and a half feet of water in her hold. No alarm was given at first, and attempts were made to run her ashore, but as the boat proved unmanageable, this failed. A stern line was then got out and fastended to the shore, but not in time to do any good, for the boat swung out into mid-river, where the current was strong and the water deep, and the bow was carried under. The boat careened over on its side, slowly at first, and then suddenly went down, only about twenty feet of the ladies' cabin out of water. This, too, standing at an inclination so nearly perpendicular that it was with great difficulty any one could get out. It is likely that she broke in the middle, as the texas and hurricane deck forward remain out of water, as well as the bell, which was kept ringing after the vessel sank, until the steamer Chapin came to their rescue. For some reason yet to be explained, the soldiers were permitted to remain asleep, in fancied security, and thus nearly all of them were permitted to be carried under. Some clambered up the sides and floor of the boat, and thus escaped; but about two hundred of them were undoubtedly lost. As the boat careened, a great rush took place towards the hurricane deck. Many of the passengers were in their berths, and were saved almost destitute of their clothing. A large number were caught between decks and drowned. The ladies generally succeeded in gaining the hurricane deck, and were all saved. Some children were lost. Some of the passengers gained the nearest bank, and others reached the opposite side in safety. To render the disaster more appalling, the texas took fire after the steamer had landed. It was supposed that the coal oil lamps were upset by the shock, and that their inflammable contents were spilled upon the beds. The fire was fortunately quenched, otherwise a very large number would have been added to the mournful list of lost.

TENANT UNION MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting of the members of the Tenant Union and others, from Lots 34, 35 36, and 37, respectively, was held at Tracadie Cross Roads, on Thursday, the 29th ult.

The meeting was duly organized by the calling of Mr. David Pigott to the chair, and the appointment of a Secretary.

After considerable discussion and arrangement for the carrying out of the principles of the Tenant Union, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

Moved by Mr. John Hughes, seconded by Mr. Patrick Traynor—

RESOLVED, As the unanimous opinion of this meeting that we are willing to and very desirous of purchasing the fee-simple of our farms, provided the purchase is effected on fair and equitable terms.

Moved by Mr. James Traynor, seconded by Mr. Donald A. McDonald—

RESOLVED, That it is our firm determination to have no dealings with, or to give any countenance or support to, mercantile men, millers, or mechanics, who do not give their moral or financial support to the Tenant Union; and we hope our friends in all other districts will act likewise.

Moved by Mr. Donald McIsaac, seconded by Mr. Thomas Lacy—

RESOLVED, That should this Committee of this branch of the Tenant Union deem it expedient to open a subscription list for the increase of our funds, that we are quite willing and prepared to contribute liberally towards the same.

Moved by Mr. James Callaghan, seconded by Mr. Charles Fisher—

RESOLVED, That Mr. Edward Whelan has *very unjustly* censured the members of this brach of the Tenant Union, by maliciously attributing to them the felonious crime of *arson*; and that we look upon Mr. Whelan in his true colors as a bitter enemy of the tenantry of P. E. Island.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Laurie, seconded by Mr. Donald McDonald—

RESOLVED, That the proceeding of this meeting be published in "Ross's Weekly" and HERALD.

After passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, giving three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen, and three cheers for the Tenant Union, the meeting dispersed.

The above meeting, which consisted of nearly 300 people, was the largest ever held in this locality.

JOHN HAYDEN, Sec'y.

June 29, 1865.

TENANT UNION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Central Committee of this organization was held on Tuesday last, at the North American Hotel. The attendance was unusually large. J. B. Gay, Esq., was called to the Chair. Several gentlemen presented the necessary documents entitling them to become members of this Committee, and were admitted and enrolled accordingly. The returns from the various branches were highly satisfactory. The lists of new subscribers, and the amounts of their subscriptions, exceeded any received in the same amount of time before. The report of the Delegates, Messrs. Laird and McNeill, of the result of their western tour, (as published) far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Committee.

From among the very large number of applications for the establishment of branches, the following appointments were made:

New London Institute, Tuesday, July 11, 6 o'clock, p. m.
Campbelltown, Lot 4, Thursday, July 13, 3 o'clock, p.m.
Christopher's Cross, Lot 1, Friday, July 14, 4 o'clock, p. m.
Martin Foley's, Kildare, Lot 3, Saturday, July 15, 4 o'clock, p.m.
Alberton Cross, Lot 4, Monday, July 17, 11 o'clock, a.m.
Ladner's, Cross Roads, Lot 65, Nine Mile Creek, Monday, July 17, 11 o'clock, a.m.
Long Creek, July 18, 3 o'clock, p.m.
Sentner's, Lot 63, July 18, 11 o'clock, a. m.
Tryon Road, near McKay's School-house, Wednesday, July 19, 3 o'clock, p. m.

The adjourned meeting of the tenants of Lots 61, 63, and 64, will take place on Monday, July 17, at 12 o'clock, p.m.

A large amount of correspondence between proprietors and tenants was laid before the Committee, and suitable action taken thereon.

The following resolution was ordered to be published:

RESOLVED, That the case of the Messrs. Ramsay is such as calls for the active material sympathy of the Tenant Union, and that a subscription be immediately opened for their assistance; and further resolved, that the sum of £30 be now tendered to the Messrs. Ramsay—said sum to be taken from our funds, until the amount be raised by subscription.

The usual routine and financial affairs of the Union were next attended to, and the result was satisfactory to every one present.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings of this meeting.—*R. W.*

THE BAZAAR in aid of the funds of Queen Square Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, was highly creditable to the Ladies of the Congregation. We were pleased to see such a large proportion of useful articles. If Bazaars were devoted less to the sale of the merely ornamental, it would go far to remove an objection which many have to such occasions. The sum realized exceeded our expectations, being over £155.—*Patriot.*

The Herald.

Wednesday, July 12, 1865.

CONFEDERATION.

THE details of the arrangements entered into between the Canadian Delegates and the Imperial Government, in reference to Colonial affairs, are now before us; and we do not think they justify the exultations in which some of the Union organs have been indulging. These details will be found in to-day's paper, so that the reader can peruse them for himself, and draw his own conclusions therefrom. As we do not feel as an immediate an interest in the Hudson Bay Company's Territory, the extension of Canadian canals, and other matters which occupy the greater part of the Colonial Ministers Report, as do the Canadians and our continental neighbors, we shall pass at once to those portions which refer to the Quebec scheme of Confederation. The strongest language which the Colonial Minister employs to the Canadians, in reference to this scheme, is as follows:—

"We repeat on the part of the Cabinet the assurances which had already been given of the determination of Her Majesty's Government to use every proper means of influence to carry into effect without delay the proposed Confederation."

So, then, after all the misrepresentation which the Canadians could employ, and after all the influence which during six weeks they could bring to bear upon the Imperial Government in order to force a hateful Union upon the people of the Maritime Provinces, the only assurance they have received is that "Her Majesty's Government" will use "every *proper* means to carry into effect without delay the proposed Confederation." Really, the assurance must be consoling to the Union plotters, and we daresay that some of these patriotic gentlemen, when reading over their whiskey and water, the foregoing extract towards the small hours of the morning, have, as "golden prospects" arose to their view, invoked benedictions on the head of the Colonial Minister. But at the risk of being deemed impertinent, we are free to say that Mr. Cardwell's language appears to us to be a very diplomatic method of getting rid of the importunate Canadians. No person, we presume, will class *bribery* and *coercion* among "proper means of influence;" and, indeed, if either was tried, it would most signally fail. Nearly a century ago the early American colonists took up arms against the Parent State because a tea-tax was levied upon them without their own consent. The tax was not a heavy one, and that the colonists were at that time bound, both in duty and honor, to defray a fair proportion of the expense incurred by the Mother Country in defending them, no one will attempt to deny. The principle involved in the imposition of the tax, was, however, an important one, and history has justly characterised the contest of the Colonists as a struggle for liberty. Does anybody suppose for a moment that the colonists of the present day would be less ready than their predecessors of the eighteenth century to take up arms in defence of their rights should the Mother Country be so demented as to attempt to take from us our free government and force us into an Union to which we are averse? If so, he must be a mentally blind and soddened fool. That people, too, who would submit, without a struggle, to be robbed of their independence, either through coercion or bribery, are unworthy the name of freemen, and should be treated only as the veriest slaves that ever crawled the earth. Philosophy teaches us that however much we may lament and weep over the sufferings of an oppressed and conquered people, no nation has ever yet lost its liberty that deserved to be free. All the blandishments of the Union organs cannot lead us to forget this fact; and if it be true, as they say, that the Imperial Government will do nothing to oppress any portion of Her Majesty's subjects, the best proof of that will be in not tempting the loyalty of American colonists. The principle of liberty is as much involved in the practical meaning of the words "proper means," as in the pretensions of King John, the prerogatives of Charles I., James II., or George III. Indeed, we can point to no struggle in which freedom has ever risen against despotism, or in which rebellion against constituted authorities, admits of such easy justification, as would resistance on the part of the colonists in the present instance were the coercive counsels of the Canadian Delegates and their sympathisers attempted to be put in force. We say this openly and unreservedly, because we believe it to be the sentiment of the Lower Provinces, which would be quickened into action on the first pressure of despotic power. If, then, the Hon. George Brown, Thomas Darcy McGee, William Henry Pope, or Edward Whelan, imagines that the free and intelligent people of the Maritime Provinces can be *coerced* into an alliance with Canada, or that they will surrender, at the behest of any power, their system of free government, and accept as rulers men of questionable loyalty, who openly recommend the employment of arbitrary power when it suits their views, he deceives himself. The pæans of triumph in which the Union organs indulge are premature, and if they were to give utterance to their honest convictions, they would admit that the Canadian Delegation has been a complete "break down" in so far as it relates to Confederation, and that the Great Scheme has been virtually knocked into a cocked hat.

THE GOVERNMENT PENNY WHISTLE AND THE TENANT LEAGUE.

THE *quondam* Opposition organ is serving its new masters with zeal, and in its last issue it flounders through nearly two columns of detached paragraphs in the vain and foolish endeavor to damn forever the cause of the tenants of this Colony. Poor fellow! the task is as hopeless as that of the fool who endeavored to keep the tide out with a pitchfork. If anything were wanting to convince us that the amiable beauty of the *Examiner* has fallen into the sere and yellow leaf, it is to be found in the exhibition of a petulant disposition and a treacherous memory to which he has treated us this week. There is not a sentiment which the *Examiner* condemns as formally emanating from the Tenant Union, to which he himself has not dozens of times given expression; and he, above all others, who has been given a local habitation and a name by the tenants, should be the last to condemn them in their exertions to relieve themselves from proprietary thraldom. We, at all events, shall not condemn the Union so long as it commits no direct act against law and order; and until it does so commit itself, the harmless enmity of the *Examiner* may be looked upon as a piece of zealous impudence. Whatever resolutions may be passed at public meetings by detached sections of the tenants, we think the Union, as a Body, has been guided in its decisions by a strict regard for justice and honesty, and the secret of the opposition of those worthy allies, the *Islander* and its echo, is, that the Union sounds their political death-knell.

The characteristic piece of blackguardism which the *Examiner* devotes to us—and which, on this as on former occasions, has been unprovoked by us—we despise fully as much as we do the folly and vanity of the bloated creature who, by his old age, imagines he personates the character of an Adonis. Our amiable friend is very much exercised at the thought that we are casting "sheep's eyes" at the district of St. Peter's. This, no doubt, is a heinous offence in the eyes of the venerable goat who pipes through the penny whistle, and who has been wont to boast that he possessed sufficient influence to have his old horse returned for *his* District; but we don't know, after all, that we hav'nt as good a right as he has to cast his eyes in that direction. If it be any source of consolation to him, we beg to assure him that the contingency at which he hints has been freely broached to us by influential gentlemen both in and out of the district, and we shall consult our own pleasure and not his in the matter. We can also say this with confidence—that whatever our desire may be in reference to a seat in a Colonial Legislature, we shall never commit an act of PERJURY to get there; nor, if we should be successful, would we, for any selfish "golden prospect," betray the confidence reposed in us. The gasconade of our precious friend really betrays his anxiety for his cherished seat, for, if he has not already discovered this important fact, he will discover it in good time—that although, so long as he advocated the rights of the Colony and of his constituents, he may have beaten out of the field every competitor from "Charlottetown and the country" who has opposed him for twenty years, yet the moment he forgets the rights of his constituents and seeks to make the position in which they have placed him subservient to his own interests and aggrandizement—that moment he forfeits confidence. The success of which he boasts shall be transferred to another; and we can assure him that the next contest in St. Peter's will not hinge on the beauty of either the ——— of the penny whistle, (he can fill the blank after an examination of conscience) or the "*upright*," swift-running nondescript of the HERALD. There are gentlemen residing in that District whose honesty will entitle them to the confidence of their neighbors, and whose morality will reflect no discredit upon either the representative or the represented. The allusions of our friend to "good legs" and swift runners recall to our mind some rather degrading scenes in which a certain representative has figured more than once on the floors of the House of Assembly, much to the humiliation of his friends. We would willingly forget these and other matters, but if a person is so oblivious of the rules of propriety and common decency as our friend over the way appears to be, he must prepare himself for some rougher handling than he has yet received at our hands. We once heard of a sot who was provided with free lodgings in the lock-up, and who, during the night, *alarmed* the policemen by declaring that the walls of his lodgings were about to fall on him. The fellow might boast of his "good legs" with as much propriety as the editor of the *Examiner*.

We shall terminate this incongenial task by advisedly expressing our conviction both to the editor of the *Examiner* and to the electors of St. Peter's, that that Catholic whose unhallowed desire for office and emolument is so great as to lead him to effect a political alliance with Mr. Secretary Pope, who has insulted every Catholic woman in the land by insinuations gross and foul enough to emanate only in hell, should be spurned by every honest man who values the virtue of his mother, his wife, his sister, or his daughter.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

THE Editor of the *Islander*, having fruitlessly opposed the sending of Delegates to Detroit, has grown quite savage and malevolent at the selection of the Chamber of Commerce. It was bad enough to appoint Delegates at all, but to constitute the Hon. Mr. Coles one of them—is an unpardonable crime in Mr. Secretary Pope's view. "What! Mr. Coles! who said one thing in Canada and meant another,—who approved of Confederation at Toronto and opposed it in Charlottetown! Death and dishonor! the Colony is disgraced!"—we imagine we hear the honorable Secretary exclaim. Yet such is the case, and the very fact that the Leader of the Opposition was appointed a Delegate to Detroit by the leading mercantile gentlemen of Charlottetown, who are politically opposed to him, and when the Editor of the *Islander* would not have the ghost of a chance of obtaining a solitary vote, is a sufficient refutation of Mr. Secretary Pope's mean insinuations. Mr. Coles demands no defence at our hands, and especially against so unscrupulous an enemy as the Editor of the *Islander* is notoriously known to be. Wherever the two are known, it is needless to say whose "conduct" is esteemed the higher—upon whose "statements" the greater "reliance" can be placed; and it is quite natural that the Colonial Secretary, who might search in vain for one political act of his which would do credit to himself, should seek to deprive Mr. Coles of the praise to which he is entitled in connection with the passing of the Reciprocity Treaty, Free Education, and other Acts which have been of undoubted value to this Colony. The article in the *Islander* is the *smallest* affair we have read for some time. It is in the first place *cowardly*, because written and published in Mr. Coles' absence from the Colony; it is in the second place *malicious*, because intended to injure that gentleman and destroy his influence at Detroit; and we believe that in the third place, it is *false* both in fact and spirit.

We know that Mr. Coles refused to sign the Report of the Quebec Convention; we have read his speeches in Canada on that Report, and we think the saving passages to be found therein, honorably acquit him of the charge of deception, or even of the intention to deceive. When he declared that no person was more disappointed at the Report than he was, he gave his entertainers to understand that he was opposed thereto, notwithstanding the matter-of-course compliments of an after-dinner speech; and when he hinted that he would like to see the Minister who would perform the political marriage ceremony which was to unite the Provinces, he told his audience in as polite a way as he could, that the people of the Lower Provinces would be opposed to the details of the Quebec Report. Mr. Coles can, therefore, attend the Detroit convention with an erect mien; conscious of his own rectitude, he can, without a blush, meet gentlemen from Canada, or elsewhere, who shall attend that Convention. Mr. Coles may not "create a sensation" at Detroit, nor be regarded as a "star of the first magnitude." Neither, we opine, would the Colonial Secretary, were he so fortunate as to possess the influence to be sent thither; but we think that in so far as honesty and integrity, practical statemanship, and a thorough knowledge of the operations of the Reciprocity Treaty with regard to this Island are concerned, the Chamber of Commerce has exercised a judicious discretion in selecting Mr. Coles as one of their Delegates. The bitter hostility of the disappointed and foiled Secretary cannot, in the least, injure Mr. Coles' reputation for honor and integrity, and while we, in common with every right-thinking person in the community, must condemn the unprovoked attack in the *Islander*, which is equally as insulting to the Chamber of Commerce as to their nominated Delegate, we suppose some allowance must be made for the injured feelings of the writer, to whom, no doubt, the unsolicited confidence and honor conferred upon the Leader of the Opposition proves gall and wormwood. If we mistake not, the circumstances of Mr. Coles' appointment is but the foreshadowing of greater and more surprising changes in the opinions of this community in regard to men and measures.

TEA PARTY AT ST. PETER'S.—This Party, which came off on Wednesday last, on the beautiful grounds adjoining the Catholic Church at the Head of St. Peter's Bay, was most successful in every particular. The arrangements were excellent, the viands choice, varied and unlimited, the numbers in attendance larger than we have ever seen at similar entertainments, and the weather everything that could be desired. Catholics and Protestants vied with each other in generous rivalry to render the Party both pleasing and profitable, and the consequence has been that some £250 has been realized thereby. May no untoward event ever arise to disturb those happy relations which exist among all classes and creeds in St. Peter's and surrounding districts. To the Protestant ladies of Morell and St. Peter's, who provided tables at their own expense and attended thereat, much gratitude and praise are especially due, and it is needless to say that they have on this, as on previous occasions, given evidence of that practical Christianity which recognises within its fold all the descendants of Adam—an example worthy of imitation in other sections of the Island. The funds realized will prove a timely benefit to the zealous priest who has charge of the parish—the Rev. Mr. McPhee—and will enable him to accomplish much for the spiritual wants of his people of which they had previously stood in need.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The "glorious" Fourth was observed in Boston with more than usual demonstrations of rejoicing. The City Regatta took place at 8 o'clock in the morning; in the evening the usual fire-works came off on the Common, and also a Grand Concert, consisting of the following National airs:—1. Hail Columbia; 2. Russian National Hymn; 3. Medley of Popular airs; 4. England's National Hymn; 5. Dirge in Memory of President Lincoln; 6. Hallelujah Chorus; 7. French National air; 8. Ireland's National air; 9. German Fader Land; 10. Our Country's National airs; 11. Old Hundred. All over the Union the anniversary of American Independence was celebrated with unusual rejoicings,—manifesting, no doubt, the nation's thankfulness for the restoration of peace and the preservation of the Union. Long may it enjoy undisturbed peace and prosperity.

"THE PATRIOT" is the name of the new paper published by Mr. Laird. In mechanical arrangement and typographic appearance, it presents a marked improvement over its predecessor, and its platform is somewhat more extensive. As long as it discards religious controversy, we have no doubt it will prove a useful paper; and in dealing effective blows at political knaves and traitorous Unionists, we wish more power to the editor's elbow.

RATHWELL'S TABLEAUX have been on exhibition in this city during the few past evenings, and will be exhibited this and to-morrow evenings, after which Mr. Rathwell will visit St. John. Having gone to this exhibition, we can honestly agree with the enconiums of the Halifax press upon the Paintings. They are a pictorial illustration of some of the more interesting portions of the Bible, and in which Oriental scenery is depicted in all its gorgeousness. Those who have not seen these Tableaux should visit the Hall to-night.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.—Remember the dramatic and musical entertainment to be given in St. Andrew's Hall, this evening, by the Convent pupils. It promises to be a grand affair, and ought to be well patronised, as well for the entrinsic merits of the performances as an expression of public thankfulness to the good ladies of Notre Dame for the care and trouble they have ever taken in the instruction of the Catholic children of Charlottetown.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Fun" is respectfully declined.

☞ Some seventeen vessels are being built this season at Summerside.

A BAZAAR in aid of the funds to pay off a debt due on the Rectory, in connection with St. Paul's Church, in this city was opened at the Temperance Hall, yesterday, the 6th inst., and will be continued this day at 12 o'clock. The result of the first day's Sales was about £350. Probably a sum bordering on £500 will be found to have been realized when the whole affair is wound up. We think we are justified in giving it as our opinion that this Bazaar has been a "decided success."—*Isl.*

The total sum realized at the above Bazaar, we learn, was upwards of £450.

☞ We are compelled to omit this week an account of the examination of St. Joseph's School. It will appear in our next.

MR. SECRETARY CARDWELL, in a Despatch addressed to the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, dated Downing Street, June 24, says:—

"You will at the same time express the strong and deliberate opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that it is an object much to be desired that all the British North American Colonies should agree to unite in one government. In the territorial extent of Canada, and the maritime and commercial enterprise of the Lower Provinces. Her Majesty's Government see the elements of power, which only require to be combined in order to secure for the Province which shall possess them all a place among the most considerable communities of the world."

OBSTRUCTING THE HIGHWAYS.—Complaint has been made to the Government, that the Roads in some parts of the Island, are encumbered with timber to such an extent as to render it unsafe to travel at night—that in some places, in the public highways, carriages cannot pass by reason of timber and logs. It is very clear that no person has a right to place timber upon the public roads, and that it is the duty of the commissioners to have all such nuisances removed. The fact, nevertheless is, that these obstructions are constantly placed in the highways, and that some commissioners appear to be but little concerned whether the public can travel with safety or otherwise. We trust the Government will direct the Commissioners generally, throughout the Island, without delay, to compel the removal of all obstructions from the carriage way.—*Isl.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE!

Arrival of the "China."

HALIFAX, June 6.

The Royal Mail Steamship "China" arrived yesterday at noon, with London dates to the 24th. Her news has been anticipated principally by telegraph.

The Narvaez Administration in Spain has been short lived, and yet it lived long enough to do mischief in and to Spain. The immediate cause of its extinction was an insurrection planned at Valencia, whence Narvaez takes his ducal title, by a portion of the army, especially the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regiment of Bourbon, of all corps in Spain, to overthrow the Bourbon dynasty, annex Spain to Portugal, and subject the whole peninsula to a Sovereign of the House of Braganza. The plot was discovered by or revealed to the Civil Governor, who could not, however, persuade the Captain General to take measures for the arrest of the traitors until within an hour of the time fixed for the *pronunciamento*. At the last moment the Captain General, having been called from the theatre by the Civil Governor, went to the quarters of the officers of the Bourbon Regiment, and not finding them there, proceeded to the barracks, where they had no business to be at midnight, and where they were all found and instantly arrested. Further enquiry led to the conclusion that the conspiracy had distant ramifications. Prim's name is freely spoken of in connection with the plot, but as he belongs to the extreme Progresistas, it is probable that the agent of Narvaez has used his name unwarrantably, to bring odium upon the Liberals. The Court has been evidently frightened, and in her difficulty the Queen has once more sum nonad Marshal O'Donnell to her aid. The Marshal's patriotism and loyalty must be of tough fibre to bear all this pressure without breaking No man has done so much to regenerate Spain, and no one has had so much experience of caprice and ingratitude. To the Duke Tetuan, a title won in war against the hereditary enemies of Spain,—and not, like that of Valentia, the reward of crimes against the laws and the constitution of his country—Spain owes her present elevated rank in Europe. When she came into power some seven years ago, Spain was in the degraded position of any monarchy in Europe. She had neither army, nor navy, nor exchequer. On every side the evidences of decay and ruin were visible. When O'Donnell surrendered the helm of State, Spain had become a great nation. Much of his good work has been undone by Narvaez, but fortunately the Duke of Valentia's official career has been cut short before the mischief he has done and was doing had become irremediable.

The "Globe," a good authority on such matters, thinks that the dissolution of Parliament will take place between the 7th and the 12th of July; the borough elections in the week ending on July 15; and the country elections in the week ending July 22.

On a motion next Monday in the House of Lords for the Second reading of the Catholic Oath Bill, the Earl of Derby will move that the bill be read that day three months.

It is stated that M. Elion, who recently visited France on a special mission from Mexico, is now engaged in Vienna for raising another volunteer corps for the service of the Emperor Maximilian. The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Herald" says that he is able to confirm the information that the French Government intends to adhere to the letter of its bond, and gradually to reduce its army in Mexico, unles the American Government should make any attack upon the empire of Maximilian, of which it disavows all intention.

The "Avenir National" announces that the French iron-clad fleet, which will visit the English coast this summer, will consist of five vessels, under the command of Rear-Admiral Dupuy.

Florence papers confirm the diplomatic rupture between Rome and the Emperor of Mexico. The former insists upon the competency of the Church not only in ecclesiastical matters but in all questions of a mixed character, and rejects the compromise in regard to the sale of Church property. The statement that the Italian Charge d'Affaires at Madrid had been recalled is unfounded.

The correspondent of the "Unita Cattolica" writing from Rome, June 14, says that by no want of good will on the part of Signor Vegezzi, but by the fickleness of the Florentine ministry, the negotiations are on the point of failing, and he does not hesitate to affirm that they will come to nothing. The reason is he tells us, that the modifications made at Florence of the original proposals are unacceptable to the Holy See which on certain points can not allow of compromise. and never will compromise. And the "Unita Cattolica" of the 18th, says that a special council had been held by the ministers upon important despatches from S. Vegezzi, anouncing that his mission had become impossible, and that the terms of the Florentine Cabinet respecting the nomination of the bishops, and the oath to be taken by them, could not be accepted by the Pope.

The papers relating to the Conference between a Committee of Her Majesty's Government and the Canadian Delegation, have been published. The Duke of Somerset, Lord de Gray, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Cardwell, formed the Ministerial Committee. The following were the questions discussed:

"1st. The proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces, and the means whereby it can be most speedily effected. 2. The arrangements necessary for the defence of Canada in the event of war rising with the United States, and the extent to which the same should be shared between Great Britain and Canada. 3. The steps to be taken with reference to the Reciprocity Treaty, and the rights conferred by it upon the United States. 4. The arrangements necessary for the settlement of the North-West territory and Hudson's Bay Mining Company's claims. 5. And generally the existing critical state of affairs by which Canada is most seriously affected."

In a despatch to Lord Monk, the Governor-General of Canada, Mr. Cardwell gives the following statement of the result of the Conferences:

"On the first subject referred to in the minute, that of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, we repeat, on the part of the Cabinet, the assurances which had already been given of the determination of Her Majesty's government to use every proper influence to carry into effect without delay the proposed Confederation.

"On the second point we entered into a full consideration of the important subject of the defence of Canada, not with any apprehension on either side that the friendly relations now happily subsisting between this country and the United States are likely to be disturbed, but impressed with the conviction that the safety of the empire from possible attack ought to depend upon its own strength and the due application of its resources. We reminded the Canadian ministers that on the part of the