FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

An imperial decree has been issued to-day dissolving the Monicipal Councils, and ordering the new

elections to take place on the 22d of July.

The Marquis de Lavalette, Minister of the Interior, has published a circular, in which he says that as local questions only have to be decided at these elections, he recommends to the Prefects that the electors should be allowed to manifest their choice aponts.

And here we would affectionately and igratefully and interest and not to harbour for a moment; and should only be interfered with if impriving density and should only be interfered with if impriving the thought that we have been insensible to the existing the character of the elections by importing questions of a political nature.

And here we would affectionately and igratefully and interest and not to harbour for a moment; infirmities, knows hew to have pity upon the weak dent persons attempt to alter the character of the elections by importing questions of a political nature. elections by importing questions of a political nature. The Patric of this evening states that the negotiations between Rome and Mexico are still proceeding. The same paper announces that M. Eloin returned

to Paris on Tuesday last. In the Corps Legislatif to-day the Bill relative to the construction on the Champ de-Mars of the building for the International Exhibition was passed by

212 to 27 votes. Prince Napoleon has left Paris for his seat in Switwith great taste, and which his wife had not yet seen. The Prince, it is believed, will, after some stay at

Prangins, take a sea voyage. A Paris letter in the Independance states that the French Government is in a difficult position with reference to the arrangements for the naval review. The English fleet is invited to go to Cherbourg, and will probably do so on the 15th of August, but our Government wishes that that visit should be preceded by one from two or three French ships of war to Plyfor this wish the desire of the English Government to force its allies to take the first step.

A French physician, E. Brisson, is said to have discovered a cure for hydrophobia, in the use of a hot lic act to promote the building of the cathedral which vapor bath, gradually raised as high as from ninety to your gratitude and love has resolved to erect to his one hundred degrees Fahrenheit.

The French papers announce the death of Madame De Barrat, who founded the congregation of Sacre | heart. Cour. and has since directed it. She was a person remarkable for her charity, her powerful intellect and her goodness of heart, and had attained the eightyfifth year of her age. It was at Amiens, pixty-five years since, that she laid the foundation of the work her life. Madame de Barrat founded more than one hundred branches of the Sacre Cour, in one of which henceforth will be our daily work. the Empress Eugenie was educated. The present Emperor, whose family gave several nuns to the order, sonal infirmity, it is easy in itself. We have no new ratified the approbation formerly given to the congregamon by Napoleon L.

ITALY.

Rome, June 24.—The last eight days have been filled with anniversaries intimately connected. with the eventful life of the present Pope. Last Saturnay, the cannon of the Castle of Sant' Angelo announced to us, at daybreak, the feast of the Accession of Pius IX., who has now, at 73 years of age, accomplished nineteen years of reign; while last Wednes-day was his Coronation-day, and to day his Saint'sday, or festu properly so called, as John was the name given him at baptism. The Accession-day was more * of a diplomatic than a popular feast, being celebrated chiefly by High Mass in the Sixtine Chapel in presence of the Cardinals and the Roman Municipality. The Coronation anniversary was the chief feast for the population at large. On the eve of it at seven in the morning, the Royal alms of five bajocchi to every one presenting himself at the Vatican gate began to be distributed by the Pope's Almoner, Monsignor Ho. bealohe. This year no less than 5,000 persons filled the immense court-yard of the Belvedere, where the distribution took place. I am sorry I was not there to witness that interesting scene, but I promise your readers not to miss it next time, if even I do not place myself among the ranks of the recipients of our commen Father's bounty, which I might as well do, I think. I am t ld th t the crowd consisted mostly of young people, who seemed to look upon the Pope's largesse more as a paternal gift than anything else. and who had even come provided with tambourines and other musical contrivances to while away the time and organise dances in the Belvedere court. The men were kept apart from the women at the upper end of the court, and had the honor of filing off first before Monsignor the Almoner, who stood near the gateway to give each one his little silver grosso stamped with the Papal arms. As for the women, as they can claim bounty for children also, born and unoorn, there was, as usual, among them a large amount of doubtful looking babies with faces covered, and looking most suspiciously like big rag dolls, while large stomachs were decidedly the predominant fashion. The Holy Father has also signalized this anniversary by remitting a part or the whole, of the sentence of 42 out of 57 political prisoners detained in confinement in the five provinces still under his rule. However, more than one-third of that number of Victor Emmanuel is so well disposed to treat the infamous accollectators (the stabbing society, which kept Ancona and its neighboring towns in terror in grzzi is reported by the Stendardo Castolica of Genoa are among the prisoners consigned to the 'Italian' arthorities by the French after having been condemned by the Roman tribunals .- Correspondent of Weekly Register.

PASTORAL LETTER TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOUESE OF WESTMINSTER. BY HENRY EDWARD MANNING, D.D., ARCH-BISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

Henry Edward, by the Grace of God and the Favour of the Apostolic See, Archbishop Elect of Westminster, to the Clergy, Secular and Regular and the Faithful of the said Dio.ese, Health and Benediction in the Lord.

The Sovereign Will which, by the assistance of the Spirit of God, rules over the Church on earth, has seen fit, in spite of our manifold infirmities, to lay on us the burden of giving account, at the last day, of this great flock. When first these tidings reached us. all other thoughts vanished before the consciousness of our great unworthiness to be set as a pastor over you. It is from you, and from your examples of fide. lity and zeal, of your fearless inflexibility and childlike docility in the faith, that we have been learning for these many years past. We have looked to you, reverend and beloved brethren in Jesus Christ, as counsellors, guides, and fathers. And now, for our humiliation-we trust not for your confusion-the Divine Will of Him who calls the 'things that are not' as if they were, has placed us to be to you, so far as He helps us, that which you have so charitably been to us. Two things alone, under G.d, have given to us any adequate consolation in this time of anxiety and fear : the one, that what has fallen upon us comes from the hand of the vicar of our Divine Master ; the other, that in this manifestation of His will you have lost eight of our unworthiness, and have come around us with such an expression of your fraternal charity and filial acceptance of the Bovereign Pontiff as to leave nothing we would desire. To our Venerable Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of Westminster, to the Reverend the Secular Clergy of the Diocese, and to the Religious Orders, and we must not fail to add, to the faithful of every condition, from the high est to the poorest who have been forward in their fillal and loving sympathy, we desire now to offer our heartfelt thanks, and to implore for them the abundant graces of our Heavenly Father. If anything to fail, when men reject our word, and cast out our were needed to demonstrate the unity of the true and wliving Church, and to dissipate in confusion the complished; and in our weakness and isolation in is dreams perhaps the wishes of those who watchus, the midst of a lordly world, we may say with calm

and more and more the words of the

docility, and obedience as of soldiers to their chiel with which you all, dear brethren; as one body, and you, dear children in the grace of Jesus Christ, whether born of our noble and invincible stock of confessors and martyrs, or called at the eleventh hour by the loving kindness of our Redeemer, have all alike; the door of leath anto death; but to the others, ranked yourselves in one tarray to support us, who before God can have no claim upon your love or your is sufficient.

allegiance save that the vicar of Jesus Ohrist has in. But this divine mission, so severe in its separation vested us with the mission and office of the Apostles. And here we would affectionately and gratefully ask needing mercy; have learned to show mercy. The been insensible to the expression of kindness and confidence which have reached us in these last days, by word and by letter. They have so far exceeded in number both our time and power to answer them in ion upon those who sin and are out of the way. writing, that we can only ask you to wait until, either by letter or in person, we can hereafter express to to you our gratitude.

Thus much we have felt bound in consience before God to say in rendering you our thanks. It would by a cheap and trivial thing to use professions of dezerland, which he had recently bought and decorated votedness to you in return. We have no more ardent desire than to die in the midst of the flock, pastors and sheep together, like the great pastor, and tather of this diocese who now is, resting in the midst of us. A few short years—and few they must be—spent like the many years of his great Pontificate, under the splendour of his memory, and in the path which he has traced for us-this is the most fervent prayer we make to the tender love of our Divine Master.

Having already had twice, in the most public manner, the happiness of expressing the love and veneramouth. The writer of the letter assigns as the reason tion we bear to our late illustrious pastor and tather, for this wish the desire of the English Government to we have purposely refrained from doing so again at at this time. Nevertheless, we cannot forbear in this place to say with what joy we made it our first pubmemory. All that we can do to forward this work of your filial piety shall be done with our whole

Bear with us for speaking thus far of ourselves. It has been forced upon us by our first entrance among you and by your charity. I may say 'Vos me cosgistis' If fault there be, it is your kindness which has caused it. And as it is the first time, so we hope which she directed with so much skill to the end of it may be the last. It would be a fault to say less or more. We will turn to other thoughts, which from

If the task before us is difficult by reason of permission to commence, no theology to construct, no principles to find. The living Church of God moves on majestic and changeless from age to age. A great pastor goes to his reward; a lesser enters in his place; but all personal inequalities are lost in the immutable and divine office of the Church. The same divine faith, the same mind, the same Catholic spirit, with all its delicacy of instinct, tact, and sensitive Church upon the intelligence of Englishmen. Mulpurity, guides and sustains the Church in England as titudes who are separated from the Catholic Church in Rome in the nineteenth century as in the first. We have nothing but what we have received. We have received all that Jesus communicated to His Church, in which we lose ourselves to he reproduced by it again with a life and light derived from its own.

them the aureolas of martyrdom, exile, ignominy, and the Cross. In no part of the Catholic unity is there to be found a Church which is more ennobled by the reached an excess of unbelief and of licence in matrecent victories and spiendors of its child.en. Nothing could have survived the storm but 'the victory which overcometh the world, our faith' The 'remnant saved according to the election of grace, yet lives on, transmitting with its life, its insurcts, and spirit of fidelity to the truth and to the Apostolic See. And this remnant has received again its perfect organisation, and is expanding once more with an even and steady growth. With such a Divine power in our hands, what can be difficult. There is nothing we may not hope for, nothing we may not ask of the Lord of the harvest.

And for this our late lamented pastor, with the largeness and foresight which marked all his admi ristration, has made an abundant provision by multiplying the centres of ecclesiantical and cornorate agency. These permanent works are the strongholds of the truth, and the guarantees of a future which the world may decide, but every Catholic heart can forecast.

To these two grounds of confidence we must not forget to add a third, namely, the labor of a body of priests as simple, as exemplary, and as unworldly as any clergy in the world.

Add to this once more, the fidelity, generosity, devotion, and piety of a laity, who bear worthily the names of their accestors, and are true witnesses of the inextinguished faith of Ireland in all its sorrows. and of the constancy of England in all, the humiliations of the Catholic name. We can bear testimony from personal knowledge in these last years to the of prisoners belong to the usurped provinces. By the deep and fervent piety which animates the Catholics way it seems that the wonderfully liberal Government of London in every condition of life from the highest to the humblest.

Thus far, indeed, the work is easy. Beyond this all is arduous. The mission of the Church to Lon-1848 and '49) as martyrs of liberty, that Signor Vedon and to the English people has nothing analogizating reported by the Stendardo Cattolica of Genoa gous since the mission of the Church to Rome and to have been commissioned to ask incidentally for its imperial race. If St. Paul so loved his kinsmen more ample documents on the account of those who according to the flesh that he would willingly have been anathema from Christ for their salvation, we need not be ashamed of the love we bear to our separated brethren. In the supernatural order the Church is our native land; in the natural, our mo-ther country. We love both, but with a discriminating charity; the higher and the lower with a due and proportionate subordination. There can be no collision between these two orders of duty, unless the one or the other deviate from the principles of its constitution. This the Church of God cannot

do. This alas, three hundred year ago, our rulers and country did. It is, unhappily, thereby at variance with the first principles of the unity, authority, and infallibility of the Church of God, which are more precious than life itself- The Catholic Church in England would not be aggressive, if England were within the light and unity of the Oatholic Oburch. We have no aggressive aims but those which inspired the Apostles when they went forth to convert the world, and to gather the nations into the benedictions and the peace of eternal life. Much less have we implacable hostilities except against sin and falsehood, and whatsoever dishonours God to the only system which is coherent and true to and destroys the soul of man. We are, indeed, always in controversy, but we are not controversialists. Life is too short for polemical encounters to amuse the idle. It is one of the devices of the encmy of souls to divert attention, and to waste time.— When our divine Lord sent forth His disciples, He said, "Salute no man by the way." And surely the inflexible and unrelaxing execution of our great errand forbids us to turn aside and to lose time and opportunity, if not souls, in battles of words. Our controversy is of another character, such as none can venture except they who speak under the guidance of a Divine voice; who can say, as the prophets and apostels said of old, without possibility of error, 'Thus saith the Lord.' The Church teaches with authority, calm, precise, and positive. And the conscience in mon and the Spirit of God in the conscience respond to the Divine voice. Let such be our promulgation of the eternal truths, in season and out of season, casting she seed by all waters, going onward, waiting the time of the harvest after many days. None but the Church of God can so speak to the nations of the world. Whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear, they know that the voice claims to be not of man but of God. And every way God is glorified, even when we seem most names as avil. even then the witness of Jesus is ac-

for life or death, has been committed to those who, strength but to us who must first be; washed in His' most precious blood; that so we may have compassthe more perfect charity. ' More truth more charity, is an axiom of the science of Jesus. Truth without charity wounds, inflames, and repels. Truth spoken in charity illuminates, beals, and subdues; Truth is keen and severe in itself, and woe to us if we poison its edge by human passion or controversial bit-terness. In such a land as this, and in the midst af such spiritual confusions, the mere enunciation of the one holy faith, out of which is no salvation, is sharp and wounding to the susceptilities and prejudices of men. But in this we have no choice. 'A necessity lieth upon me, for wos is unto me if I preach not the Gospel.' They will impute to you the sharpness which belongs to your message. Speak as you will, with the gentleness of St. Francis of Sales, or the sweetness of St. Philip Neri, they will arraign you of bitterness. Only let us, then, give no occasion by personal heat, or biting words, or asperity of tone. Charity and patience, with an inflexible witness to the presence and voice of a Divine teacher, who calls on all men to submit as disciples to His guidance, will, at last, win souls on whom all the gifts, and cultivation of the natural order fall powerless. We have this encouragement. The work of God in England cannot be stayed. ' Verbum Dei non est alligatum.' 'The Word of God is not bound.' No chains can bind it, no human will arrest its expansion .-The perfect revelation of the day of Pentecost, with its proper motives of credibility, has one more fairly entered into the intelligence of the English people. It is possessing itself gradually and irresistibly of a large sphere in public opinion. It manifests itself not only to those who, day by day, submit to it in faith, but even to those who hesitate, gainsay, resist, and reject it. A generation ago, who ever heard of the Catholic doctrine but a few retired men among their books, or here and there some simple person converted as by a special providence of God? Not so now. The work of the faith in England is not the work of individuals upon individuals, but of the and actively opposed to it, are daily becoming conscious of its presence, of its voice calling them to faith, of its doctrices, above all of its unity in the midst of their divisions, and of its expansion by it again with a life and light derived from its own. in the midst of the advancing dissolution of In England this is emphatically true. Your ancest all other religious systems. It is surely by a tors of the last three hundred years have upon them disposition of the Divine Head of the Church, that in the heart of the nineteenth century, when both the intellects and the wills of men have ters of revelation, of morals and of politics, that the Vicar of our Lord, the teacher of all Christians, -as the Council of Florence entitles him-should twice in these last years, have spoken with the voice of infallible truth; thereby testifying not only to the singular prerogative which as the first fruits of grace was bestowed upon the Immaculate Mother of God, and to the great constructive principles of morality and jurisprudence on which the Christian world is founded, but also to the perpetual assistance of the Spirit of God, by whose light the Church and its Pontiffs in all ages, now as in the beginning, dis-cern and declare the limits of falsehood and of truth. The dogmatic Bull of the Immaculate Conception, and the Encyclical of last year, will, we believe, mark an epoch in the reconstitution of the Christian order of the world. The wise and learned may deride us. We can well afford to wait till the derision of the nineteenth century is buried with the heresies. of the last eighteen.

Nor is it in the intellectual order alone that the Catholic fatth is invading the mind of our country. It is penetrating even more decoly into the spiritual consciousness of the people. Lat a handful of unreasonable pietists or of antiquated controversialists say what they will the English people do not helieve us to be idolators nor anti-Ohrists. Our churches are open to them. They have seen the Divine worship of the Holy Mass with their own eyes, and heard the words of our pastors with their own ears. There is a widespread reaction from the traditions which the blindness and deafness of religious prejudice has so long propagated.

Since the end of the last century there has been a profound reawakening of the minds of men. With some little extravagance, indeed, the religious sense of England has been stirred into an earnest belief of the eternal truths. Men are looking about for a guide in the way of salvation; for a teacher to whom they may intrust their souls; for a Church which knows what it means, and means what it says; for a hierarchy which is not divided; for a Keeper of Holy Writ who guards every jot and does not contradict nimself; for pastors who, day by day, in all the world, absolve sinuers in the confessional, but require confession of sin by a divine and universal law as a condition of absolution; for a deep interior, evangelical life after the pattern of the Gospel, when men, taken Jesus at His word, sold all they had and followed their Mester; for a religion which is one and the same in every place and in every nation under heaven; in perfect harmony with itself, the only perfect interpretation of the Holy Scripture, in all its commandments, precepts, and counsels, and therefore

the only Scriptural religion.

It will not long be doubtful where these things are alone to be found. When another generation has effaced the scars of old prejudices, it is certain that the common sense, just judgment, and straightforward manliness of Englishmen will turn to the only voice in the midst of them which never falters.

But we must never forget that over all these intellectual and spiritual currents of the natural order there is a supernatural ministry of grace and power disposing all things for the sake of the Elect. Lights. inspirations, impulses, penetrating fears of the Divine presence, drawings and benedictions of the Divine love are ever at work upon the intelligence, the heart, the conscience, and the will of this great people. Truth seems to hang in the air, and to descend by no discoverable law upon individuals and households, in seasons the least looked for, and in ways the least foreseen. What is all this, reverend and dear brothren but the grace and visitation of Him who shed His most precious blood for the souls which crowd and die in this great city? We are workers together with Him: a mission arduous but bleased.
To save one soul is reward enough for a life of toil; to gather many into life eternal is beyond all we dare to ask. And yet it is promised to as . They that are learned shall shine as the brightness of the firmastars to all eternity. Happy are they to whom this work of grace and peace has been committed as to you. And happy are welling knowing that day by

be to God who always, maketh us to triumph in to the end as we have in years that are past, feebly Christ Jesus, and manifesteth the coor of his indeed, but gladly, "spending and being spent" knowledge by his in every place. For we are the with you for the souls for whom Christ dieds good odder of Christ unto God; in them that are is And now, deer brethren and children in Jesus Christ, saved and in them that perish. To the one, andeed, the law of the Universal Church binds its pastors in the jodour of death; but to the others, the bonds of fillal dependence to the successor of State of the increase of the universal church binds its pastors in the jodour of death unto death; but to the others, the foundation of all jurisdiction over souls, the formulation of all jurisdiction over souls, the formulation of the Holy Father, would but for a special permission of the Holy Father, would that the contraction of the Holy Father, would the contraction of the Holy Father, would be the contraction of the Holy Father, would the contraction of the Holy Father, would be the contraction of the Holy Father in th but for a special permission of the Holy Father, would have obliged us to leave you for a sesson. Though we have received from the hands of our brethren of the province the episcopal character, we cannot exercise the fulness of jurisdiction until we have received either in person or by proxy from the hands; of the Vicar of our Lord the pallinm, which both signifies and conveys our participation in the fulness, of the pastoral office. It will be our desire to ask hereafter in person this last grace of the sovereign pontiff, and to return as speedily as we muy. Nor can such a land as this, reverend and dear brethren, we shall be wanthave especial need to bear in mind this provision of
His mercy. It is enough for us to wield in our hands.
the perfect truth; we must also bear, in our hearts worthy to minister to you than by first seeking of him, who represents on earth our Divine Master, the light and guidance which flows from His apostolical benediction; and because we know that the unity and prosperity of the Church depends upon the most intimate union with its visible head, and that not visible alone, but inwardly by a conformity of both the intellect and the will to his mind and spirit. The perfection of a Ohristian is docility to the Divine voice, and the organ of that Divine voice is the Church speaking by its head. This the men of the world call feeble, unmanly, and slavish, an abnegation of personal conviction and personal independence. You have received another Gospel in which the most masculine intellect, and the most inflexible will learns to exercise its fullest powers in their amplest liberty with the mind of a little child, and the docility of a disciple. Such is the spirit we have learned of you, and such is the filial dependence which unites us, both pastor and flock, to the sacred person of the Vicar of the Son of God.

Finally, dear brethren and children in Christ, we commend ourselves to your charity and to your prayers, in full confidence that you will obtain for us the graces we need to serve you in the truth and love of Jesus Christ; especially we would ask you to intercede for us in the presence of our Divine Redeemer in the holy sacrifice, and to commend us to the prayers of our blessed and immaculate mother. We, on our part, will bear you affectionately in mind when we ask for ourselves and for the flock committed to us the blessing of our Holy Father happily, reigning in the midst of the long perturbations of a glorious pontificate. Meanwhile we commend you to the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, to the love of the Father, and to the sanctification of the Holy Ghost, one God over all blessed for ever. Amen.

Given at Westminster this 8th day of June in the year 1865, Thursday within the Octave of Pentecost, and the day of our consecuration; and ordered to be read in all churches and chapels of the diocess on Trinity Sunday, when the annual collection will be made for the church building fund.

† HENRY EDWARD, Archbishop of Westmineter. JOHN CANON MORRIS, Secretary.

Recently, the town of Enniskillen was thrown into a state of great excitement by a report that a large body of the militia, who are now assembled for training, numbering about 150, had gathered at the cross roads below the jail, for the purpose of attacking the office of the Fermanagh Reporter. The alleged cause for the disturbance is said to have been two articles which appeared in the columns of the journal reflecting on the conduct of the men since their embodiment. It was feared at first that disagreeable consequences would ensue, but the news baving been brought to the barracka, Col. Archdall, accompanied by the Adjutant, Major Lawrie, and several non-commissioned officers, with a company under arms, commanded by Capt. Barton, immediately repaired to the spot, and, after some persuasion, induced the men to return quietly and forego their intention. - Correspondent of Daily Express.

CAPITAL CONVICTION .- The trial of Patrick Kilkenny, charged, or his own confession with the murder of Margaret Farquhar, has ended in a verdict of guilty, and he has been sentenced to be executed on the 20th of July. The jury recommended him to mercy, but it is thought likely that the sentence will be carried into effect.

Sec. 15 1 122 GREAT BRITAIN.

The will of his Eminence the Most Rev. Nicholas Wiseman, 'Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church,' was proved in the London Court on the 14th June, by the Very Rev William Thompson, of Eshe Laude, in the county of Durham; the Very Rev Francis Searle, of York-place, Porman-square and Mr. Henry Ridgard Bagshawe, of Lincoln's inn the executors. The will bears date October 30, 1861 and is attested by Mr. James Vincent Harting, solicitor, of 24, Lincoln's-in fields, and Joseph Henry Witchell, servant to the Cardinal. By the will his Eminence has left the whole of his property to his three executors above named for their absolute use but by a codicil dated May 14, 1862, and attested by Mr. Harting and William Newman, butler to his Eminence, he leaves to the Very Rev William Thompson, (above named), and Very Rev. Henry E. Manning, D.D., all his copyrights in works published by him and all unpublished manuscripts, correspondence, and papers, whether public or private (no relating to his diocese, upon trust, to sell the same but with power to destroy, or publish, or retain and preserve all or any part of his papers, correspondence, etc. By the codicil his eminance also leaves to all his servants living with him at his decease, not otherwise remembered,' one year's wages .-Pall Mall Guzette.

Miss Gladstone, sister to the chancellor of excheouer, has subscribed one thousand pounds sterling towards the Wiseman testimonial; she will give a similar sum for ten years to come, and she has further promised to give one thousand pounds a year towards the augmentation of the income of the new Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster.

We understand that the management of the Catholic Reformatory, on Charnwood Forests, is now of the most admirable character. The refugees practice habits of industry, and have literally made the wilderness to smile. The devotional exercises of the boys are by no means neglected, and it may reasonable be hoped that, with God's blessing, a brighter future may be in store for these failen creatures-London Universe

· Canada has agreed to buy the North Pole, if some body else will find the purchase meney. That seems to be the only result of the Canadian deputation to Great Britain. Indeed, a more unsatisfactory paper than Mr. Cardwell's despatch was never laid before Parliament. It may be the fault of the circumstances and not of the diplomatists, but it will be received both by the colonists and the British public with a strong sense of disappointment. Nothing is settled except that Canada is to have the refusal of the vast territory claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, and that Great Bittain is to guarantee to a knot of London merchants that a colony over which she has no control shall pay them an indemnity, the amount of which, the tax payer being the ultimate paymaster, is pretty sure to be sufficiently large. The objects of the deputation were, first to settle a plan for ment, and they that instruct many to justice as the carrying out the great project of federating British North America,; and, secondly, to lay down the basis of a durable alliance between the mother country and her greatest dependency. There is nothing day at all hours, we may gay day and night, often, to show that either object has been attained. The without the rest necessary for health and life, you are Envoys were not clothed with any substantial power labouring for the salvation of the flock for which we of treaty-making. Everything has to be referred must give account. Though most unworthy to be back again to the Colonial Legislatures, which are the work of confiscating the property of wealthy reservoir yet God is witness; we have no more inaccustomed and probably unfit to deal with inter-

which tax to the utmost the ingenuity and tact of statesmen to the final decision of Canadian farmers. Her Majesty's Government promised indeed to fur-ther the confederation by the use of every proper means of influence, but no deputation was required to selicits that pledge at It; was given before. The point is how to convince the maritime colonies which reinse to see the facts, and proper influence will prove, we fear, but a feeble kind of collyrium. What proper influence has the British Government left other than that force of argument to which the arrival of the deputation can add nothing? This country cannot bribe the New Brunswickers except by guaranteeing a railway, of which there is no sign or coerce them except by a distinct assurance that her aid in time of war is conditional on confederation, and that policy demands a more decided Adminstration. All the Ministry can do is to wait, and stir up local officials, and they could have done both without a negotiation which has attracted the attention of the whole world, and which will now be pronounced by the whole world a failure. - London Speciator.

The 10th inst. was the day appointed for the departure of the Great Eastern with the At lantic telegraph cable on board. The result of this second attempt to establish an ocean telegraph between Eng. land and the United States will be awaited with great anxiety and, it is needless to add, that the best wishes for the success of the enterprise are fully expressed. The task is peculiarly delicate and perilons for, many serious obstacles are to be encountered by the great ship in her solitary voyage, and the smallest mishap may retard or destroy a work, which has enlisted the best mechanical and scientific skill .-So far as human foresight can guard against disaster however, we may rest in the assurance that all that all possible precautions have been taken to secure the completion of the undertaking. It is expected that the G. Eastern will accomplish her voyage in about 14 days landing the American end of cable at Trinity Bay about the 24th of this month.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DENBICH. - The Earl of Denbigh died from a severe congestion of the lungs on Sunday last at his residence at Hampstead. The Right Hon. William Basil Percy Feilding, Earl of Denbigh, Viscount Feilding of Newnham Paddox, and Baron St. Liz, in the peerage of England, also Earl of Desmond, Viscount Callan and Baron Feilding in Ireland, and Count of Hapsburg in the Holy Roman Empire, was the second, but eldest surviving son of William Robert Viscount Feilding. He was born 25th March, 1796, and succeeded to the earldom on the death of his grandfather Basil sixth Earl, in July, 1800. He married, 8th May, 1822, Lady Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas, 1st Earl of Ducie, by whom, who died, in December, 1842, he leaves issue, Viscount Fielding flow Earl of Denhigh] who is [as our readers know] a convert to the Catholic Church. The late Earl of Denbigh was for many years connected with the Court of King William IV , and Queen Adelaide, to whom he was Master of the Horse at her death. Rudolph W.m. Basil, his eldest son, now becomes Earl. He was born 9th April, 1823, and married first, 18th June, 1846, Louisa, only daughter and heiress of the late Mr. David Pennant and Lady Emma Brudenell, who died in May. 1853; and secondly, 29th September, 1857, Mary, fourth daughter of Mr. Robert Berkeley, of Spetchley Park, Worcestershire, by whom he has issue the Hon. Rudolph Robert Alcysius, horn in May, 1859.

According to present arrangement, the French and English Fleets will meet off Plymouth on the 17th July. After a stay of a week or ten days the French vessels will visit several of our principal ports and the British aquadron will proceed to the French ports.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRISONERS. - Since the passing of the Prison Ministers Act of 1863, Roman Catholic priests have been appointed to attend at the following prisons: At Liverpool borough goal, with a salary of £300 a year, granted by the magistrate; at Kirkdale goal, Lancaster, with a salary of £100 a year; at Manchester city gaol, with £100 a year, which is to cover the provision of vestments and all altar appurtenances; at Preston house of correction, with £100 a year; at Durham county gaol, with £50 a year; at Northallerton, North Riding, with £40 a year; at Wakefield, with £100 a year; Surrey house of correction, Wandsworth, £60 a year; Hants county prison, Winchester, with £40 a year. At Worcester county prison, at Warwick, at Ripon, at Maidstone, at Reading, and at the county prisons of Sussex, a Roman Catholic priest is permitted to visit uch Roman Catholic prison ministrations, but the priest receives no salary from the rates. The same may be the case at other gaols, but in the great majority of English prisons no actual appointment has been made under the Act .-Times.

The original estimate for the New Houses of Parliament, not yet completed, was £750,000; the cost so far has been close upon £3,000,000.

CHOLERA IN THE EAST. - The cholera is on its travels-that fierce and pittless plague which has its residence in the East, but sallies North at periodical intervals to decimate West, North, and South. From time to time we hear of the visitation in distant places, deaths by wholesale in Gentral Asia, deaths in Southern Russia, regiments disbanded by death on Indian marches, and rivers choked with corpses in the islands of the Pastern Ocean. The last Red Sea news brought word that Mecca and Medina are this year vast lazar houses of cholera-smitten victims, the pilgrims perishing all along the road to the shrines from Jeddah and the southern points, and Sheiks, who had come to kiss Kaaba, turning back in horror with their trains, to succumb in tents and houses where they had shut themselves up. Already Egypt has been reached, and the fellahs there are perishing by thousands; so much so that the Italian and French harbors are shut against vessels from Alexandria. All the instances we enumerate, and others which might be cited, prove that the cholera is on its periodical march; and without ascribing to the same source the outbreaks in North Russia, Poland, and Prussia, it, is at the least possible that the year may be signalized by the invasion of that enemy which patriotism and courage cannot keep out of our island .- London Telegraph.

UNITED STATES,

At the annual examination of the University of St. Mary of the Lake, Obicago, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on Mr. Patrick M'Hugh, of Canada.

An Editor out West returns his acknowledgment to a married pair for their remembrance of him upon occasion of their wedding. The remembrance came in the shape of a bottle of ginger beer and two hard boiled eggs. state covered; ist read tableton

NEW YORK, July 13 - A fire broke out at noon in Barnum's Museum, extending rapidly to the adjoining buildings on Broadway, Ann and Fulton streets .-The Museum was totally destroyed. Nos 12, 14, 16, and 18 Ann street, occupied by various parties including Donohue and Stone & Groat's restaurant, Freuch & Wheat, and Dick & Fitzgerald, printers, and others were burned; No. 216 Broad way, occupied by White, hatter, and Van Names restrurant, was destroyed; No. 214 Broad way, localized by Rogers 4 Raymond, clothiers, was consumed; No. 212 Broadway; occupied by Knox, hatter and others, was destroyed. The firemen were in force, and the flames were here stayed. No one was injured. Loss said to be one million dollars, on which there is half a million of insurance. The fire originated over a boiler in the basement of the Museum.

The N. Y. Herald's Richmond correspondence says, lt would be the manly Christian Catholic loyalty, ness and holy fear the words of the apostle. Thanks, heartfelt and fervent desire than to live and labour national relations, and which will relegate questions instant.

The pleasant in the part of th