

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A farewell dinner was given on Wednesday week to General Montebello by Marshal Bandon, minister of war, at which Mgr. Chigi, the apostolic nuncio, assisted. Mgr. Chigi congratulated General Montebello on his appointment. General Goyon, who was one of the guests, said to his successor:—“If I were an egotist, I should regret your appointment; for if I am regretted at Rome, you will soon cause me to be forgotten.”

A letter from Paris says:—“The Count de Montebello will in all probability be well received by the Pope. His family are in high favour with the Emperor, for reasons not difficult to guess, and he has the reputation of being a good Catholic—a thing difficult to be found in Paris or the French army outside a very narrow and an exclusive circle.”

Another letter from Paris, dated Saturday, says:—“The Viceroy of Egypt, who is still the lion here, will the day after to-morrow, leave for Brussels, attended by a suite which includes seventy-five persons. Before leaving the Continent for England he will pass some days at the Hague. The reported *bons mots* of Said Pacha are very good and very numerous. But the probability is that he was only made to stand sponsor for them by this *canard-loving* people. But what M. Thiers said to the Queen of Holland deserves more publicity than what the Egyptian Viceroy said to the Empress, although it does not say much for the political enlightenment of the historian. The Dutch Queen would not leave Paris without seeing M. Thiers and shaking hands with him. She therefore set off one morning in a *coupe de remise* to the house at the corner of the Rues de Lille and Belle Chasse. On entering the house, which wore a severe and sad aspect, her Majesty was shown into a room where M.M. Thiers and Mignet were conversing. After the Queen joined them a great many topics were discussed, and European politics led to that of the Papacy. ‘Decidedly,’ explained the royal visitor, rising suddenly to go away, ‘the temporal is a bad thing; is it not, M. Thiers?’ ‘Yes, madame,’ was the reply; ‘and so had that it kills all those who eat it.’ ‘Then,’ returned the Queen, ‘the best thing the Pope can do is to let Victor Emmanuel take a meal of it, and thus save himself the trouble and expense of a regular or irregular army to get rid of him.’ But the Pope is far too charitable to do anything of the kind. He prefers, if the Paris journals are well informed, to have recourse to the major form of excommunication, and only waits for the decision of the hosts of Bishops assembled at the Vatican to issue it against the recalcitrant king.”

The Count de Montebello who has just been appointed to command the army of occupation at Rome, is the second son of Marshal Lannes; he has been in the army since 1830, and was made General of Division in December, 1855.

The *Patrie* states that it is the intention of the Emperor to cause the remains of King Joseph Bonaparte, which are interred in the Church of Santa Croce, at Florence, to be brought to Paris, and deposited in the Hotel des Invalides. That removal would, it observes, respond to the wish expressed by that monarch, in his will made at London in 1840, and which says:—“The injustice of those who have exercised power since 1815 has only increased in me my love for my absent country. As soon as my family shall be free to return to France by the will of the French nation, my desire is that my remains shall rest in that free country.” The following are the places at which the mortal remains of the different members of the Bonaparte family are now deposited:—“The Emperor Napoleon I. and his brother Jerome, at the Invalides; Joseph, at Florence; Louis, at Saint Leu (France); Lucien, at Canino, (Italy); Cardinal Fesch, in the Basilica of St. Lawrence, in Lucina (Rome); Madame Mere, at Corneto, (Italy); the Empress Josephine and her daughter, the Queen Hortense, at Reuil (France); the Princess Elisa, at Trieste (Austria); Queen Caroline, at Florence; the Princess Pauline, at Florence; Napoleon II., in Austria.”

PARIS, June 1.—The *Moniteur* of this morning says:—“By an Imperial decision of the 28th May, the corps of occupation at Rome is reduced to a single division, consisting of three divisional brigades placed under the command of General de Montebello.”

A strange report has reached us from Paris, that the New Prussian Envoy to that Court is charged to negotiate with the Emperor Napoleon for the recognition of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy, by the Czar and the King of Prussia, and for the concurrence of the two Northern Powers in the transfer of Sardinia and even Genoa to France, on the condition that Russia and Prussia obtain the support of France in their own plans of aggrandisement in Germany and on the Danube. The idea is monstrous, and we do not feel justified in believing anything so base of either the Emperor Alexander or his uncle—but, really, such astounding things have happened of late, and monarchs and great ministers at home and abroad have shown so lamentable a disregard of truth, honour, and principle, that we cannot refuse credence to any thing we hear, merely because it ought to be incredible. If the report be true, England must prepare to face the formidable coalition against her.—*Weekly Register*.

The recall of General Goyon from Rome is an accomplished fact; and so far M. Lavalette has succeeded in the object which he had in view in leaving his Embassy and returning to France.—But the Marquis unslipped himself while endeavouring to overthrow the General. He goes not back to Rome. This retribution for his villany has been brought about by the firmness of the Holy Father, who caused it to be intimated to the Emperor Napoleon that if General Goyon should be recalled because of his supposed sympathy with the Supreme Pontiff in his troubles, the removal of the French Ambassador, who made himself notorious for his hostility to the Holy See, would also become an absolute necessity.—Whether or not the Emperor encouraged the

Ambassador in his petulance at Rome, at all events he had no alternative but to put an end to his diplomatic career in the Eternal City when Goyon's recall was determined upon; and now the General is a Senator for his services, and the ex-Ambassador is—the Marquis de Lavalette. It is not, it seems, intended to fill up the two vacant French posts in Rome, and the Count Montebello is at once Ambassador of France to the Holy See and Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Rome. In the meantime the Emperor appears more solicitous than ever to impress upon the Pope's mind the conviction that he means well by the Church, and that there is no intention to deviate from the *status quo*. Has the Red-republican feeling that now prevails in Lombardy and Tuscany, and even Genoa, anything to do with the motives that have prompted these assurances? Is Napoleon afraid of Garibaldi and of the infernal spirit which the red-shirted buccaneer has aroused?—Surely it is time to take warning from the precipitate flight of Victor Emmanuel from Naples, if it be not resolved to give up Europe to the horrors of a sanguinary anarchy. The profligate anti-Catholic and revolutionary press of this country, especially the infamous *Times*, and the seditious Jews who own and control the telegraphs, of course make light of the anti-Piedmontese demonstration in Naples the other night but the truth finds its way to England in spite of the knives, and our readers may now know how serious the *emeute* was which obliged the excommunicated Robber King to fly from the ballroom by a circuitous route to the sea-shore and to take shelter from his adoring Neapolitan subjects on board his Sardinian steam frigate.—Some brazen writers will stoutly deny the fact altogether; others, less hardened, will try to gloss it over,—and it is very probable that Lords Palmerston and Russell, if questioned in Parliament, will profess utter ignorance on the subject in the Lords, as the Foreign Secretary did in regard to Fanti's atrocious proclamation, or slur it over in the Commons by the aid of some state joke, but of the circumstances circumstantially narrated by our Neapolitan correspondent we have not the smallest doubt, and our readers may safely give the narrative implicit credit.

NAPOLEON AND THE EMPRESS.—The *Armonia* of the 29th ult., says:—“Napoleon finds himself in a painful dilemma, into which he has imprudently and voluntarily thrown himself. His sad position was lately described by the Empress Eugenie to a high personage. The Empress' words were as near as possible the following:—“We are approaching an evil end, and I fear much for my husband, and still more so for my son. If we abandon Rome and the Pope, a European war will burst forth: and who knows the result? And then, how can this abandonment be reconciled with our promises and our preceding policy? What would France say of it, where we see, daily increasing and displaying itself, the warmest affection for the Sovereign Pontiff? But if we remain at Rome we are exposed to other dangers. The Orsini bombs are suspended over our heads; the vengeance of the secret societies pursues us day and night; England, that sworn enemy of the Bonapartes, entwines and stifles us. On both sides, therefore, there are the greatest perils. Oh, my son! my son! exclaimed the Empress and wept!”

ITALY.

ROME.—The eyes of Christendom are directed to Rome to the magnificent spectacle there presented to the contemplation of the Faithful. The machinations of the enemies of the Holy See only enhance its glory and strengthen its hold upon our love and veneration. As the great day approaches for the solemn Festival, the proofs multiply of the mysterious power indwelling in the Successor of St. Peter, and which shines by far most conspicuous when the fraud and violence of his enemies have done their worst against him. All the accounts from Rome in the Continental journals confirm the impression made by the letter of our Roman Correspondent, of the enthusiasm and veneration of the Sovereign Pontiff is the object in his own capital. There are in Rome between two hundred and three hundred Bishops, and the number of Priests who have flocked thither from all parts to share in the demonstration of fidelity to the Holy See, is computed at two thousand. On Ascension Day, the 29th, when, after the Papal Chapel held at St. John Lateran, the Pope ascended the loggia of the Clementine Portico to give his Benediction, *Urbi et Orbi*, thirty thousand of the Faithful knelt with bent heads to receive his blessing. An indescribable emotion seized the multitude. The correspondent of the *Union* says: “I know not what passed in the secret soul of those present, but yielding to one sentiment, under the empire of one emotion and of one sentiment, under the empire of one emotion and one thought, all rose at the same moment, and relieved their overcharged hearts by the most enthusiastic acclamations of gratitude and love.”

“No description of the scene is possible when that multitude of every age, of every rank, of all countries, and of all tongues, mingled their shouts and their applause in ineffable transport before the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and saluted in His August Person the Pontiff and King.” This was on the 29th; and on the 26th when the Pope went from the Vatican to the Church of St. Philip Neri, there had been another oration, affording an equally convincing proof, not only of the fervour of the Catholic Pilgrims but of the loyalty and attachment of the Roman people. For this is to be noted, that now there are in Rome some thousands of Bishops, Priests, and Laymen from all countries, all of whom have opportunities of ascertaining for themselves whether Pius IX. is really an object of the aversion or of the love of his people, there is a concurrence of testimony to their loyalty and attachment. Everybody's correspondence tells of the wonder and disgust felt at those lying bulletins of the Liberal press, and of those cynical sneers of Liberal orators, which had represented the Pope as living among a population which regarded him with coldness and aversion, and against whom every hand would be raised if the bayonets of the French garrison were withdrawn for a single day.

While Pius IX. at Rome is receiving proofs of fidelity and love, such as have never yet been recorded by history, as falling to the share of any of his predecessors, the situation of his enemies becomes from day to day less enviable.—*Tablet*.

nobles; and to perpetuate the remembrance of their stay by engraving their names on a marble slab to be placed in the Capitol.

The Emperor of Austria is reported to have addressed an autograph letter to the Pope, in which his Majesty declares that he cannot offer his Holiness an asylum at Venice, that city being too near the Quadrilateral. His Majesty also frankly advises his Holiness not to leave Rome, whatever may happen.

Rome, June 3.—Yesterday, Dr. Manning delivered a long address, in the presence of fifteen cardinals and many of the clergy, on the subject of the relations of England with the Catholic Church. He compared the former persecutions of Catholics by the English Government with the moderation which is now shown towards them, and said that a happy destiny was reserved for Catholicism in England. There are at present 200 foreign Bishops in Rome, all of whom are signing an address to the Pope in favour of the temporal power of the Holy See.

PARIS, June 1.—The *Moniteur* of this morning says:—“By an Imperial decision of the 28th May, the corps of occupation at Rome is reduced to a single division, consisting of three divisional brigades, placed under the command of General Montebello.”

We read in the *Giornale di Roma* that Mehemet Said Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, not satisfied with having expressed, while in Rome, his gratitude for the kindly reception the Holy Father gave him, wrote from Leghona to Cardinal Antonelli, begging him to present to the Holy Father his sincere thanks for the hospitality and attention shown him in Rome, and to express to His Holiness how sensible he was of the favor, assuring His Holiness that he will feel himself happy in retaining the kind opinion of the Holy Father.”

M. Lambert, envoy in Europe of the new King of Madagascar, has proceeded to Rome to be present at the Canonisation of the Japanese Martyrs, and to obtain from the Holy See a Concordat to regulate the intercourse of the new King's government with the Catholic Church in Madagascar. One of our correspondents from Rome, writing on the 30th ult., relates the following:—“The Bishop of Orleans, wishing to see the Pope pass from the Vatican to the Church of St. Philip Neri, took his stand on the walls of the Castle of Saint Angelo, and on his return was cheered by the French soldiers and the people, who recognised the eloquent defender of the Church and the Holy Father. At his private interview with the Holy Father he was at first so much moved on coming into the Pope's presence that he could not utter a word. But the Holy Father ran towards him to embrace him, and then the courageous Prelate recovered his voice and self-possession.”

Letters from Rome in the *Temps*, *the Monde*, and the *Gazette de France*, give details, which in the main agree with each other of what took place at the Consistory on the 22nd. The telegraphic account of which turns out as usual to have been very imperfect. According to the *Temps*:—

“In the midst of his allocution the feelings of the Pope gave way, and he sobbed out, rather than spoke, the following words:—‘I have the more cause for congratulating myself in seeing you all assembled around me, as circumstances may become such as to make it impossible for me to correspond with you in future.’ The mysterious sense of these words, and the emotion of the Holy Father produced a profound sensation in the assembled Prelates. Many began to weep like the Pope, and his Holiness having withdrawn, the Bishops proceeded to the Salle Royale, and pressing around Cardinal Antonelli, inquired if important news had been received. The Cardinal replied that there was nothing that could exactly be called news; on the contrary, a recent communication from M. de Bellune, the Secretary of the French Embassy, would lead to suppose that the French Government intended to retain the *status quo*. But that, moreover, the uneasiness of the Holy Father was amply justified by the general aspect of affairs. I think that I can vouch for the correctness of the last sentence.”

According to the *Monde*, the Pope addressed the Bishops in Latin to the following effect:—

“It is to confer the supreme honours of the Church on blessed Martyrs that you are united around me. How could we at such a moment forget those of our brothers who at this very time, on Italian soil, are suffering persecution for the cause of justice? Let us pray that the Lord may support them in the combat they have to go through, and that the Clergy will follow their lead with so much courage and devotion. Let us also pray for that small number of misguided Priests, who separating from their flocks, take part with the persecutors. Let us above all pray for the wretched man, who alone in the whole Episcopal body, has betrayed the holy cause. Let us implore the Almighty to open the eyes of our enemies, to touch their hearts, and bring them back to the path of truth and justice. The circumstances were serious; times may come when I may not be able, like today, to unite you around me and make my voice heard among you, when even it will be impossible for me to forward you my teachings and instructions. Let us, therefore, pray that the dangers which threaten the Holy Church, may be averted.”

The *Monde* adds:—“It is said that his allocution was delivered with an accent which penetrated every heart. Tears were in every eye. All understood however, that the Supreme Pontiff only alluded to comparatively distant dangers, and that for the present there is no subject for alarm.”

The *Gazette de France* reports the incident as follows:—

“Pius IX. stated that this was probably the last time that he would see the Episcopacy of the Catholic universe united around him; that he was profoundly touched with the mark of affection which has been given him by his venerable brethren, many of whom had come so far. Nevertheless his joy was changed to bitterness by the compulsory absence of the Italian Bishops, whom he felt it his duty to recommend, from prudential considerations, not to leave their several sees. The conduct of the Italian Episcopacy had been generally what it should be, with the exception of one of its members. The Holy Father pointed out the schismatic Bishop of Arriano, Caputo, whom he described as the modern Judas. Then alluding to possible contingencies that might deprive him of his freedom, the Pope said:—‘I leave you my last will and testament.’ He then stopped his voice failed him, and tears flowed from his eyes. A solemn emotion pervaded the auditory, and none of the Bishops were able to refrain from tears. Resuming his speech, the Pope developed the text which embodies his testament, his last counsels, his supreme wishes. Be courageous—*Fortes estote*.”

The *Nationalities* of Turin has the following:—“According to information received, and which we have reason to believe correct, the Pope will put the four following questions to the Bishops assembled at Rome:—First, is the Catholic Church interested in the Italian movement—that is to say, does not the tendency and direction of that movement constitute a menace and a danger to Catholicism? Secondly, Does the conduct held by the Pontifical Government relative to the Italian movement, its constant resistance, and its attitude, merit approbation? Thirdly, must the same line of conduct be followed out to the end against the usurpers of the domains of the Church and their accomplices, and the major excommunication be issued? Fourthly, In the latter case, would it be suitable to cause that excommunication to be preceded by a proclamation to Catholics, explaining to them the conduct of the Sovereign Pontiff, and exhorting them to persist in their desire to assist him?”

NAples.—The King of Sardinia's Government is in extreme difficulties. It has been compelled to oppose the daring enterprises of the Mazzinian and Garibaldi faction, and it finds itself insulted, threatened, and defied on all sides. Among the multitude of rumours and anecdotes of all kinds concerning the recent visit of Victor Emmanuel to Naples, the Garibaldi movement in Lombardy, the arrest of the Re-

volutionary conspirators, Garibaldi's protest, the King's precipitate departure from Naples, and the demonstrations of the Garibaldians in that city, we have no means of distinguishing the true from the false. We think, however, that it may be taken as proved, that the King's excursion to Naples, the visit of Prince Napoleon; the intended Garibaldi outbreak, the recall of General Goyon, and the diminution of the French garrison, were all parts of a plot which has failed for the present. We believe that Napoleon III. really intended that the Italian movement should make another step in advance, provided only that terms could be extorted from the King of Sardinia sufficiently favourable to his Imperial capidity. But his demands were such as neither Victor Emmanuel nor his Ministers dared to accede to, and the consequence has been that the Emperor has returned to his temporising policy, and that the outbreak which was to have been the signal for a general conflagration has been countermanded.—*Tablet*.

KINROSS OF THE TWO SICILIES.—News has been received at Turin from Naples that the canon of the Cathedral of Naples has been condemned to lose his prebendary for showing disrespect towards King Victor Emmanuel.

A Turin letter of the 26th inst., in the *Pays*, says:—“The King yesterday presided at the weekly Council of Ministers, and an important resolution was come to. The official mission, which brought Garibaldi to the continent has been terminated, or at least suspended. That mission, as you are well aware, consisted in instituting national rifle clubs in all the towns of Italy. Garibaldi was the vice-president of the commission which Baron Ricasoli, when in office, had appointed *ad hoc*. The presidentship was to be conferred on Prince Humbert. In his quality of vice-president, Garibaldi undertook, at the request of the Baron, his visit to Lombardy, which was the occasion of such serious agitation, and in that quality he intended to start to-morrow for Como, to establish a fresh club there, and at the same time excite the popular passions by speeches, the meaning of which may be readily understood. To prevent such inconveniences, it was yesterday decided that the institution of those rifle clubs should be suspended for the present. Garibaldi may still proceed to Como, where he is expected, in order to celebrate the anniversary of one of his victories over the Austrians in 1859; but he will not be authorised to open the club, and if he attempts such a proceeding, it will be prevented by force.”

AUSTRIA.

CONCENTRATION OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS AT VENETIA.—TURIN, June 5.—The formation of six new brigades of infantry have been resolved upon. Austria continues to despatch troops from the Tyrol into Venetia.

The report that the Austrian army was being reduced is unfounded. Some furloughs only have been granted. A great military force has been concentrated in Venetia.

RUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 3.—Letters received here from St. Petersburg state that in the last sitting of the Council of the Empire the proposed new fundamental regulations for the administration of justice were unanimously adopted. Henceforth no one is to be condemned except by the proper tribunals. All judicial proceedings are to be conducted publicly, and trial by jury is to be introduced.

POLAND.

BRESLAU, June 5.—The *Schlesische Zeitung* of today contains news from Warsaw, according to which the publication of the appointment of the Grand Duke Constantine as Viceroy of Poland may be shortly expected. The Marquis de Wielopolski will assume the civil administration as Adlatus of the Grand Duke, and will be appointed President of the Council of State. Privy Councillor Walujew will be appointed Imperial Commissioner for Poland. This news has been most favorably received in Warsaw.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, May 27.—The disturbances in the Minho still continue, and the Government are about to call out the reserves. At Amaros, Guimarães, and Braga, conflicts have occurred, and in the firing that took place several lives have been lost. It is thought religious questions have had much to do with the disturbances in the Minho; also that the friends of the late Portuguese Consul at Rio, the Baron Moreira, have been instigating the people against the Government. Braga and Guimarães are the headquarters of the disaffected. The Infante Donna Isabel Maria has sailed en route to Rome in the Portuguese corvette Bartholomew Dios. The law against the Sisters of Charity has passed the Deputies.

LISBON, May 31.—The Sisters of Charity embark to-morrow in the frigate *Oreogues*. Those sisters attacked to the hospitals remain. It is asserted that the King of Portugal has written to the Emperor Napoleon on the subject of the Sisters of Charity.—The chiefs of the order in France have recalled them on account of the opposition shown by the dominant political party in Lisbon to their stay. The last news from the Minho states that the people are much quieter.

INSULT TO THE BISHOP OF MALTA.—We regret to learn that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Malta on arriving at Messina in the steamer *Quirinal*, was grossly insulted by the inhabitants of that city, who swarmed in boats with Italian flags round the vessel, shouting ‘*Porco il Vesuvio di Malta!*’ ‘*Spia dei Borboni!*’ ‘*Maledetta l'anima sua!*’ ‘*Porci Maltesi!*’ and other expressions of similar nature. They even, it is said went so far as to attempt to board the steamer, on seeing which the crew were placed under arms. The captain of an Italian frigate in the harbour is reported to have shot her guns, and warned the people that he would fire on the boats if they did not disperse. It is, moreover, rumored that the supreme local authority, who expressed every desire to protect the Bishop as far as the circumstances of an excited rabble would permit, advised him and the Maltese on board not to land. The French Consul, it is also stated, protested against the insult to individuals enjoying the protection of the French flag, and it is added that such was the panic on board that the packet steamed out of harbour, picking up some passengers in the Straits, without even landing her goods deliverable at Messina, or transhipping that part of her cargo destined for the Levant.—*Malta Times*.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Halifax papers furnish the following interesting items:—“*The Ovens*.”—The *Ovens* gold diggings are still being worked by large numbers of men, who are represented as being orderly and well behaved. Everybody is waiting for the crusher to go into operation, and large quantities of quartz are barrelled up ready for it. New shops are springing up on every side, and in them are piled stores of everything that can make the miners comfortable. Numbers of hotels with high sounding names are there, and are well filled with persons employed in mining operation. To see life at the diggings, the shanties must be visited, and here you will observe men who formerly served in all stations in life, now cooking, washing, &c. Daguerreotype saloons, jewellers' shops, scythe alleys, &c. find plenty of employment, and on the whole, we think the *Ovens* can compare favourably with any gold diggings in the province.

GOLD.—A young man arrived in town on Saturday evening, from Wine Harbor, with 144 ounces of clean gold, which he states is a little over on third of the proceeds of the winter's work on one claim at that place. This amount has been realized by workmen while digging, and the whole of the quartz still remains to be crushed.

NEW GOLD DIGGINGS AT LUNENBURGH.—New diggings which promise to be the richest yet, have been

discovered near the town of Lunenburg, and considerable excitement is manifested with regard to the discovery.

OPERA.—S. Caldwell and two other gentlemen, who have lately arrived from the westward, have discovered copper in considerable quantities. Several very fine specimens have been brought to the city.

THE ARMS OF IRELAND.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following, copied from the *Dublin Nation*. As it is from the pen of our much respected fellow-citizen, Edward Murphy, Esq.—a good and patriotic Irishman—we are sure it will be read with interest:—

Mr. Edward Murphy, of Montreal, Canada, has shown to us a design for the National Arms of Ireland, which he sketched some time since. The sketch was very handsomely executed, and the composition appeared very effective. The following is the heraldic description, which may interest many of our readers:—

The Arms of the four Ancient Kingdoms, now Provinces, of Ireland, with other appropriate emblems, marshalled in heraldic order; by Edward Murphy, of Montreal, Canada.

Description of Design.

THE SHIELD.

Quarterly.—First vert, an harp ore stringed argent for Leinster, the arms of the ancient kingdom, now Province of Leinster. Second azure, three Irish crowns proper for Munster, ditto. Third argent, a dexter hand, couped at the wrist, gules, for Ulster, ditto. Fourth ore, a rod (of Moses), entwined with a dead serpent proper, for Connaught, ditto. The shield encircled with a collar of gold representing the ancient royal order of ‘*Niag Nace*,’ or knights of the ‘*Golden Collar*,’ and is inscribed with the motto ‘*United we stand—divided we fall*.’ On the collar is a royal helmet surmounted by the Irish crown, the mantling, &c. proper for a king. Pendant from the collar by a link is a star of eight points, in the centre thereof, the date, B.C. 1264, to commemorate the landing of the Milesians in Ireland.

CREST.

On a wreath ore and vert, a castle, triple towered gold, a bart arg, springing from the gate, wounded with an arrow.

SUPPORTERS.

Dexter.—A moose deer, attired ore, supporting a staff proper, surmounted by an ancient bronze spearhead, and bearing a banner vert fringed ore, displaying a harp ensigned with the Irish crown ppr. (the Ensign of Ireland).

Sinister.—A wolf dog ore, crowned as on the shield, supporting a staff proper, surmounted by an ancient bronze spearhead bearing a banner vert fringed ore, displaying the Sunburst in glory ppr. (the ancient standard of Erin).

MOTTO.

On a ribbon vert, in old Irish letters ore, the motto—*Erin go bragh*, the scroll work, &c., in gold, entwined with shamrock proper.

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES ON THE FOREGOING.

On the first quarter of shield I have placed the harp, which was, according to O'Halloran's History of Ireland [1st chap., 5th book], the ancient arms of Leinster. Pepper says, in his History of Ireland [chap. 10] the King of Munster's banner before the reign of Brian Boru, displayed on ‘a field azure three Eastern diadems ppr.’ For Ulster O'Halloran gives the ‘*Red Hand*’ as its ancient arms. The arms of Connaught I have adopted from Dr. Warner, who says that a yellow banner, emblazoned with the ‘*dead serpent and Rod of Moses*,’ was borne by the standard bearer of Roderick O'Connor [King of Connaught] when he had an interview with Henry with Henry II.; this, I believe, was also the banner of the Gadhilans, a race who inhabited Ireland previous to Milesian conquest. The shield is encircled with a golden collar representing the ‘*Niag Nace*,’ or Knights of the ‘*Golden Collar*,’ an order which O'Halloran says was peculiar to the blood royal—it was instituted by the illustrious Mamhambo who ascended the throne as Monarch of Ireland, A.V. 3070.—[See O'Halloran, chap. I. 5th book]. By the motto inscribed on the collar, ‘*United we stand, divided we fall*,’ it is meant that the four provinces should be as united as they are represented by their arms on the shield. Haaging from the collar is a star of gold, and in the centre thereof is the date B.C. 1274, to commemorate the colonising of Ireland by the Milesian race. On the collar is placed a royal golden helmet, surmounted with the Irish Crown. The crest is taken from ‘*Burke's Heraldry*,’ which is good authority.

The supporters—the deer and wolf dog—I selected as being animals celebrated in the natural history of Ireland for size, strength, and beauty, and also for their being peculiar to Ireland. Sir James Ware (*Antiquities of Ireland*) says:—‘I must here take notice of those hounds which, from their hunting wolves, are commonly called wolf dogs, being creatures of great strength and size, and a fine shape;’ and of the moose deer he says:—‘There was anciently another stately animal in Ireland of the deer kind; and he closes an interesting article on these two animals by the following query:—‘Whether, from observing the strength and size of the Irish grey hound, commonly called the wolf dog, it may not be conjectured that the said grey hound was intended and used for hunting the moose deer.’

On the banner, supported by the moose deer, I have placed a harp ensigned with a crown, one of the ensigns of Ireland according to ‘*Burke's Heraldry*.’ The banner supported by the wolf dog is the ‘*Sunburst*,’ the ancient royal banner of Ireland, and may serve to represent Ancient Ireland. The banner-staffs are tasselled and are surmounted with our ancient spearheads. The motto on the ribbon, at the bottom, ‘*Erin go bragh*,’ I, I think, appropriate, as its meaning is almost universally known. The whole design is resting on scroll-work of gold entwined with shamrocks. It will be observed that the harp, known as Brian Boru's Harp, preserved in the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin, is the shape I have adopted for the design, and the crown, that of five points, usually called the ‘*Irish Crown*.’

N.B.—I send herewith enclosed additional designs for the banners supported by the ‘*moose deer*’ and ‘*wolf dog*.’ Banner No. 1 is the Red Cross of St. Patrick on a white field, bearing a shamrock leaf of gold ensigned with a crown, which is similar to the badges worn by the Knights of St. Patrick representing Christian Ireland. No. 2 is another of the two ensigns of Ireland (see Burke). I send these in addition, thinking, perhaps, that you would consider it more appropriate to display some of them instead of the banners on the design, for instance No. 1 (the Red Cross of St. Patrick) instead of the Sunburst banner, or No. 2 instead of the same; but probably the substitution of the Red Cross Banner of St. Patrick for the Sunburst Banner would be the most appropriate, and would serve to represent Christian Ireland.

EDWARD MURPHY, Montreal, Canada.

LORD JOHN'S MPROVEMENT.

Sent to Uncle Sam in reply to the demand for the Emily St. Pierre.

My first word's my last,
You'd Miss Emily fast,
And you might have looked after her better;
But now she's sloped,
Or, as you would say, ‘sloped,’
Pray, Sam, don't you wish you may get her?—*Punch*.

Michelet, the French author says:—‘England was always a mystery to me until I visited it. I found it a great sand bank enveloped in fog. The fog fed the grass; the grass fed the sheep, the sheep fed the men.’