more freely translated by some persons here, "it is not all vapor or steam" from America, alluding to the golden cargo on board.

Turning to the clergy, his Holiness said that he had only pleasant words to say to the Americans present and absent. He complimented them on their progress, religious and civil, in the most cheerful manner, and spoke in the very highest terms of General Rufus King, Minister of the United States in Rome, and of his father Professor King, who now lies at the point of death.

The Most Reverend Archbishops Spalding and Purcell, of Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been named on the committee charged to prepare a reply on behalf of the Catholic world to the Pope's Allocution

This council will probably meet in November.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, will have assigned to him a post of honor on the right hand of the Pope, at the grand St. Peter's ceremony on Saturday.

Every attention, in fact, is being shown to the Americans, bishops and others.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES ON JUNE 29.

ROME, June 29.—The religious ceremonies in celebration of the eighteen hundredth anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom and in reverence of St. Paul, and the canonization of 25 Dutch, French, and Spanish martyrs who died in Japan, as saints, was a most gorgeous ceremony. The observances were commenced yesterday evening with a general illumination of the city of Rome. St. Peter's shone like a great church on fire. At 7 o'clock this morning there was a grand procession of prelates, priests, monks, and soldiers from the Vatican to St Peter's. The Pope was carried on his throne. There was an immense crowd assembled in the interior of the church before his arrival. St. Peter's was most magnificently decorated with cloths of gold, silver tapestries, paintings, and 200,000 yards of crimson silk. The building was lighted with many millions of wax candles. There were 100,000 people within its walls, including the ex-King of Naples, the foreign Ministry, 500 cardinals, archbishops and bishops and many thousands of clergymen, priests, friars, and monks There were even nuns and soldiers from almost every country in the world present, and the assembled multitude made up a most brilliant congregation. Pope Pius the Ninth celebrated the Gregorian Mass in Latin and Greek. There were two interruptions to the ceremony. The curtains of one of the windows caught fire at one moment, but they were speedily torn down by the guard, and no damage occurred. After this a man who had become crazy from excitement, produced by the pomp and glitter, and lights, cut his throat, and died just under the bronze statue of St. Peter. There was no confusion in consequence. His body was quickly removed outside. The Pope at once proceeded to reconsecrate the church stained with the blood of the suicide, and then proceeded with the service of the altar. Liszt composed extra music for the grand Mass, and a choir placed in the dome of St. Peter's made the angelical responses, the cannon of the Castile San Angelo thundering forth the accompaniment instead of the organs. The Pope's voice during the celebration was clear and very sweet, and heard all over the church. The city illuminations fireworks, and general festivities in honor of the centenary anniversary, will continue during a week.

ENTHUSIASTIC MANIFESTATIONS OF RESPECT FOR THE POPE.

ROME, June 30, 1867.

The Holy Father, both before and after the grand religious solemnities celebrated yesterday and wherever he appeared in public, was received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of attachement and devotion from the immense multitudes of clergy and laymen gathered from all parts of the world.

THE "BLACK DEATH" IN IRELAND.

A new disease, which baffles the skill of the physicians, has broken out in Ireland, more particularly in Dublin, which is exciting alarm among the people. It has existed for more than fourteen months, and has displayed a rapid and fatal activity. The first case occurred as far back as the 18th of March, 1866, and is thus described:—

"An apprentice to a surgeon in Dublin had felt unwell, and remained indoors during the day, taking his meals, however, as usual. He had a bad night, and complained of headache in the morning, and his master then remarked some spots under his chest. Dr. Stokes, an eminent Dublin physician, was immediately sent for and saw the patient at 11, a.m. He found him perfectly collected, and in apparently ordinary strength; but the left arm and left breast were covered thickly with large purple patches of the deepest hue. Both medical men recognised that they were in presence of a case which, if an attack of typhus fever, was certainly such as neither of them ever witnessed before. When Dr. Stokes returned, two hours later, a great change had taken place. The patient was as self-possessed as before, but the left arm and breast were now completely black. At half-past one the young man was sitting up in bed, discussing his case with his master; and as he complained of great thirst, the latter went from the bedside to the window to mix a cooling draught, but upon turning round almost instantly, he saw, to his horror, that collapse had set in, and by 2, p. m., within little more than twenty-four hours of the first sign of indisposition, within eight or nine hours of the appearance of any formidable symptoms, and within half an hour of being in full possession of all his faculties and of a considerable amount of muscular strength, the patient was dead."

The disease is believed to be contagious. The general features of the preliminary stage are bilious vomiting, and sometimes purging, and usually headache of unparalleled intensity, with incoherency. Then comes the purple eruption, accompanied, in most cases, by great debility, and followed by collapse and death. The duration of the illness is of a three-fold variety.—In the first, where the period is reckoned by hours, one case was fatal in four hours from the occurrence of the first symptoms; but the average is eighteen hours. The second variety includes from three to six days from the first indications of indisposition to the fatal issue. The third variety, in which alone any recoveries have taken place, embraces a period extending to many days, and even weeks."

YELLOW FEVER AT MAURITIUS.

A private letter, of late date, from Mauritius, thus describes the ravages of the yellow fever in that colony:—

"I write to fulfill my promise, and to let you know that I am still living, although God only knows how long such may be the case. I am writing from the city of the dead. You will see that 10,000 persons have been carried off last month, the average in town being 200 per day. Every engine driver that I have had at Port Louis has been, or is at the present moment, down with the accursed fever. I have this morning 112 men absent from the same cause. A batch of doctors from India is expected next mail, but the ravage before them may be fearful. I was struck down again with a very severe attack on the 22d of April, making the third time. The attacks are sudden. I was taken ill in a moment in my office, and had to be assisted to a carriage. In four days I was off my bed again, but I cannot disguise the fact that these attacks, regular every 15th day, weaken me. To-day is the time for the fourth attack. No person appears to be free."

PARTING BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN EMPERORS.

The parting between the Emperors of Russia and France at the depot is said to have been most affecting. It was not a cold and formal hand-shaking, but two hearty, brotherly hugs, for on the continent, bearded men hug and kiss each other like Girls. "Justice and peace have kissed each other." The bullet aimed at the life of the Czar scattered the same blood over them both. Can these men ever go to war with each other? When the Emperors had embraced, the young Grand Dukes came forward to take a respectful leave of the Emperor Napoleon who had so magnificently entertained them, but when they held out their hands the Emperor opened his arms and took them also to his heart. The eldest has gone to England to visit his sister-in-law, the Princess of Wales. The luckiest man in France is Monsieur Raimbeaux, who spurred forward his horse and probably saved the life of the Czar. He is son of a rich proprietor of mines in Northern France and Belgium, and son-in-law of the late M. Mequard, Private Secretary of the Emperer. He received the most coveted honors from both Emperors, and now all Russia is sending him testimonials of a nation's gratitude. The Czar gave him the warmest invitation to visit him at his Capital. "I have," he said, "sixty millions of subjects, and there is not one of them to whom your name is not now familiar; you can judge of the welcome you will have at St. Petersburg."

THE last days of Maximilian's life were passed in the convent of the Capucians in Queretaro. The Convent, which was once a stately building, has passed through successive spoliations, until nothing remains but a row of disconnected houses, in the most comfortable of which Maximilian and his generals were confined. They were allowed to receive visitors, and were not placed in solitary cells, being treated with more consideration than one would expect. The Imperial cause having failed, the ex-Emperor had but few friends who desired to compromise themselves by a communication with him, and he was left chiefly with his friend and old classmate, Prince Salm Salm, who followed him from Mexico on his ill-advised departure to Queretaro. Mendez, according to the only account which has been received direct (that of the correspondence of the New York *Herald*) led Maximilian to take this fatal step, representing that the Mexicans only wanted to see him away from his foreign soldiery to flock around his standard. Trusting to this treacherous misrepresentation, he repaired with only a bodyguard to Queretaro, where he found but a paltry six thousand troops, insufficiently supplied with ammunition, and he himself in the power of traitors. Salm Salm, who followed by stealth, was the only foreign officer of experience in his whole service, and proved in the siege one of the best and bravest of officers. In confinement they would sit together and play *ecarte*, or discuss with vivid interest, not their own fate, but the politics of Germany and America, while outside a court martial, composed, according to rumor, of three captains and a lieutenant colonel, was only waiting Escobedo's orders to pass the predetermined sentence of death. Toward the end of the siege Max seems to have been not only indifferent to death, but even to have coveted such a termination of his career. At one time he stood for full ten minutes upon the plaza when the shells were bursting so near as to nearly carry him off his feet by the concussion of the air. No one can call him coward or deserter, as might have been the case had he left with the French, or had he abandoned Miramon and Marquez to fight it out by themselves after accepting their assistance. His honor is clear as far as that action goes. His plans, in case of escape with his life, were to take up his residence in Havanna for a few months, until he should settle his Mexican affairs, and then retire to one of his Italian estates and live in seclusion for one or two years before again taking part in public life. But the humanity which he exhibited toward his captors, even when provoked by the wholesale slaughter of his own troops when fallen into Mexican hands, was not shown the dethroned Emperor. Mexico demanded his death, and he fell a victim to schemers and traitors. A recent letter says:—The fate of the officer who betrayed Queretaro and the Emperor is doubtful. He was seen in Queretaro at large the day after the surrender That he had received then his promised reward seems unlikely, since he had made application to one of the leading Liberal officers for relief. Meeting Colonel Rincon Gallardo (Pepe Rincon), he said, "Col. I am not, like you, a rich man, with many haciends. I have nothing but my sword to depend upon. I hope you will recommend me to a position in the Liberal army." Pepe Rincon (the same man who tried to let Maximilian escape) is reported to have replied: "Col. Lopez, if I recommend you to any position it will be to a position on a tree with a rope around your neck." Col. Miguel Lopez has not been seen publicly since.—*Boston Post.*

A clergyman on the Dubuque Railroad accidentally sat down on a large basket of eggs, to the great injury of the 'fruit' and his clothes. A brakeman scraped him down with the stove hearth, but the beauty of his attire and his dignity were temporarily destroyed. He is regarded by his people not only as a faithful pastor and brother, but an excellent yolk fellow.

A Washington despatch states that the Mexican Minister does not credit the report that General Santa Anna was shot at Sisal on the 25th June. He is officially informed that the General was sent to Campeachy the day after the arrest, which was made June 11th, and that he would be kept in prison until disposed of by the President.

It is stated that the United States Government has ordered the gunboat 'Susquehana' to Mexico, to demand the body of Santa Anna, dead or alive, and an ample apology.

It is related that the last order sent over to Europe by Emperor Maximilian—so little did he dream of being conquered and captured was for two thousand nightingales, to be purchased in the Tyrol.

It is said that at a recent audience given by the Pope, an American lady stepped forward upon the entrance of His Holiness, and with the peculiar nasal twang of the New England States, thus spoke:—'How d'ye do, Pope Pius Ninth? I want to introduce you to my darter Jane.' His Holiness appeared to take the affair very good naturedly and to appreciate the joke, while the Federal Americans present were quite overwhelmed with feelings of mortification and disgust.

AN UNGRATEFUL FELLOW.—It has been reliably stated that a servant girl residing in an establishment in St. Catherine street purchased the discharge of a private soldier of the 23rd regiment before the corps left town for Point Levi. They got married and furnished a small boarding house at Point St. Charles. She subsequently became unwell and entered the hospital. During her abscence her soldier lover 'sold out' and decamped with a former sweetheart to the States.

The Herald.

Wednesday, July 17, 1867.

THE MILITIA LAW.

THE carrying into effect in the country, at the present time, of the provisions of the Militia Act, which require the annual performance of a ten days' drill, comes very hard upon our farming population. When the Act came up for consideration last session, we foresaw this result, and, at the risk of having our loyalty impugned, we voted against the whole Bill; but, unfortunately, we were supported by only three members, in a House of thirty. Having failed in carrying this point, we then endeavored to make the law as lenient as possible upon the people, and succeeded in materially modifying the Bill, which was originally prepared by our military authorities. With the experience of the present summer before them, we feel satisfied that many country representatives, who voted against us last year, will be forced either to go for the total abolition of the Militia Law, or otherwise to amend it so as to render it less burdensome upon the people. No measure could be better devised to destroy any party than the present Militia Law, and we were surprised to find so many supporters of the Liberal party vote for it. If a certain force is required in the Colony for defensive purposes, let the Volunteer movement be encouraged, and rendered as efficient as possible; but neither loyalty nor common sense requires that, in a time of profound peace, every man between the ages of sixteen and forty-five should be called upon to abandon his labor to attend drill for ten days. In this country, especially, which is sparsely populated, and where the supply of labor is not equal to the demand during the extremely short season permitted for farming operations, a law of this nature is particularly oppressive when enforced in the summer. The military authorities, Captains, Drill Instructors, &c., should remember this, and be as lenient as possible in carrying out the law, and not drag boys of sixteen years of age, as they have been doing lately, a distance of eighteen miles to town, to fine them for non-attendance at drill. Some of the parties fined we know to have violated the law through ignorance, but such a plea did not mitigate the fine in the least. Now, this, we say, is a *leetle* too much stretch of military rule, which, however essential in the army, is not at all suited for, nor relished by, civilians, and will, moreover, be certain to bring a reaction more or less fatal to all military duty. People may submit for a time to the iron rule of a Robespierre, and the more arbitrary and oppressive his reign, the sooner the death of the tyrant, and the more complete the reaction in the opinions of the masses. Moderation is the best policy in most cases; and, in this Colony, if a Militia Law is required at all, a moderate one suited to the circumstances of the country, is the most desirable, as well as the most efficient. For ourselves, we consider the whole Militia movement a humbug—productive of loss in time and money, and nothing more; whereas, a well-trained Volunteer force, deriving some assistance from the state, would be of some service in cases of civil commotion, and, in view of a foreign invasion, would form the nucleus of an army composed of men of all ages capable of bearing arms. At the present time, we believe that most of the annual grant for Volunteer Militia purposes is eaten up by a few well-paid officials, who strut about the country and live upon the fat of the land, domineering over the people wherever it can be done with impunity; but as for any show of active, well drilled militiamen outside of the Volunteers, the thing is not to be thought of even in Queen's County, which is favored with more officers, from Colonels down to subalterns, than many of the Kingdoms in Europe. This, perhaps, may meet the Hon. T. D. McGee's vast ideas of the military duties of the subjects of the New Dominion, where, according to him, the "whole population" must become soldiers; but it is not at all suited to the tastes or circumstances of simple colonists like ourselves, and our desire and hope is, that the Island Militia Law will undergo a thorough revision next Session, with the view of encouraging a well-disciplined Volunteer force in the towns and populous districts of the country, and doing away with militia musters and drill altogether.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

THE *Islander* of Friday last contains an editorial article worthy of some notice. The writer, no doubt, considers it a very clever production, calculated to produce dismay and disaster in the Liberal ranks, and to give a forward shove to the grand scheme of Confederation. An appeal is first made to the Catholics of the Island to read, pause, and inwardly digest an "address of the Archbishop of Quebec to the Roman Catholics of his Diocese" on the subject of Confederation, with the view of inducing them to regard it "favorably," and then the inhabitants of the Island, and the Dominion Government especially, are informed that "public opinion is much changed, and that, in every part of the Island, there are to be found many warm advocates of Confederation who, a few months since, denounced it" This part of the subject is all moonshine, for we venture to assert with confidence, that the people generally are as hostile to Confederation now as they were previous to the last election, and another appeal to them, as suggested by the *Islander*, would result similarly. As to the "unpopularity" of the Government, we have this to remark, that the most unpopular appointments that have come to our knowledge are not those which have been "forced" upon the Government or recommended by the representatives of the people, but rather surreptitious appointments which have been secured through underhanded influences not creditable to the parties using them. We know one individual who himself obtained an office by the abandonment of all principle, and whose appointment has been a source of weakness to the Government ever since, who has, in a sneaking way, presumed to interfere in local appointments. Afraid to venture back to his constituency himself, he contributed largely to the defeat of an important officer, and yet, through such influences has one commissioner been appointed to office who is notoriously unfit to write his own euphonious name. This efficient officer, in order to manifest his gratitude for the honor conferred upon him, vents his small spleen upon the friends of the members elect, by appointing to such offices as Hog Reeve, etc., men whose shoes he is unworthy to black. Such acts as these are enough to render any Government unpopular, and especially so where they take place contrary to the wishes of the members. Our advice to the Government would be to purge the public service of all such characters, and our word for it, the *Islander* will have little reason to exult at the prospect that the Government cannot "get over another session of the Legislature." This advice we deem to be more sincere, and *safer* by far, than the seductive suggestions of mercenary schemers who recommend the betrayal of the country without an appeal to the people. The *Islander* hints that "Mr. Coles and a few of his colleagues would not reject Confederation with the $800,000, *without an appeal to the people.*" We cannot believe that there is one member of the Executive so base as even to harbor the thought of such an action. The insinuation is thrown out to destroy all public confidence in the Government, and to introduce dissensions and distrust among the members of the party. We think we can safely assure the people that whatever may be the failings of the present Government and the party that supports them in the Legislature, no such baseness as to hand the Colony over to Canada, without an appeal to the people, will ever be attempted by them. The trust that has been committed to their charge will be inviolably handed back to the people, to be disposed of by them as they may think proper. We would warn the electors, however, to be on their guard against all rumors of tempting offers from the Dominion of Canada, which may proceed from local Confederate organs, and also as to irrepressible dissensions in the present party, and a speedy election resulting therefrom. Whilst certain changes may be necessary, in some of the public and petty offices, the probability is, that the Government will live out the time allotted to them by law, and, in the meantime, an opportunity will have been afforded to observe the practical working of the New Dominion, and to judge whether or not any terms could be offered which would be an adequate compensation for the Colony to surrender its present constitution.

WE do not intend to say much about the foolish display which the Orangemen made in this city on Friday last, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. No person outside of a Lodge for a moment imagined that an insulting display of that kind would be made, as otherwise we feel assured the consequence would have been fearful to contemplate. The motive of the display may not have had that sectarian, insulting, Protestant-ascendancy aspect connected with it in Ireland, where Orangeism originated, where it is fostered, and where it produces untold national and social miseries, but may have been merely intended as a clever political dodge to embarrass the Government, and, in the event of a row, to bring odium on the Colony with the object of hastening Confederation. We may be told that Orangemen have a perfect right to walk in procession on the 12th of July, and that Irish Catholics should not feel offended at it. Well, so far as we are personally concerned, the yellow brethren might indulge in processions from July till eternity, and we should not be in the least ruffled about it; but there are others who know the insults connected with such displays in Ireland, and who, in leaving the old sod, fondly hoped they had left its most baneful celebrations behind them, whose hot blood would not permit them to brook the insult, whatever the consequences might be; and we know that one hot-headed fool may set a community in a blaze and excite feelings which the wisdom of a generation cannot allay, as the recent unfortunate riots in Birmingham painfully testify. In such a state of affairs, the misfortune is, that the innocent suffer equally with the guilty. We regret, therefore, that the more reasonable among the Orangemen did not take these facts into consideration, and prevail upon the more intemperate to desist from a public procession through the streets of the city. A bull may proceed quietly down Queen Street, if not annoyed; but if some mischievous fellow, who knows the nature of the animal, flutters a red flag in his face for the purpose of exasperating him, he may run wild and break into some unoffending person's crockery ware shop, and smash things generally. The tantaliser would, in that case, be more immediately responsible for the damage done than the offending animal. Now, Orangemen know that the celebration of the Battle of the Boyne is naturally insulting to all Catholics, and especially so to Irish Catholics, whose civil and religious liberties were struck down by that battle, and by insisting upon publicly celebrating an event in history so irritating to the conquered, who now for fellow-subjects with the conquered, the Orangemen betray singular bad taste, to say the least of it, and court violent breaches of the peace. Nothing can be more utterly devoid of generosity and good feeling than for him who conquers to be perpetually reminding the defeated party of his discomfiture and overthrow. The best feelings of our nature revolt against such a proceeding, and yet the Orangemen are guilty of a similar act every time they get up these displays. Common sense and the best dictates of the heart would say, that the wisest course to pursue is to let the unpleasant memories of an unpleasant bye-gone time lie buried in oblivion. Especially is this the case in a young country like this, where no ascendancy, whether Protestant or Catholic, can or will take place, and where the hearty co-operation and combined skill and industry of all its inhabitants are required to develop the resources and promote the prosperity of the Colony. We sincerely trust, therefore, that the display which we witnessed on Friday last will be the first and the last of the kind which we shall ever behold in Prince Edward Island; nor do we believe that such a display would ever have taken place but for the efforts of scheming politicians, who keep alive such organizations for their own selfish purposes. The object on Friday may have been to challenge the Government to issue a proclamation against Orangemen, for the purpose of withdrawing their political support, or to disgust and alienate Catholics, by allowing such a procession to take place under a Liberal administration, or to provoke a breach of the peace, so that it might be said we were unfit for self-government, and should be incontinently handed over to Canada to be taken care of. Either all or any of these objects may have been designed, but we are happy to say that they have been defeated—providentially defeated—by the complete stuldenness of the thing; but the misfortune of the affair is, that it has aroused those bad feelings which prevailed for some time past, but which were happily subsiding. As there were many militia officers in the procession, and Government arms used on the occasion, there is one matter bearing upon the subject to which we would wish to direct the attention of the Commander-in-Chief, and that is, the third section of Military Discussions, &c., contained in "the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1864," which reads as follows and would seem to justify the Commander-in-Chief in cancelling the commissions of such officers:

"Officers, non-commissioned Officers and soldiers, are forbidden to institute, countenance, or attend Orange Lodges, or any other meetings whatsoever, for party or political purposes, in barracks, quarters, camp, or wheresoever held."

Now, as these regulations apply to the Volunteer and Militia forces of this Colony, and were rigorously enforced against Major Pollard for alleged violation of orders, the Commander-in-Chief is bound to take cognizance of those officers who figured in the Orange display. With these remarks, we drop this unpleasant matter.

THE LOAN BILL PASSED!—We have just learned that a letter was recieved from the Hon. Mr. Hensley, by the English Mail on Monday evening last. Mr. Hensley announces the gratifying intelligence that the Loan Bill of last session has recieved the Royal assent, and that he entertains the certain hope that the Loan will be speedly obtained. The hon. gentleman also intimates that the Imperial Government will press the demand of £5,000 which has lately been made against the colony for the pay and support of Her Majesty's troops while stationed here; but previous to his leaving England—which will be about the first week in August—Mr. Hensley purposes having an interview on the subject with His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, when he hopes to be able to convince His Grace that the 'little bill' is a very extraordinary and unjust demand. We wish the Attorney General the fullest measure of success in his mission, and a pleasent voyage home. Evidently His Grace of Buckingham, has received Mr. W H. Popes modest letter, and thus acknowledges the favor.

TEA PARTY AT ST. PETER'S.—The Rev. Mr. Crawford's Congregation held a very pleasant Tea Party at St. Peter's Bay, on Wednesday last. The Catholics of the District generously united with their Presbyterian neighbors, to render the tea a success, by sharing in the expenses and assisting in the preparations. The weather was most propitious, and the preparations everything that could be desired. Under these circumstances, combined with the good feeling that subsisted between all classes, we need scarcely say that a large numbers of persons assembled to honor the occasion, and to enjoy themselves to the full during the brief passing summer hours. The North Side, Bay Fortune, Rollo Bay, Fortune Road, St. Peter's and the Party, and seldom have we seen a happier, healthier, or better-looking assemblage of persons; many a heart, we venture to say, was won and lost on that auspicious day. The tables were tastefully arranged under the overhanging arches of the "greenwood tree," and were bountifully supplied with the delicacies of the season, besides cake and other substantials in abundance. The ladies who furnished and attended the tables, discharged their laborious task with an easy grace, which reflected credit upon themselves and demands the warm thanks of their guests. In addition to the tables, a well supplied booth was provided, which was continuously attended from "early morn till dewy eve'n," and was happily presided over by Martin McInnis, Esq., Dr. McPhee, and Mr. Duncan Douglas. A stand from which to dispense intellectual fodder was also conveniently erected and from thence the Revds. Mr. McLean and Cameron, the Hon. Mr. Whelan, the members for the District, and one or two other gentlemen issued forth their eloquence, felicitated themselves, complimented the ladies, and thanked everybody in general, for the pleasure experienced in being present at so interesting affair. The Rev. Mr. Crawford completed this part of the proceedings in a few well chosen words, which found a ready response in the breasts of his hearers. Fun and frolic, jokes and laughter, were kept up uninterruptedly until the closing shades of evening warned both young and old to depart, which was at last lingeringly done, and we must confess that we tore ourselves away from the pleasant scenes of St. Peter's, filled with a sense of gratitude for the kindness we received from our many friends, and regret that those joyous hours of social pleasure could not be prolonged However, we hope soon again to renew the visit, and find them all in the enjoyment of the same health and spirits, as when we last met them. The sum realized will we understand amount to about £90.

A SAD CALAMITY FOR A POOR FAMILY.—The house owned and occupied by Mr. James Fitzpatrick, and known as the Old Ten Mile House, St. Peter's Road, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last, at about eleven o'clock. The family had retired at the usual time, in apparent security, and were only aroused from sleep by the noise of the burning rafters of the house, when they had the greatest difficulty in making their escape from the flames. We understand they saved almost nothing—none of their furniture, bedding or wearing apparel, but such as they had on. We have not heard whether there was insurance upon the property, but we imagine there was not. There is no clue to the origin of the fire, so far as we can learn. Poor Fitzpatrick's case is really a pitiable one, and such as will, no doubt, excite the sympathy of the public.—*Ex.*

THE Presbyterians have started an organ in Charlottetown, the first No. of which is now before us. It is to be issued from the office of Mr. D. Laird, and is edited by Reveds. Mr. Falconer and Murray.

THE Benevolent Irish Society's Pic Nic comes off on the College grounds on Monday next, and we have no doubt will be well attended. A three-horse Conveyance will leave Stamper's Corner for the grounds every half hour, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning.

WANT of space prevents us giving accounts of the city School Examinations, of last week, (Colleges included) but we hope to do so next week.

☞ WE just learn by telegram that at the great race on the river Seine, the St. John, (N B.,) boats won two prizes.

☞ Admiral Legethoff has been despatched to Mexico, by the Austrian Government for the body of Maximilian. Great excitement prevails in Paris upon the reception of the news of Maximilian's execution; but no steps appear to be taken to avenge the foul murder, as it is generally regarded.

THE steamer *Her Majesty*, from Ontario, Canada, with flour, brooms, etc., arrived here on Thursday, and after disposing of part of her cargo, proceeded on her voyage. It is to be remarked of these steamers that, while they take nothing but cash for their cargoes, the American boats take away immense quantities of eggs, &c., nearly every trip. So much for American *versus* Canadian trade. The Canadians have in abundance everything that we raise, and hence there can be no reciprocity with the Dominion, whereas the reverse is the case with the United States, even with the treaty abrogated. This is a nut for the Confederates to crack.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the City papers, to to the effect that a certain Mr McGillivray, of King's County, had recently a barn burned. The whole story turns out to be a hoax, and has been used by the scoundrel as a means of raising money in the way of charity. The fountains of charity—which never flow too freely in cases of real need—will very soon get dried up unless some means is devised of punishing those vagabonds who deceive the public as to their real state, or who employ the money they obtain by begging to debase themselves with strong drink.—*Pat.*

The quantity of Bread Stuffs entered at the Port of Charlottetown for the month ending June 30, 1867, was 3,871 barrels of flour, and 1,412 barrels of meal, as compared with 9,487 barrels of flour and 878 barrels of meal for the corresponding period of last year. Of these two articles the imports at this port, up to July 1st, were as follows:

	FLOUR.	MEAL.
1866.	13,021 bbls.	1,273 bbls.
1867.	5,823 bbls.	2,575 bbls.—*Pat.*

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Several new Post Offices have been opened in various parts of the country; those subscribers whose papers may be more conveniently obtained at any of the new offices, will please inform us where they wish them to be sent.

Major-General Thomas Francis Meagher, of "young Ireland" notoriety—Secretary and Acting-Governor of Montano Territory, U. S., fell from the deck of the steamer *Thompson*, at Fort Benton, on the evening of 1st inst., and was drowned. Gen. Meagher had distinguished himself in the late civil war, as Commander of the famous "Irish Brigade." The press in the United States speak in eulogistic terms of the abilities of the departed as an orator, a soldier, and a statesman. He was in the 44th year of his age at the time of his death.

☞ A correspondent in the *Patriot* of the 11th inst makes an unfair attack upon us; but we have only to say to him what we have said to others of the same class, that, until he throws off the anonymous mask, we can take no further notice of him. We shall then be prepared to defend ourselves before him and the electors of the District which we have the honor to represent, in defiance, we are inclined to think, of this amiable correspondent.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL AT ANTIGONISH.

The *Casket* of the 4th inst. contains a lively account of laying the first stone, and blessing the foundation, of the new Cathedral, at Antigonish, which took place in that town on the 29th ult., the feast of SS. Peter and Paul. The paper named says this great undertaking is the monument of the Venerable Dr. McKinnon's coraageous zeal. We are told by the *Casket* that at the appointed hour, the Very Rev. Dr. Cameron, V. G. and administrator of the Diocese, proceeded with the ceremony of the day. He was attended by the clergy of the neighboring missions, namely, Revds. W. Chisholm, P. P., Holy Cross, Pomquette; Ronald McDonald, Stella Maria, Pictou; Ronald McGilvary, St. Beans, West River; Hugh Gillis, St. Ninians, Antigonish; C. P. Martell, St. Peters, Tracadie; and Dr. Chisholm, of St. Francis Xavier's College. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Rev. Dr. Cameron ascended the platform, and taking for his text the inspired words of the Royal Prophet to his son Solomon; 'Now, therefore, seeing the Lord has chosen thee to build the house of the sanctuary, take courage and do it,' delivered an admirable discourse. At the conclusion, a collection in aid of the building fund was taken up, and the *Casket* informs us that the people of Antigonish sustained their well earned reputation for generosity. Several Protestants, to their credit, contributed handsomely. Among the Catholics who distinguished themselves by their contributions, the Hon. Edward Kenny of Halifax, the noble-hearted Dr. McIntosh, of Antigonish, and Mr. McKensie, the Californian, take the lead. After the collection, solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. C. P. Martell. The proceedings were highly satisfactory.

THE CROPS.—The recent showers h[illegible] beneficial effect upon vegetation, and [illegible] looks well. The turnips, which have [illegible] time coming up, are now to be trace[illegible] drills, and of this valuable root good cr[illegible] be had from ground which it was re[illegible] would require to be re-sown. The [illegible] turnips suffered severely from the fly.—

We understand that a Public Me[illegible] held on Thursday evening (the eveni[illegible] day of the Temperance Convention, adv[illegible] day's paper) in the Temperance Hall, C[illegible] at 8 o'clock, p. m.

News by Telegra[illegible]

LONDON, Jul[illegible]

The authenticity of the Russian no[illegible] ters in Washington, London, and Paris [illegible] Ireland, is doubted here.

Returns show that the amount of spe[illegible] the Bank of England is £22,541,000. [illegible] at 94¼; 5-20's 73¾.

It is said that an extensive conspiracy [illegible] of Queen Isabella, of Spain, has been d[illegible] that over 2000 persons have been arr[illegible] quence of the developments which have [illegible]

The Sultan of Turkey left Paris to-d[illegible]

BER[illegible]

A conference of the Zollverein has [illegible] and continue in effect all customs treati[illegible] with the old Zollverein before the late [illegible] tria.

Orders have been sent out for the re[illegible] bassador of Prussia at the city of Mexi[illegible]

NEW Y[illegible]

It is stated that the Government has [illegible] beat "Susquehana" to Mexico, to dem[illegible] Santa Anna, dead or alive, and an amp[illegible]

V[illegible]

His Majesty the Emperor has finall[illegible] Paris, and fixed the period of his visit [illegible] of September.

LO[illegible]

Hon Mr. Scholefiel, M. P., is dead.

LO[illegible]

An important diplomatic note from [illegible] net, in regard to Ireland, has just be[illegible] is addressed to the Ambassadors of Ru[illegible] ton, London and Paris. They are [illegible] the attention of the Governments to [illegible] respectively accredited to the existi[illegible] in Ireland, and are instructed to rep[illegible] opinion of the Russian Cabinet, the [illegible] land invites a joint inquiry on the p[illegible] ments of Russia, France, and the [illegible] conjunction with that of Great Britai[illegible]

SPAIN—A despatch received here [illegible] that Gen. Prim, the noted revolutio[illegible] has been for some time in exile fro[illegible] the Province of Catalonia. Thoug[illegible] is known of his destination, fears a[illegible] tained in Madrid that his sudden ap[illegible] lonia is but the precursor of an in[illegible] Province.

FROM CANAD[illegible]

TORONTO,

A Convention of Catholics from a[illegible] vince assembled here yesterday, t[illegible] political action to be taken under th[illegible] affairs. About 250 delegates were [illegible] solved to aid with their influence th[illegible] Upper Canada at the coming ele[illegible] published from Bishop Lynch, of T[illegible] W. Bruyere, administrator of the L[illegible] other of the Church authorities, d[illegible] convention, and calling on their [illegible] the Coalition Government a fair tri[illegible] ing it.

Hon John Sanfield McDonald h[illegible] accepted the Premiership of Ontari[illegible]

LONDON

In the House of Lords this e[illegible] strongly denounced the action of t[illegible] ment in putting Maximilian to [illegible] make any disclosures as to what m[illegible] ment intended to adopt in regard [illegible]

TORONTO, C. W., July 8.—M[illegible] C. B., was sworn in as Lieut. G[illegible] at noon to-day. It is rumored [illegible] Fenian convicts who are now u[illegible] years of penal servitude in the [illegible] tary, will be pardoned in hon[illegible] Provinces. Among those to whom [illegible] will be extended is Rev. J. M[illegible] others.

Gold 38 3-8.

MEDICAL NOT[illegible]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PIL[illegible] and Ulcers—The redness with whic[illegible] removes all obstructions in the cir[illegible] and lymphatics explains their irres[illegible] ing old sores, bad wounds, and [illegible] sure the desired effect, the skin s[illegible] part should be fomented, dried, [illegible] rubbed with the Ointment. This [illegible] foul blood, and strength to the we[illegible] conditions necessary for the cure o[illegible] stions which render life almost i[illegible] this Ointment's protective power [illegible] tive process ceases and the const[illegible] new, healthy growths appear, to [illegible] exhausted pit.

The combination of Ingredients [illegible] *Bronchial Troches*' is such as to g[illegible] with safety. The Troches are used [illegible] and are widely known as the best [illegible] Throat Diseases, and Asthmatic t[illegible]

We regard Mrs. Winslow's Soot[illegible] for the purposes for which it is d[illegible] it if its price were double what it [illegible] in our power to introduce it a[illegible] quaintances.—[Henry A. Hitch[illegible]

It relieves the child from pain, [illegible] inflammation, cures wind colic [illegible] bowels; gives rest and health to [illegible] the mother.

An effectual Wor[illegible]

The combination of ingredient[illegible] Vermifuge Comfits is such as to [illegible] with safety.

Much sickness with children [illegible] to other causes, is occasioned by [illegible] fuge Comfits are effectual in de[illegible] do no possible injury to the mos[illegible]

Curtis & Brown, Proprietors [illegible] dealers in medicines, at 25 cents [illegible]

Perry Davis'[illegible]

THE UNIVERSAL RE[illegible] NAL AND EXTERN[illegible]

As this period there are but f[illegible] quainted with the merits of the [illegible] extol it as a liniment, they kno[illegible] easing pain when taken internal[illegible] nally with great success but are [illegible] ing virtues when applied extern[illegible] say to all that it is equally suc[illegible] nally or externally, and it sta[illegible] the great catalogue of Family [illegible] versal and immense. The de[illegible] other foreign countries is equa[illegible] it has become known in these [illegible]

DE[illegible]

At South Shore, Lot 65, [illegible] after an illness of five weeks, [illegible] resignation to the Divine [illegible] daughter of Michael and E[illegible] She leaves a bereaved mosh[illegible] mourn their loss. May she [illegible]

On Tuesday, 2nd instant, [illegible] Aylward, the beloved wife o[illegible] 56th year of her age—a nativ[illegible] County of Kilkenny, Ireland.