



THE HOLY FATHER.

Thecession of Venetia to France, and its consequent ultimate possession by the King of Piedmont, has again aroused the fears of the faithful of the Church and increased their anxieties for our Holy Father.

So far as physical means are concerned, he might do no more. There would be no resistance, and the victory he would gain could add no laurel to his crown.

From whom does Victor Emmanuel receive this new accession of power,—this increase of strength? From his sovereign lord and master, Louis Napoleon?

Can any one imagine that the gift will be a free one, untrammelled, with conditions? Can any one suppose that the one who has so long protected the city of Rome will now give it up to those whom he had hitherto forbidden to approach it?

As for the Emperor of France, he is not quite certain that he will receive the whole of the city of Rome, and to him this is no small boon.

What is the Emperor's motive for all that he does? What is his aim? Is it to receive the Holy Father, and to have him receive in return for his protection of the Holy See?

The answer is plain enough. He receives the support and sympathy of Catholic France, of the French clergy, and of the great body of Catholics throughout the world, and to him this is a very great boon.

It is a country that sees as many changes and revolutions, it is always worth while to enlist the aid of such a powerful body.

Again, although there is much infidelity and still more indifference among a certain class in France, the main body of the people are true and genuine Catholics.

Shall we give another reason? Shall we mention another cause, another power, which, perhaps, more than all the others combined, will receive the Emperor's benediction, the Holy Father? It is the Empress Eugenie—the loveliest and best of women.

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could make no impression on the lancer. Wherever a hussar made a dash to close, three points bristled against his chest or his horse's breast, for the Austrians were now in inferior numbers in the streets of the town, fighting this regular combat, more Prussian than Prussian, and the narrowness of the way would not allow them to retire for their reserves to charge.

The Prussians pushed steadily forward in an invulnerable line, and the Austrians, impotent to stop them, had to fall back before them. Before they had gone far through the town, fighting this regular combat, more Prussian than Prussian, and the narrowness of the way would not allow them to retire for their reserves to charge.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN CANADA. The present is a time when moderate counsels should prevail in the Legislature of the Province, and in the columns of public journals. Extreme views on matters which have heretofore divided the Province into two hostile political camps, severely embittered party relations, and seriously threatened the peace of the Province, should be laid aside or forever entombed.

The present should be a time of conciliation and general concensus. It would be a great pity, indeed, if any grave misunderstanding or difficulty on any great question should be allowed to arise just at the time of great constitutional changes. No such difficulty can arise if the members of our Legislature, and the electors of our public forums, and the public generally, will exercise moderate forbearance, and place themselves above mere party considerations.

The Lower Canada, or French party, as it has been called, which has ever been chief in the Western peninsula as the dominant arbitrary party, now manifests a spirit of fairness and generosity which is very commendable. The Protestant minority of Lower Canada, fearing that their educational privileges would be endangered under the new constitution, in the hope of certain guarantees should be inserted in the local constitution for Lower Canada, which would give to them the control of a proper proportion of the Educational grant, and the management of their own Common School matters.

From facts already in our possession we believe the above statements to be literally true, and we call upon the Provincial authorities thus early to take all necessary steps to prevent the invasion, by preparations on this side of the lines, and by warning the Washington Government of their duty in the premises.

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what may be required for the protection of the province now and in the future; but, under any circumstances, Her Majesty's Government consider it on every account to be desired that the persons concerned in this insane and lawless enterprise should be tried with all deliberation, and should not be deprived of any of the advantages which can be claimed under the ordinary forms of law; and it would be to them a case of serious regret if any steps were taken from which it could be inferred that the British authorities were either unwilling to await the ordinary course of justice, or distrustful of the spirit in which it would be administered."

On a recent trip in St. Clair County, Illinois, we saw hundreds of acres of land covered with straw. The ground had been plowed and harrowed, and marked off, and potatoes dropped, and then the whole surface covered about six inches deep with straw. The potatoes have no further attention till digging time, when two or three hundred bushels per acre are obtained. The straw keeps the weeds down, and the soil cool and moist. The straw is raked away in autumn, and there lie the potatoes, white and clean. The straw potatoes bring the highest price in market.—Rural World.

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plotters to crush Mr. Ross out of existence by persecuting those who would give him shelter, when the nearest and dearest to him were laid low by the cold hand of death, will, by-and-by, meet its reward. Landlord tyranny may flourish for a time, but a day of reckoning must come, when such a blight will no longer remain a stigma upon P. E. Island. In consideration of the foregoing facts, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved, That this Board deeply sympathizes with Mr. Ross in his recent calamities, and would beg to request every member of the Central Board and sympathizer of the Tenant Union to meet at the "North American Hotel" on the 1st Tuesday in September, at the hour of 11 o'clock, to take the matter fully into consideration, and to provide such means as will secure a press devoted to advocating the interests of the Island.—Com.

The Herald. Wednesday, August 22, 1866. CONFEDERATION.

The papers by the China contain the speeches delivered in the British Parliament upon Confederation, and from these it will be seen that the scheme is not to be passed hurriedly and in opposition to the wishes of the people. Nothing can be more fair than this; and however distasteful and unexpected the action of the Imperial Parliament may prove to the Confederate plotters, we could expect nothing less from so distinguished a deliberative assembly.

In answer to Lord Lyndel, the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated in the House of Lords, on the 31st ult., that the question of Confederation was so important that it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government, or the Imperial Parliament, to take it into consideration during the short period which then remained of the session. He also declared that while the Government were prepared to facilitate the object the delegates had in view, "so far as their representations were in conformity with the wishes of the Colonies," time must, nevertheless, be given for the consideration of the many complicated questions involved in this great measure.

The Marquis of Normandy, better known as the Earl of Mulgrave, late Governor of Nova Scotia, though in favor of Colonial Union, thought Her Majesty's Government "acted wisely in postponing any legislation on this question." The noble Marquis reminded their Lordships that, "although the Union had received the sanction of the Legislature of the Colony over which he recently presided, still there was in that Colony considerable opposition to the measure," and hoped Her Majesty's Government would "give careful consideration to the arguments of those who oppose Union," as the success of the Scheme depended very much upon the unanimity and cordiality with which it was received by the people of the Colonies.

It is rumored about town, but with what truth we do not know, that the Delegates from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, disgusted at the description and deception of the Canadians, have despatched Attorney General Henry to this Country to see if a Union of the Maritime Provinces cannot be effected, and thereby Canada will be left to her own resources. We should not be surprised if this were true; but how such a proposition would be received is another question. There can be no doubt that the resentment of Messrs. Tilly and Tupper, and their followers, towards Canada, as being the cause of postponing Confederation, and thus jeopardizing the measure, must be very great. We must say, however, that we have very little sympathy with these gentlemen, as it is not the first time they have been deceived by the tricks of Canada, and if they have now to show the end of bitterness, and what is worse, to face a deceived and betrayed people, they may thank their own credulity and unhalloved ambition. May their troubles increase.

SOUTHPORT FERRY. Was nearly being the scene of a fatal accident on Sunday evening last. Mr. Samuel Hyde, of West River, accompanied by his wife and daughter, were returning home from a visit to some friends, and, without descending from his carriage, Mr. Hyde attempted to drive on board the Ferry Steamer, Ora, but just as the horse reached the lower edge of the floating-slip at the head of the wharf, and was about to walk on board the steamer, he suddenly shied and backed. Before any body could step up to his head to stop him, the horse backed right over the slip with the carriage and its occupants. The tide was high, and the horse, in falling, broke loose from the carriage, the shafts snapping short off. Mr. Hyde, in the meantime, and his wife and daughter, after being precipitated into the water, floated a short distance under the arch of the slip, and fortunately escaped receiving bodily injury. Considering the narrowness of the spot where the carriage was backed over, and the number of jostling logs from the wharf, how Mr. Hyde and his companions escaped serious injury in falling, is surprising to us. Fortunately, too, there were several active young men on board the steamer at the time of the accident, and by the promptness of their actions and the judgment which characterized them, not only Mr. Hyde and his companions, but also the horse, were rescued from drowning. Mr. McFarlane, engineer of the boat, Mr. Thomas Reilly, of this office, and Mr. H. G. McLure are deserving of special mention and praise for their prompt, manly, and successful exertions on this occasion—exertions which, under Providence, were instrumental in warding off a heart-rending calamity. The only real damage sustained, apart from the fright and wetting, naturally attendant upon an accident of this nature, was the breaking of the shafts of the wagon. This accident suggests, in the first place, caution to parties in bringing horses across the river. Horses ought to be led carefully down to the boat, instead of being driven, and, secondly, substantial railings ought to be attached, without delay, to the floating slips at each side of the Ferry. The cost cannot be much, and is not to be estimated where the life of even one human being is at stake. We trust the Government will attend to this important matter before any serious accident or loss of life occurs at this ferry.

THE CRICKET-MATCH between the Charlottetown Club and the soldiers of the 4th, postponed since Saturday last on account of the weather, comes off to-day. The Band of the 4th will be present at three o'clock.

The Concert last night by the Band of the 4th, was a grand success. Temperance Hall was filled to overflowing. Seldom have the citizens of Charlottetown been favored with such a feast.

The steamer "Heather Belle" made two trips to Brulo on Thursday last. She left on her first trip at the usual hour—five in the morning—and carried with her some forty or fifty passengers, the greater part of whom were parties who had been over to attend the Calceolonia Gathering. She returned to port about 11, and again started for Brulo, between 12 and 1, at noon, with a pleasure party on board, among whom were His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Dundas. The steamer returned again about 10 o'clock at night, bringing with her, in addition to the party she took over from Charlottetown, His Excellency Major-General Doyle, the Band of the 4th Regt., and a number of other persons.

His Worship the Mayor has, upon his own responsibility, ordered a lot of leather hose for the Fire Department of this City. The Steam Fire Engine and necessary appliances may be expected by the first fall vessels from England. But what about an effective hook and ladder company, and Mr. Coles' suggestion as to the tanks and wells of the City?

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We have no doubt that if the devil himself were put in his appearance as a "No-Popery" champion, the Patriot might find it to its interest to support him; but that is no reason why we should accept him as an angel of light, or permit him to palm himself off as such under false colours. The white-wash brush of our contemporary cannot repair the damaged reputation of Father Chiquity, whose crimes are on record, and have been chronicled by even Episcopal clergymen. The shallow attempt of the Patriot to make capital out of such a humbug can deceive no one, and, therefore, will not succeed. "Honesty," Mr. Patriot, is at all times "the best policy,"—even in politics and religion.

Mr. ex-Secretary Pope having "played himself out" of political life by resigning his office and his seat in the Government when he believed Confederation was on the eve of being consummated, has become desperate on discovering that the Great Scheme has been shelved. In a letter to the "Examiner" of a late date, upon the question of defences, he outgazes all public feeling by his misrepresentations, and an exhibition of maliguancy and utter ingratitude almost unparalleled. The "Bulletin" and "Patriot" have pounced upon him with such promptitude and vigor, that we fear for the poor fellow's fate. The Hon. W. H. Pope is, we rather unenviably position, and every new move he makes places him in a more pitiable plight. We suspect, now that he is thrown upon his resources, and having access to neither the Banks nor Treasury, he will become so disgusted with this contemptible patch of sandbank as to start immediately for Ottawa, where his talents can be better appreciated and rewarded than in P. E. Island. We hope soon to be able to congratulate the country upon its ridance of a troublesome viper.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In reference to the discussion between the Hon. Emanuel McEachen and Mr. D. McDonald, which has found its way into our columns, we regret that the parties interested have indulged in personalities offensive to good taste, and foreign to the object for which they first gained admission to the press—namely, on the one side to correct, and on the other, to defend, a report of certain public meetings in the First Electoral District of King's County. We would, under ordinary circumstances, have been justified in rejecting Mr. McEachen's present communication; but as the letter to which it purports to be a reply, contained more than one personal allusion, we feel compelled, from a sense of fair play, although very unwillingly, and with much regret, to give it insertion. We hope the discussion, which has now descended to a mere personal one, and one in which the general public take no interest, will cease. If not, the combatants will have to resort to our advertising columns to finish it out.

"P. J. Mulligan's" report of the Public Meeting at Baldwin's Road, received too late for to-day's paper.

THE BAND of the 4th Regt. will leave here to-morrow in the morning train for Truro, and proceed on to Point Brule, where they will take the steamer for Charlottetown, P. E. I. We learn that Gen. Doyle and some of the officers of the 4th will accompany the Band. The people of the Island will, we have no doubt, give a cordial reception to the gallant men who so nobly came forward in the hour of need, and by their exertions, raised a very handsome sum of money to relieve the wants of those left destitute by the recent fire in Charlottetown. The Band, we understand, will give a few concerts during their visit.—H. Express, Aug. 15.

THE PARTIES above referred to arrived here on Thursday night last in the Heather Belle from Brulo. The Band played to and from Church on Sunday, and on Tuesday evening gave a concert in the Temperance Hall. They will also play at the Dramatic Entertainment, to be given in the same place on Friday night next, by members of the Detachment of the 4th stationed at Victoria Barracks.

IT IS understood that Gen. Doyle brought with him £120—the proceeds of a concert in the Horticultural Gardens, Halifax, by the Band of the 4th—in aid of the sufferers by the late fire in Charlottetown.

WE beg to direct attention to the advertisement in to-day's paper of a Lottery of a first-rate Mowing and Reaping Machine, which is to take place at Souris early in September. Only one thousand tickets, at 1s. 6d. each, have been issued, and whoever is the winner will have received more than value for his money.

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A CAVALRY BATTLE.

The following graphic account of a street fight between Prussians and Austrians is calculated to strengthen the impression that it is not merely in the needle-gun that the Prussians have the advantage over their Austrian rivals.—It is from the correspondence of the London Times.

The monotony of the march was relieved by a spirited cavalry skirmish in the little town of Saar, which is about six miles to the west of Neudorf. Last night the Austrian Hussars of the regiment of Prince Cassel held Saar. The Prussian cavalry was to proceed to-day to Gannay, about a mile in front of Saar, and the 11th regiment of Uhlans formed its advanced guard on the march. The Austrians intended to march to-day to the town of Thuring, and the Hussars were actually assembling for parade previous to the march when the first patrols of the Prussian Uhlans came rattling into the town.

In the Market place, an exciting contest at once began. The celebrated cavalry of Austria were being attacked by the rather depreciated horsemen of Prussia, and the lance—the "queen of weapons," as its admirers love to term it—was being engaged in real battle against the sword. The first Prussian soldiers who rode into the town were very few in number, and they could not attack before some more came up. This delay of a few minutes gave the Hussars a short time to hurry together from other parts of the town, and by the time the Uhlans received their reinforcements, the Austrian ranks were nearly formed.

As soon as their supports came up the lancers formed a line across the street, advanced a few yards at a walk, then trotted for a short distance, their horses' feet pattering on the stones, the men's swords jingling, their accoutrements rattling, and their lances borne upright with the black and white flags streaming over their heads; but when near the opening into the broader street, which is called Market place, a short, sharp word of command, a quick, stern nod from the trumpet, the lance points came down and were sticking out in front of the horses' shoulders, the horses broke into a steady gallop, and the lance flags fluttered rapidly from the motion through the air, as the horsemen, with bridle hands low and bodies bent forward, lightly gripped the staves, and drove the points straight to the front.

But when the Prussians began to gallop, the Austrians were also in motion. With a looser formation and a greater speed they came on, their blue plumes, trimmed with fur and surrounded with yellow, flowing freely from their left shoulders, leaving their sword arms disengaged. Their heads well up, carried the single eagle's feather in every eye straight in the air; their swords were raised bright and sharp, ready to strike, as their white horses, pressed tight by the knees of their riders, came bounding along, and dashed against the Prussian ranks as if



