IRELAND.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION IN BELFAST.

The disturbers of the peace of Ulster had a field day inside the walls of the Ulster Hall, Belfast, on Wednesday. The gathering was the work of a local Orange print, which is never in good humor with itself or any other person, only when talking of the dire oppression suffered in those dark days by Orangeism, and the favors heaped upon Popery and Romanists. But the whole affair was a complete failure, and must form a theme for much fun to all who think it worth while to pay any attention to the raving of the Orange fanatics. Dr. Drew was there; and so were Johnston of Ballykilbeg, Stewart Blacker, Rev. Charles Seaver, and a few other nobodies.

The Catholic reader may well ask what these Orangemen want. And if he desires us to reply to the question, we really cannot tell him, except that the Orange faction wish once more to have their heels on the necks of Catholics, and possess license to purple the green fields of the country with Catholic blood. They have full liberty in this Catholic land to say their prayers, go to church on Sundays, attend to their worldly affairs, and at festive gatherings to drink the "impious and inglorious memory" of the Dutchman. No one asks to molest them night or day, waking or sleeping; and if they only conduct themselves like decent fellows, the Catholics will fraternise with them cordially, and act the part of quiet neighbors all the year round.

But it will not satisfy the little colony of Orangemen in Ulster to possess this sort of liberty. They must be masters, and have Catholic slaves to shoot, waylay, and insult in the most outrageous fashion. Now, it can do no harm to tell them that they will not be allowed the freedom to do these things. If they insist on being disturbers of the peace, the law must step in and punish them, as it does with all other people who become a nuisance by their misconduct; and it is because there has been a law enacted to punish Orange rowdies that the brethren feel so annoyed.

The expression of opinion at the Orange gathering on Wednesday was most ludicrous: Mr. Stewart Blacker was in the chair, and his doleful lamentations relative to the threatened attack on the Church Establishment were pitiable. What does he want? Surely he cannot consider it a Protestant grievance to see Catholics relieved from the cruel and odious duty of paying Protestant ministers, from whom they receive no consideration, and leaving Protestants to pay those who instruct them in their faith. They talk of Civil and religious liberty, and boast that they are its champions; but let them prove their sincerity by putting their hands in their pockets and paying their parsons, as they pay their doctors and their tailors. The Catholics have been plundered in this way long enough, and it is time to relieve them from the odium of sustaining a Church in whose doctrines they do not believe. Would Protestants submit to pay Catholic bishops and priests? We are certain they would *not*; and why should they ask Catholics to pay Protestant bishops and parsons?—*Dundalk Democrat.*

MYSTERIOUS DISEASE IN IRELAND.

ITS GENERAL FEATURES—ITS VICTIMS IN DUBLIN.

For more than fourteen months a mysterious disease has been displaying a rapid and fatal activity in Ireland. The first case occurred as far back as the 18th March 1866. An apprentice to a surgeon in Dublin had felt unwell and remained within doors 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 upon 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 the left breast were covered thickly with large purple patches of the deepest hue. Both medical men recognized that they were in the presence of a case which, if an attack of typhus fever, was certainly such as neither of them had ever witnessed before. When Dr. Stokes had returned two hours later, a great change had taken place. The patient was 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 his bedside to the window to mix a cooling draught, but upon turning round almost instantly he saw to his horror, that collapse 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 a considerable amount of muscular strength, the patient was dead. A few other cases occurred during the spring and early summer, all presenting the same general features, and all fatal; but with the appearance of cholera in August the strange disease vanished. With the appearance of spring, however, it returned. One of the earliest of the new cases was that of a healthy child about five years old. Here the first symptoms of illness were noted at 8 a. m.; at 11 a. m. a small purple eruption appeared, generally diffused over the body; at 1 p. m., the whole body was covered with large purple patches; coma gradually supervened, and at three p. m. she died. The last audible utterances of the child were complaints of cold. Another case occurred at the Portobello Cavalry barracks on the 17th of April. An officer had complained on the previous morning of feeling unwell. He got feverish toward night, got little sleep, suffered from headache, and was occasionally incoherent. In the morning, about nine o'clock, purple spots appeared, when spread rapidly in size and number, until the whole body became covered with them. Collapse set in with the usual suddenness, and at 11 a. m. he was dead. Within ten minutes after death the superficial purple hue had given place to a rose red. In the following week a boy about nine or ten years old was attacked in the same rapid way. When seen at 1 p. m. his body was all dotted with purple specks; the pulse was scarcely perceptible at the wrist, but the action of the heart was perfect; he was in full possession of muscular strength and mental faculties, and felt so little ill that he complained bitterly of being kept in bed. At 7 p. m. he was dead.

In the beginning of April the first provincial cases were noticed. They are connected with the troops who had been engaged in pursuit of the insurgents through the Galtee mountains. Two or three soldiers, a married woman, and a couple of children were attacked; the woman and one of the soldiers recovered, the others died. The fatal cases were remarkable for great suffering, which no skill seemed capable of relieving. Indeed, the children appear to have screamed themselves to death in the violence of the pain which no efforts could mitigate. In all these cases there were indications of considerable inflammation of the brain and spinal column. A special interest attaches to these military cases, as throwing some light upon the question of contagiousness. The mother of these children washed for some of the soldiers of the flying column, among whom we have just mentioned the attacks of the disease occurred, and in this way the disorder may, it is conceived, have been communicated. At this moment a woman is in the Meath Hospital in Dublin with her young child, both suffering from this malady; and Dr. Stokes, who has them personally in charge, has declared his conviction that it is an unquestionable case of contagion.

It appears, then, that a strange and a terribly fatal disease exists in Ireland, and as yet chiefly in Dublin. 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 threefold variety. In the first, where the period is reckoned by 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 seven weeks. It is hardly necessary to say that in Dublin great interest is felt upon the subject among the members of the medical profession, and considerable anxiety has been awakened among the general public. Already the Medical Association of the city has held two meetings, in one of which detailed and authentic reports of the cases observed were presented and read, while the other was devoted to a discussion of the character of the disease. It is not unnatural that upon the latter point, medical opinion should be divided. Some consider it to belong to the family of blood-poisons, of which in these countries typhus and typhoid fevers have heretofore been the chief specimens; and they refer as proofs to the purple eruption and the rapid development. Others consider that it is a new form of cerebro spinal malady, appealing to the headache and injected character of the spots, and to the appearances usually presented by the brain and spinal column in *post-mortem* examinations. They also cite, in confirmation of this view, the morbid sensibility of the surface, the dilation of the pupil and temporary loss of vision, the twitching of the muscles and convulsive spasms, the muscular rigidity and curvature of the spine which often accompany the disease, and the displacement of the head, paralysis and other affections which frequently retard the very few cases of recovery. Others again suggest that two distinct types of disease exist in these cases, and by their commingled symptoms give occasion to confusion of diagnosis, and pathology. All important as the decisions of these matters must be, the time has hardly come when it can be given on a safe basis of a sufficiently extensive and searching induction. Meantime it is fortunately too clear, with the steady and rapid increase in the Dublin death-rate from this mysterious complaint, that its attacks deserve the closest and most watchful attention, not only from the medical profession, which is thoroughly on the alert, but also from the public and the government.—*London Chronicle.*

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The *Herald's* Paris special says the arrangement for the distribution of prizes at the great Exhibition yesterday was probably the most magnificent ever witnessed. 17,000 persons, representing all nations, were present, dressed in their national costumes. The orchestra numbered 1200 musicians, accompanied by an organ and musical bells. The building was magnificently decorated, the nave being surrounded by a *parterre* of *natural* flowers as growing in a garden.

The Imperial party were conveyed to the building in six carriages.

Napoleon took his seat on the throne, with the Sultan of Turkey on his right and the Empress on his left. The Minister of State then read to the Emperor the report of the sjuric. At the conclusion Napoleon said:—

GENTLEMEN,—After an interval of 12 years I come for the second time to distribute rewards to those who have most distinguished themselves in these works which enrich nature, embellish life, and soften manners. The poetry of antiquity sung praises of great games in which various nations assembled to contend with Greece for prizes in the race and other sports; but what would they say to-day were they present at these Olympic games of the whole world, in which the nations of the earth contend by force of intellect alone, and seem to launch themselves forth simultaneously on an infinite career of progress towards an ideal, which has been incessantly approached without ever being able to be obtained; from all parts of the earth have come representives of science, arts, and industry, who have hastened to vie with each other; and I even may say that peoples and kings have both come to do honour to the efforts of labour, and crown them by their presence with ideas of conciliation and peace. Indeed, in these great assemblies which appear to have no other object than material interests, a moral sentiment always disengages itself from competition and intelligence, a sentiment of concord and civilization, and the nations in thus drawing near learn to know and esteem each other; hatreds are extinguished, and the truth becomes more evident that the prosperity of each country contributes to the prosperity of all. The Exhibition may justly be termed universal, for it unites the elements of all the riches of the globe. The interests of the labouring classes never aroused more lively solicitude; their moral and material wants, education, conditions of life, a cheap rate of living by most productive combination and association, have been the objects of patient inquiries and serious study. Thus all improvements march forward. If science, by turning matter to account, liberates labour, the cultivation of mind, by subduing vice, prevails over the vulgar passions, and liberates humanity. Let us congratulate ourselves, gentlemen, upon having received among us a majority of the Sovereigns and Princes of Europe, and so many other distinguished visitors. Let us be proud of having shown that France, as she is, is great as well as prosperous and free; and he must be destitute of all patriotic faith who doubts her greatness, and must close his eyes to evidence who denies her prosperity. He must misunderstand our institutions, tolerant even to license, not to behold in them liberty. Foreigners have been able to appreciate this. France, formerly disquieted and casting out her uneasiness beyond her frontiers, is now laborious and calm. Always fertile in generous ideas, she is turning her genius to most diverse marvels, never allowing herself to be enervated by material enjoyment.

"I feel persuaded that the sentiments of esteem and sympathy we entertain towards foreign nations, and our sincere desire to live at peace with them, will be reciprocated. I hope the Exhibition of 1867 will mark a new era in harmony and progress, assured that Providence blesses all efforts, who like us desire to do good. I believe in the definite triumph of these great principles of morality and justice, which, while satisfying all legitimate desires, are alone able to consolidate thrones, elevate nations, and ennoble humanity."

After the speech the exhibitors stepped in front of the throne and received medals, &c., from the hands of the Emperor.

The *Herald's* St. Petersburgh special says the Czar yesterday met with a joyful reception.

The Commissioners of the Russian American Telegraph are in St. Petersburg. Their prospects are good.

In the House of Lords on the 21st, Earl Russell eulogized the conduct of Lord Stanley in the Luxemburg affair. Earl Derby thanked him, and stated that England hesitated to take part in the conference until it became evident that her participation became necessary to prevent war.

Lord Clarendon also expressed his approval of Lord Stanley's policy.

On the same day in the House of Cammons, a vote was taken on section 19 of the Reform Bill, giving electors the right to vote by ballot, and the section was rejected by a vote of 272 against 234.

DUBLIN, 2nd, evg.—Secret drilling is still kept up by the Fenians in various parts of Ireland, and a large number of men were recently discovered near Wicklow, engaged in practising military manoeuvring, and several of them were arrested.

NASHVILLE, July 2.—A severe thunder-storm this morning did much damage to crops and buildings.

UNITED STATES.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO there were 5,000,000 Indians living in what is now the territory of the United States. In 1825 this number had been reduced to less than 500,000, and at the present time there are about 350,000 only. There are at the present time about 5,000,000 Indians in Mexico, and 7,000,000 in South America.

CARNIVAL OF BLOOD.—On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of the present week the New York *Herald* has had occasion to chronicle, in connection with the numerous trials now in progress or with recent arrests, nearly thirty murders and murderous assaults, including three cases of child murder and five or six suicides. Cincinnati alone offers for a single day a record of three suicides and two terrible murders. Is not this a carnival of blood?

The Secretary of the American Navy says that the country has not at the present moment men or officers to man a single gunboat. The difficulty of manning the U. S. navy becomes greater every day.

General Thomas Francis Meagher, secretary and Acting Governor of Montana Territory, a despatch from Virginia City says, was drowned from the deck of a steamer at Port Benton, June 1. At the last accounts his remains had not been recovered.

GOOD TIMES IN AUSTRALIA.—An exchange paper says:—

Of all happy lands, so far as peace and plenty can produce happiness, Victoria, in Australia, must be among the foremost.—There we see the pleasant and very unusual combination of high wages for the labourer and low provisions for the consumer, while an abundance in crops makes the farmers' remuneration satisfactory and sufficient.—The return for 1866 showed that there were one head of neat cattle, fourteen sheep, one fifth of a horse and one eighth of a pig to every man, woman and child in the colony, and what is more to the purpose, that this stock was pretty evenly divided. The present year has been even more a season of plenty. Wheat goes begging at 2s. 9d. a bushel, and all the necessaries of life in the way of staple productions are equally abundant and cheap. Skilled labourers get about two dollars and a half for eight hours' work, and farm labourers in proportion. It would seem as though under these circumstances no such thing as hunger or want need be found; but even here there is bad liquor and no prohibition of its use, and in the cities they have to organize charitable associations and support alms houses, just as though flour were twenty dollars a barrel and beef thirty cents a pound. Nevertheless it is pleasant to read of reasonable prices for food, fair prices for labour, and an eight-hour law in operation with no riots or strikes or suffering in consequence.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

MEETING OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

[From the Ottawa Times.]

According to previous announcement, the Judges assembled at the Privy Council Chambers, along with the members of the extinct Canadian Government, and the Ministers from the Maratime Provinces, before eleven o'clock. A large number of gentlemen had previously gathered in the corridor, and anxiously awaited the opportunity to witness the ceremony of swearing in Lord Monck as the first Governor-General of Canada, in its enlarged sense, according to the Union Act.

A few minutes after eleven o'clock, Viscount Monck, attended by his Secretary, Mr. Godley, drove to the Departmental building in Mr. Buckley's carriage. His Excellency was dressed in plain clothes, and entered the building almost before the crowd had noticed his presence, and without any demonstration on the part of the people. Proceeding to the Privy Council Chambers he was joined by Cols. MacDougall, Bernard and Wily, and others of his staff in uniform, and Mr. Sheriff Powell in his official costume. Immediately after Lord Monck had entered the Council Chamber, the doors were opened to the public, and as many as could conveniently find standing room within the chamber were admitted.

Mr. Denis Godley then read Her Majesty's commission to Viscount Monck, appointing him Governor-General of Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada, and reciting at length the authority with which he was invested, by which all Her Majesty's powers and prerogatives within the said Dominion are delegated to him, with the further power of delegating all or such of them in one or any of the Provinces as he may from time see fit, and further providing in case of his absence from the country, death, or incapacity for the appointment of an administrator.

The Hon. Chief Justice Draper, C. B., then produced the book containing the several oaths of office, and Lord Monck, with his right hand on the Bible read in a clear and distinct voice the oath of supremacy, after which the three oaths relating to the due performance of his duties, administration of Justice, &c., were administered, His Excellency signing each, and the following named Judges witnessing the same: Chief Justice Draper; Chief Justice Richards; Judge Mondelet; Judge Hagarty; Judge John Wilson. His Excellency then shook hands witn the Judges, and resumed the chair of state.

HONORS TO THE DELEGATES.

Not an inkling had reached the public ear of what was next to follow. It was even stated afterwards that Ministers themselves were not aware of the gracious intention of Her Majesty to confer upon them such a distinguished mark of the Royal favor.

His Excellency being seated, spoke to the following effect:

I have instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to announce that Her Majesty has been pleased, in recognition of the distinguished services of the Hon. John A. McDonald, especially with reference to the accomplishment of Confederation, and as President of the Colonial Conference in London, to bestow upon him a mark of her Royal favor. Her Majesty has therefore been pleased to confer upon the Hon John A. McDonald the title of Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath. (Cheers.)

His Excellency continued, I have further to state that, in recognition of like services, Her Majesty has been further pleased to confer the title of Companion of the Bath upon the Hon. Mr. Howland, the Hon. Mr. McDougall, the Hon. Mr. Cartier, the Hon. Mr. Galt, the Hon. Dr. Tupper, and the Hon. Mr. Tilley. (Applause.) His Excellency said that in distributing these honors Her Majesty's Government desired it to be understood that the same distinction had been observed as that established by the Conference of Delegates at London—the three divisions, Upper Canada, Lower Canada, and the Maritime Provinces had each been treated as a unit, and Her Majesty had, following the same distinction, distributed these honors to two of the representatives of each division.

The following is a correct list of the Cabinet or "Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada":

Hon. Sir J. A. McDonald, K. C. B.; Hon. Geo. E. Cartier, C. B.; Hon. L. S. Tilley, C. B.; Hon. A. T. Galt, C. B.; Hon. W. McDougall, C. B.; Hon. W. P. Howland, C. B.; Hon. Mr. Archibald; Hon. Ferguson Blair; Hon. P. Mitchell; Hon. A. Campbell; Hon. J. C. Chapais; Hon. H. L. Langevin; Hon. E. Kenny.

ONTARIO.

Hon. Sir J. A. McDonald, K. C. B, Premier, Minister of Justice, and Attorney General.

Hon. W. MacDougall, C. B., Minister of Public Works.

Hon. W. P. Howland, C. B., Minister of Inland Revenue.

Hon. Ferguson Blair, President of the Privy Council.

Hon. Alex. Campbell, Postmaster General.

QUEBEC.

Hon. G. E. Cartier, C. B., Minister of Militia.

Hon. A. T. Galt, C. B., Minister of Finance.

Hon. H. L. Langevin, Secretary of State for Canada.

Hon. J. C. Chapais, Minister of Agriculture.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Hon. Mr. Archibald, Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Hon. E. Kenny, Receiver General.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Hon. L. S. Tilley, C. B., Minister of Customs.

Hon. P. Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The above Constitute the members of the Privy Council.

Messrs. Galt, Tilley, Howland, and Kenny will constitute a Treasury Board, of which Mr. Galt, as Minister of Finance, will be Chairman.

The Secretary of State for Canada will also be Registrar, and will have the control of the Indian, Ordnance and other Lands, not otherwise assigned by the Constitution.

The Secretary of State for the Provinces will have very important duties to perform. All the business between the several Provinces and the Federal Government will pass through his department.

The following are the Lieutenant Governors appointed:

Ontario—General Stisted.
Quebec—Sir N. F. Belleau.
New Brunswick—General Doyle.
Nova Scotia—Gen. Sir W. F. Williams.

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 fulfil 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 writhing 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 then 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."

A writer in the London *Times* reviews in detail the crop prospects in England, and concludes that, on the whole, they are cheering. He says doubtless the cereals have still several critical stages to go through, yet, judging from the appearance of the crops while they are passing the important ear-forming stage and with favorable circumstances to come, there will be a full average yield of agricultural produce.

Indian hostilities on the plains appear to have broken out afresh. We have reports of an attack on Fort Wallace on the 21st ult., in which a number of soldiers of the Third infantry and Seventh cavalry were killed and wounded. Eleven men were killed in a fight near Fort Harker on Monday last. Great excitement naturally prevails along the border and on the lines of travel at these bloody demonstrations of the savages.

EXECUTION OF THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.

SKETCH OF HIS HISTORY.

"Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, Archduke of Austria and sometime Emperor of Mexico, was born at Schonburn on the 6th day of July, 1832. His father was Francis Charles Joseph, Archduke of Austria, and his mother Sophie Dorothea, drughter of Maximilian I., King of Bavaria. Upon the abdication of Ferdinand, Emperor of Austria, the Archduke renounced his claim to the succession in favor of his eldest son, the present Emperor, the brother of the subject of this sketch. The abdicating Emperor, in giving up his throne, unequally divided his power, and gave an advantage to the Archduke Maximilian, to the detriment of his elder brother. Such was the origin of the constant, and at times very warm differences which arose between the two. Maximilian received his education at Vienna, then as now, one of the gayest and most dissolute capitals of Europe. He did not, however, indulge in the frivolities so common to the nobility of Austria, but appears to have spent a great part of his youth in study and travel. At an early age he entered the navy of the empire, and saw considerable service at sea, sailing about the Mediterranean, and visited all the adjacent countries—Greece, Italy, Morocco, French Algeria, Spain and Portugal. At the age of twenty-two he was placed at the head of what is termed by courtesy the Austrian marine, and with a squadron visited the coasts of Syria and Palestine. He went also to the Red Sea, and took great interest in the works of the Suez Canal, which were then just beginning. In 1856 he paid a visit to Paris and spent a fortnight at St. Cloud with Louis Napoleon. The year following he was appointed Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice, and in the exercise of the powers attached to the position soon made himself quite a favorite among the Italians. This popularity was, however, displeasing to Francis Joseph, and in 1850 he was removed. He is said to have exhibited great courage and decided administrative abilities while Viceroy. It is related that he used to walk about the streets of Milan and Venice quite alone during the *fetes* and among the crowd, and would never allow the police to be on the watch. One day at Venice, when the Italian nobles had plotted to make a hostile demonstration against him on the Plaza St. Marco, he discomfited and quite converted them to his side by tucking his wife under his arm and coming among them unattended, and on foot, with a courage and frankness that disarmed every one. Another time, just after Orsini's attempt at Paris, his life was said to be also threatened, and his friends begged him not to expose himself; but he immediately ordered his carriage to go up to the theatre, taking with him Count Stromboli, to whom he said laughing, "If I am to be blown up it shall at least be in good company."

Maximilian remained idle after his removal from the governorship of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom until 1863, when Napoleon decided upon making a catspaw of him in Mexico. The crown of Mexico was offered to him by Napoleon in August, 1863, and the diplomats were put to work to arrange for his acceptance and occupancy of the throne. Nearly a year was occupied in this work, and it was not until the 10th of April, 1864, that he formally accepted the proffered crown. By the terms of the acceptance he made a conditional renunciation of the right of eventual succession to the throne of Austria, and an unconditional renunciation of his share of the family estates, amounting to 20,000 of florins. The condition reserved in the renunciation of the right to the succession was that such renunciation might be revoked should Maximilian, find his foothold in Mexico insecure, choose to resign, within six years from the date of his acceptance of the crown of Mexico.

The career of Maximilian as the Emperor of Mexico is well known to the people of this country. His first official act was to offer terms to Juarez looking to the submission of the latter. These were rejected, and then followed the past years of war and bloodshed, with alternate success, and the present final defeat of the Imperialists. His efforts to attract emigration and to develop the resources of the country, are well known, as are also his personal sacrifices for the success of his cause. That he failed was only a natural and expected result. But it is doubtful if he would have met the terrible fate to which Juarez assigned him had he not issued his famous order declaring the Republican President and his supporters bandits and outlaws. The entire responsibility of his death must rest upon Napoleon, who first induced him to accept the proffered crown, and afterward deserted him. Personally Maximilian had the reputation of being a most accomplished gentleman and scholar. That he was kind hearted and humane, we are assured from the frequency with which he saved the lives of many unfortunate Liberals who fell into the hands of his Generals and were condemned to death."

The following particulars of the execution of Maximilian and of recent operations in Mexico have been received by way of New Orleans:—

The trials of Maximilian, Majia, and Miramon, ended on the 14th ult., they were sentenced to be executed on the 16th. Juarez suspended the execution for three days, and they were shot on the 19th, at 11 o'clock in the morning. All colonels of the Imperial army are sentenced to six years imprisonment, lieut. colonels to five years, and minor officers to two years imprisonment. Brigadier-generals and the exceptional officers are to be tried by court-martial.

The city of Mexico was surrendered to Diaz June 21. Juarez sent him a congratulatory note with directions for the disposition of the prisoners saying: "The native prisoners you will transfer to your own command, or give them liberty, according to the circumstances in which you find them. The foreign prisoners you will retain for the further disposition of the government."

Among the archives taken at the occupation of Queretaro were some documents relative to the last will of Maximilian, wherein, in case of his death, Teodasco, Learez, Jose Maria Lecumaza and Marquese, are declared regents.

Escobedo writes from Queretaro:—"I have by the execution of these master traitors made terror the order of the day everywhere. I have imposed large contributions on the rich, and confiscated their property and their all. Where I could not do it in person, my delegates have strictly complied with my order. I hope before closing my military career, to see the blood of every foreigner spilt that resides in my country."

There is a report that Maximilian was shot in the face, and the Mexican generals in the back as traitors.

Both the liberal and imperial papers of Brownsville condemn the execution, and the Ranchero is in full mourning. Berozabla, the Governor of *Matamoras, had all the bells rung and rockets* were fired on the receipt of the news of the execution. He also sent official information of the fact to General Reynolds.

The Monterey stage has been robbed of $ 11,000 in coin.

A despatch from New York says, advices from Vera Cruz to the 21st ult. states that the city was almost ready to capitulate. Gen. Santa Anna was a prisoner at Campeachy. Important documents had been found on his person and he was under surveilience.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 15, 1867.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN IRISH AFFAIRS.

WE find amongst the telegraphic messages of last week the following curious piece of news:—

"LONDON, July 10th.—An important diplomatic note from the Russian Cabinet in regard to Ireland has just been published; it is addressed to the Ambassadors of Russia at Washington, London and Paris; they are requested to call the attention of the Governments to which they are respectively accredited to the existing state of affairs in Ireland, and are instructed to represent that in the opinion of the Russian Cabinet the condition of Ireland invites a joint inquiry on the part of the Government of Russia, France and the United States, in conjunction with that of Great Britain."

We don't put any faith in the genuineness of this news; but should it prove authentic, which we doubt, it will be regarded as very kind on the part of Russia to interest herself in the affairs of Ireland. It is generally admitted that the condition of Ireland is such as to demand the most patient and generous consideration of her rulers; but the world will have just as little regard for the benevolent intentions of the Cabinet at St. Petersburg as it has shown for the mad designs of the Fenian Brotherhood. One is just about as well able to redress the grievances of Ireland as the other. If Russia wants to try her hand in the cosmopolitan-benevolent-patriotic line, there are extensive fields open for her in Poland, in the Caucasus, and in other parts of her vast dominions. Poland is governed ten times worse than Ireland. In the former there is not the shadow of liberty—nothing but grinding oppression and cruel military law; in the latter there is the same freedom as there is in every part of the British empire; great social evils exist, it is true, but they are mainly traceable to the miserable land tenures of Ireland, which seem to baffle all remedial legislation. As for France becoming a party to intervention in Irish affairs, that is not likely to happen, when we have just seen that France was frightened out of Mexico by the United States Government, when she had given a guarantee to the unfortunate Maximilian that the throne to which he had been seduced by Napoleon would be upheld by French bayonets. France did not feel strong enough to maintain a little army in Rome; and now requires all her available strength, and more than all, to keep Prussia from making a deadly assault upon her. With respect to the Washington Government, (and it is with great respect we say it,) it has a mission, (long covetted,) to *settle* the affairs of Mexico, to say nothing of the stupendous difficulties in the Southern States which confront the Washington Government. There are four millions of people—(the irrepressible nigger does not enter into this calculation,) in the late so-called rebellious States. The so-called rebels are physically crushed for the present, and punished by the deprivation of their franchises and liberties; but in heart they are rebels as much as ever, and they would be only too glad to have an opportunity of letting rebellion again crop out amongst them. In short, the United States are not prepared for a war with any first class European power. Meddlesome intervention in the affairs of Britain is, therefore, out of the question. Let the great Republic address itself to the pacification and annexation of Mexico. All true men will wish it God speed, if it will rid unhappy Mexico, at any sacrifice, of the brigands and savages who have made a pandemonium of the country, and are a nuisance to civilization and humanity all the world over.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Whatever information there may be in the following article respecting Mexican affairs, it will be seen that there is a good deal of "slang" in it. The *Boston Post*, from which it is copied, has always maintained a very respectable character. All intelligent readers are aware that Santa Anna has always been a pet of the American Goverament, but we confess that his character does not appear to us to be any better than that of the other Mexican Revolutionary Chiefs, who prefer to live in an atmosphere of anarchy, general discord, and bloodshed:—

SANTA ANNA.—Santa Anna's career, according to a telegraph despatch, by no means "a happy despatch" for him, was ended on the 8th ult. The Liberals bagged him, wooden leg and all, at Sisal. He was tried before a court-martial, and sentenced to death. His life has been an eventful one. He was born in 1790 something, and came into public life in 1821. He fought successfully against Iturbide, but afterwards came to grief, and until 1828 kept aloof from politics. In 1830 he was in the midst of the snarl in which Mexico was entangled, supporting Pedrazza. In the succeeding election he was chosen President, in a short time proclaimed himself dictator, but in a small shindy with the Texans was taken prisoner by Sam Houston, and did nothing until 1838. In the defence of Vera Cruz against the French, he lost his leg, was recompensed in 1841 by being made President, and for about four years managed to keep things tranquil, then came a periodical revolution and over he went, but no bones being broken soon turned up in power again. In 1846 old "Rough and Ready" very much disturbed his digestion at Buena Vista, and he retired before the American Eagle, leaving Mexico to shift for herself. The Mexican Senate then "went back upon him," so to speak, but he came out uppermost until at Cerro Gordo all his fat was turned into the fire by Scott; the Mexicans, however, took more stock in him until after the signing of the treaty of peace in 1848, and then Santa, very much battered and shaky, retired to Jamaica, and afterwards to New Grenada, where he undertook the business of a merchant, accumulated a pot of money, and enjoyed himself as a private citizen for several years. In 1863 he returned to Mexico, and was made President for one year. Being still full of fight, and fighting gamecocks not affording sufficient amusement, he worked up another revolution, spent ten millions of the Gadsden money, and was finally put out of harm's way by Alvarez, and in 1855 signed his abdication, went to Venezuela and thence to St Thomas. His subsequent career is somewhat cloudy. He hobnobbed with Maximilian, but Max was offish, and the old warrior finding himself snubbed, left the country, but still worked in the interest of imperialism. He was in New York a short time since, and left somewhat suddenly, it was said, with money and men, to fight Juarez. Tampico recently declared for him as General-in-Chief, defied Juarez and threatened revolt. His nephew was looking for him everywhere, without success; nobody knew his whereabouts until the Liberals caught him nicely, and before this have probably furnished him with a tombstone neatly marked and inscribed. Santa Anna was a very wily, able, resolute man. He understood the Mexicans thoroughly, was always popular with them, and probably turned that knowledge to more profit, pecuniary and political, than any other "greaser" on record.—*Boston Post.*

DOMINION DAY IN HALIFAX.—The Charlottetown *Patriot*, supposed to be a religious paper, from the amount of so-called religious reading it gives in every issue, and generally regarded an an organ of the Presbyterian body—did its "little possible" to disparage the celebration of Dominion Day in Halifax. Now, the *Presbyterian Witness*, of Halifax, whose editor really did witness the display, ought to be accepted as better authority than the Presbyterian *Patriot* of this city; and it will be seen from the following extract from the *Presbyterian Witness*, that the demonstration on the first instant was truly a splendid one, and quite worthy of the great event it celebrated:—

"This day passed off very agreeably in the city, and throughout the Province generally, so far as we have heard. The demonstration in the city was a "grand success." There was the usual ringing of joy bells and more than the usual amount of firing of guns. Many of the churches were open for public worship; but the Presbyterian ministers without exception were out of the city at their Synod, and hence there was no service in their churches. There was the greatest display of flags ever seen here, except during the visit of the Prince of Wales, and the decorations were numerous and tasteful."—*Presbyterian Witness.*

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.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION AT ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.

THE Annual Public Examination of the Students of St. Dunstan's College took place on Wednesday last, the 10th instant. Amongst those present, we noticed, besides the parents and friends of the students, His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, and his Vicar General, Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, together with a large number of his clergy, His Honor Chief Justice Hodgson, His Honor Mr. Justice Peters, Hon. Mr. Coles, Hon. Mr. Brenan, Hon Col. Gray, Hon. Edward Palmer, Hon. Mr. Warburton, Hon. Mr. Walker, Hon. Mr. Duncan, G. W. DeBlois, Esq., D. O'M. Reddin, Esq., Dr. Gauvreau, Dr. McIntyre, George Palmer, Esq., and a number of others whose names we do not at present remember.—We may here state that, towards the close of the Examination, a deputation from the City Council arrived, Consisting of His Worsehp the Mayor, and Messrs. Councillors Brecken, Yates, Morris and Smith, who expressed their regret that, owing to urgent public business, they were unable to be present at the Examination, but they could not, they said, allow such an auspicious day to pass without paying their respects to the College authorities.—The various classes in Greek, Latin, Natural Philsophy, History, Geography, Grammar, &c., acquitted themselves, we need hardly say, in a most creditable manner, and reflected the highest honor on their teachers and themselves by their ready and correct answers. The examination of the various classes was very appropriately interspersed with Music, both vocal and instrumental, and was a feature in the Programme which was very highly appreciated. On the whole, we believe that we only express the opinion of all present, when we say that this year's Examination was one of the best ever yet held at that Institution.

Immediately on the conclusion of the Examination, the Rev. Angus McDonald, Rector of the College, rose and expressed to the students his regret that, owing to the want of funds, the College was unable this year to grant Prizes. He trusted, however, that the publication by the local press, of the names of the most deserving would compensate, in some degree, for this dissapointment, as he was well aware that none of them would compete for any Prize book merely for the sake of its intrinsic value. His Honor the Chief Justice followed in a neat and eloquent address, complimenting, in very high terms, the Professors and Students of St. Dunstan's, on the splendid display made on that occasion, and expressing the great satisfaction which he himself derived from assisting at the Examination, both this year and last. Hon. Col. Gray next addressed the students, and, on behalf of himself and family, expressed his thanks for the kind invitation sent to them to be present on that occasion. He regretted to learn that the want of funds, on the part of the College, obliged the students to go home this year without prizes, although, as every person could see, they merited them so well, but he hoped that, in their disapointment, they would console themselves with the reflection that, if they did not obtain the material prize yet theirs, was a prize of incomparably greater value, viz: the satisfaction which arises from a conscienious, and, as they could there see, highly appreciated, discharge of duty. As a native British American, he felt proud of St. Dunstan's College, the Rector of which he held in the highest esteem, and he would take that opportunity of directing the serious attention of the young men before him to the grave responsibilities which would devolve upon them when they left that Seminary of learning—responsibilities which would be in exact proportion to the splendid opportunities that they now possess, of qualifying themselves for the stern duties of manhood. After the gallant Colonel's eloquent address, His Honor Mr. Justice Peters rose and very warmly congratulated the students on their proficiency in the different branches in which they had been examined. Turning then to education in general, the learned Judge said that there is one gentleman in particular who has the strongest claims on the gratitude of all true friends of education in this Colony, the fruits of whose great labors will be felt long after this and the succeeding generation shall have passed away for ever. That gentleman is His Lordship, the Bishop of Charlottetown, the most enegetic and the most successful promoter of education in the Lower Provinces. The learned judge concluded his address by expressing a hope that the promising young men then before him would be a credit to their parents, to themselves, and to that noble Institution.—The following are the names of those who deserve to be specially mentioned for their proficiency in their classes. We should not forget to add that a considerable number of those who are here mentioned belong to the neighboring Provinces:

Logic and Metaphysics—1st prize, Roderick McDonald, W. F. Chapman. 2nd prize, Marcellus Richard, Ovide Frechette.

Natural Philosophy and Familiar Science—1st prize, M. Richard, R. McDonald. 2nd prize, W. F. Chapman, Ovide Frechette.

Chemistry—1st prize, W. F. Chapman, M. Richard. 2nd prize, R. McDonald, O. Frechette.

Greek—Homer and Greek Testament—1st prize, R. McDonald, W. F. Chapman. 2nd prize, M. Richard, Stanislaus Boudreault, Ed. Noel.

Greek Grammar—1st prize, John M. Manning. 2nd prize, James McDonald, James Thornton.

Greek Exercises—1st prize, J. M. Manning. 2nd prize, Jas. McDonald, Jas. Thornton.

Latin—Satires of Horace—1st prize, J. M. Manning, S. Boudreault. 2nd prize, Edward Noel, J. Thornton.

Orations of Cicero—1st prize, J. M. Manning, J. Thornton. 2nd prize, S. Boudreault, E. Noel.

Cæsar—1st prize, Frank Dean, Charles Mutch, Allan McDonald, C. D. Rankin.

Ovid—1st prize, James McDonald, A. McDonald, C. D. Rankin. 2nd prize, Charles Reid, John Hamilton.

Latin Composition—1st class—1st prize, S. Boudreault, J. M. Manning. 2nd prize, E. Noel J. Thornton. 2nd class—1st prize, Allan McDonald, F. Dean. 2nd prize, Jos. McDonald, C. Mutch.

Latin Grammar—1st class—1st prize—F. Dean, Chas. Mutch. 2nd prize, A. McDonald, C. D. Rankin. 2nd class—1st prize, James Doyle, P. Delaney, N. Boudreault. 2nd prize, Andrew Stephens, Sylvain Gaudet.

Geometry—1st class—1st prize, J. M. Manning, Michael McMillan. 2nd prize, J. Thornton, John McIsaac. 2nd class—1st prize, A. McDonald, J. McDonald. 2nd prize, Michael Holahan, J. Hamilton.

Algebra—1st prize, J. M. Manning, J. McDonald, J. Thornton. 2nd prize, M. McMillan, J. McIsaac, S. Boudreault.

Arithmetic—1st class—1st prize, J. Hamilton, C Reid. 2nd prize, A McDonald, C D Rankin. 2nd class—1st prize, S Gaudet, Jos McDonald, N Boudreault. 2nd prize, Frank Palmer, A Stephens, Jas Mullin. 3rd class—1st prize, William Dean, James McGuire, Andrew McCarron. 2nd prize, Joseph Carroll, Frank McCarron.

Geography—1st class—1st prize, F Dean, C D Rankin, P E Scott. 2nd prize, J Hamilton, W Sutherland. 2nd class—1st prize, James McGuire, A Stephens, Michael Power. 2nd prize, W Dean, Frank Torke, Wm McKenna. 3rd prize, S Gaudet, Thos Murphy. 3rd class—1st prize, A McCarron, W Hamilton, John Doyle. 2nd prize, Jos Carroll, R Forristall.

History of England—1st prize, J M Manning, J Thornton, J McDonald. 2nd prize, M Holahan, M McMillan, E Noel.

History of France—1st prize, J M Manning, J McDonald, J Thornton. 2nd prize, S Boudreault, M Holahan, M McMillan.

Ancient History—1st prize, A McDonald, C Mutch, J Hamilton. 2nd prize, F. Dean, C D Rankin.

Modern History—1st prize, N. Boudreault, J McGuire. 2nd prize, Thomas Cunningham, Frank Torke.

Sacred History—1st prize, Robert Forristall, John Doyle. 2nd prize, A McCarron, Wm Hamilton.

English Composition and Rhetoric—1st prize, J M Manning, J Thornton, J McDonald. 2nd prize, M Holahan, J McIsaac.

English Grammar—1st class—1st prize, F Dean, J Hamilton. 2nd prize, A McDonald, C Mutch. 2nd class—1st prize, Jas Doyle, P Delaney. 2nd prize, N Boudreault, T Cunningham, A Stephens. 3rd prize, W McKenna, F Palmer, J Mullin. 3rd class—1st prize, Wm Hamilton, A McCarron, John Doyle. 2nd prize, R Forristall, L Compain, Wm McTavish.

Spelling with meaning of Words—1st class 1st prize, F Dean, C Reid. 2nd prize, Thomas Reilly, Wm Sutherland. 2nd class—1st prize, Jos Creamer, J Mullin, J McGuire, F Torke. 2nd prize, A Stephens, P Delaney, Jos McDonald, M Power. 3rd class—1st prize, F McCarron, John Doyle, A McCarron. 2nd prize, Wm Hamilton, L Compain, W McTavish.

Dictation—1st class—1st prize, C D Rankin, F Dean. 2nd prize, C Mutch, J Hamilton, T Reilly. 2nd class—1st prize, F. Palmer, P Delaney. 2nd prize, N Boudreault, J Mullin.

Reading—1st class—1st prize, C Mutch, C D Rankin. 2nd prize, C Reid, P E Scott. 2nd class—1st prize, Wm Dean, A Stephens, F Palmer, W McKenna. 2nd prize, J McGuire, M Power. 3rd class—1st prize, A McCarron, J Doyle, Jos Carroll. 2nd prize, W Hamilton, J Doyle, L Compain.

French Translation—1st prize, P Delaney, N Boudreault, S Gaudet. 2nd prize, J Thornton, C D. Rankin.

French Exercises—1st prize, J Thornton, M Holahan. 2nd prize, J McDonald, A McDonald.

French Reading—1st prize, J Thornton, C Mutch, F Dean. 2nd prize, J Hamilton, C D Rankin.

(French Students did not compete in the two previous classes.)

Religious Instruction—1st class—1st prize, M Richard, M McMillan. 2nd prize, O Frechette, W Chapman. 2nd class—1st prize, J Thornton, P E Scott. 2nd prize, J Hamilton, A Stephens. 3rd class—1st prize, L Compain. 2nd prize, W McTavish.

CONVENT EXAMINATION.

THE Annual Examination of the pupils attending the Female Academy in this City, conducted by the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame, came off on Thursday last, and was a brilliant success. His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, several of his Clergy, the parents of the pupils, and a very large number of friends, were present on the occasion. For four hours the pupils stood a searching examination on English Grammar, Rhetoric, Geography, Use of the Globes, History, Botany, Zoology, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., and by their correct and prompt answers gave the greatest satisfaction to their friends, as well as they did honor to themselves, and reflected the highest credit on the institution which is so admirably conducted by the good, self-denying Sisters of the Convent. The programme was varied with addresses, drama, and instrumental music, executed by the pupils in the finest style. At the close of the Examination His Lordship the Bishop distributed a large number of prizes to the successful competitors in the various classes, and placed "crowns of honor" on the heads of many of the Young Ladies who merited them by their general good conduct and assiduity during the past year. His Lordship then complimented the pupils on the marked progress which they made since the last examination, encouraged them to persevere, and expressed the great pleasure which he felt at the successful manner in which they acquitted themselves on that occasion. We annex a list of the prizes awarded to the Young Lady Pupils:—

SUPERIOR COURSE.

1st prize of Rhetoric, Ancient History, Familiar Science, Astronomy, Sacred and Ancient Geography, Zoology, Composition in prose and verse, Arithmetic, and 2nd prize of Music, awarded to, Miss Annie Warburton.

1st Class—1st Division.

1st prize of Grammar, Rhetoric, Modern History, Geography, Terrestrial Globes, Botany, Composition, Zoology and Arithmetic, 2nd of French Grammar, Miss Annie McPhail.

1st prize of Grammar, Rhetoric, Modern History, Geography, Zoology, Terrestrial Globes, Arithmetic and Botany, 2nd of French Exercises, Miss Louisa Broad.

2nd Division.

1st prize of Modern History, Grammar and Zoology, 2nd of Rhetoric and Botany, Miss M. Ann Blake.

1st prize of Arithmetic and Grammar, 2nd of History, Rhetoric and Geography, Miss Anastasia Sinnott.

1st prize of Grammar and Geology, 2nd of History and Geography, Miss Eliza Griffeth.

1st prize of History, 2nd of Zoology and Grammar, Ellen Blake.

1st prize of Grammar and Rhetoric, 2nd of History and Zoology, Miss Agnes Reddin.

1st prize of Geography, 2nd of History, Miss Annie Connell.

3rd Division.

1st prize of Grammar, Modern History and Arithmetic, 2nd of Zoology, Geography, and Music, Miss Fanny Green.

Prize of Application, Miss Margaret Bowers.

1st prize of Elocution, 2nd of Zoology, Grammar, Music and History, 3rd of French, Miss Flora Campbell.

1st prize of Arithmetic and Elocution, 2nd of Grammar, Fancy Work and Music, Miss Ellie McInerney.

1st prize of Grammar, 2nd of Geography, History, Fancy Work and Music, Miss Katie Reid.

Prize of Application. Miss M. A. Whelan.

1st prize of Arithmetic, Miss Annie McDougall.

2nd prize of Grammar, 3rd of History, Miss Margaret Sheehan.

1st prize of History and Geography, 2nd of Grammar, Ina Murray.

4th Division.

1st prize of Grammar, Geography, Modern History, Elocution, Botany and Arithmetic; 2nd of Fancy Work and Music, Miss Daise Broad.

1st prize of Grammar, Geography, History and Writing, Miss Annie Longard.

2nd prize of History, Geography and Arithmetic; 2nd of Writing, Miss Mary McEwen.

1st prize of Grammar, Geography and History; 2nd of Arithmetic, Miss Caroline Aldous.

2nd prize of Arithmetic and History, Miss Mary Morrisey.

2nd prize of Grammar, History and Geography, Miss Jessie Sutherland.

2nd prize of Grammar; 3rd of History, Miss Mathilda Conroy.

1st prize of History and Geography; 2nd of Grammar, Miss Katie Swabey.

1st prize of History; 2nd of Grammar and Geography, Miss Louisa Ridgaay.

1st prize of Grammar and Geography; 2nd of Arithmetic, Miss Eva Murphy.

1st prize of Reading, Spelling and Geography; 2nd of History, Arithmetic and Grammar, Miss Katie Wright.

2nd Class—1st Division.

1st prize of Grammar, History, Geography and Arithmetic, Miss Annie Clarke.

2nd prize of Writing and Grammar, Miss A. Steele.

2nd prize of Geography and History, Miss Jessie Murray.

1st prize of Writing; 2nd of Grammar and Arithmetic, Miss Edith Wright.

2nd prize of Reading and Good Conduct, Miss Katie Reddin.