From that awful hour the wretched mother of that murdered boy, murdered by his father's hand, remained a raving maniac.

It is only necessary to add, in concluding this tale of horror, that the drover recovered his money; and Justice, claiming her due, the two murderers paid the penalty of their crime upon the guillotine. Shortly after this last event the people of Marquise, to whom the scene of this unnatural murder had become an eyesore, assembled and levelled the buildings to the ground. The spot is now covered with brambles and thistles, and pointed out to the stranger as a place to be avoided; for the ignorant assert that it is haunted by the ghost of the murdered son.

The Attempt to Assassinate Prince Alfred.

The New York *Herald's* special despatch of March 31, from Sydney, New South Wales, give full particulars of the attempt to assassinate Prince Alfred. The Prince had made himself very popular in the Colony, by his unaffected manner; he had even "taken a newspaper correspondent into his carriage and danced with an ironmonger's daughter" to the great disgust of some of the first families.—The attempt was made upon his life at a picnic got up for the benefit of the "Sailor's Home," which the Prince attended, to lend *eclat* to the affair, and to enable the managers to dispose more readily of their tickets. The correspondent writes:—

Everything, up to the time of the attempted assassination went off admirably; the tickets sold like wildfire, and on the morning of a sunny autumn day the beauty and wealth and fashion of Sydeny gathered at Clontarf, to amuse themselves as people on such occasions generally try to do. The spot selected for the picnic was one of the most charming and lovely to be found in any part of Sydeny harbor, and every preparation had been made to insure the enjoyment of the pleasure seekers.

About half-past one the Prince arrived in a special steamer, and the people collected at the wharf and cheered lustily, while the Prince smiled and bowed his thanks. Immediately upon landing he was conducted to the luncheon tent, and in company with the Governor of the colony, Lady Belmore and several others, partook of some refreshment.

Leaving the tent, the Prince led Lady Belmore to a special pavilion which had been erected for the use of the *elite* of the party, and then sauntered away with Sir William Manning (an old resident of Sydney) to enjoy a walk about the grounds. As he went along he met a gentleman named Allen, with whom he shook hands and chatted for a few moments, and then handed an envelope to Sir William Manning, saying that it contained a donation to the Sailors' Home.

Scarcely had he finished speaking, when a man, whose name is now known to be O'Farrell, was observed to run quickly across to where he was standing and fire with a revolver at the Prince, who immediately fell forward, crying out "Oh, my God, I am shot; my back is broken."

Sir William Manning turned hastily round upon hearing the report of the revolver, and seeing that the man who had just fired had pointed his weapon towards him (Sir W. Manning), he stooped to get out of the line of fire, and in doing so fell. This time, however, the revolver snapped, and while O'Farrell was again levelling his pistol at the Prince, a gentleman named Vial, who had witnessed the whole occurrence, ran up and pinioned his arms to his body, thus changing the direction of the weapon, which, however, exploded, the bullet hitting a Mr. Thorne in the foot.

Meanwhile, the report of the revolver had drawn together the picnicers from all parts of the grounds, and a scene of confusion and disorder ensued which no words can depict.

O'Farrell struggled hard to get free from Vial, swearing fiercely and loudly, and in the tussel the identity of the combatants became a little confused. When, therefore, the bystanders, who had now discovered that the Prince had been shot, rushed in and separated the men, they were uncertain as to which of them was the assassin, and while the majority of the crowd pitched upon the right man, Mr. Vial was also seized upon and very severely maltreated. After a while the police succeeded in getting hold of O'Farrell, but not before he had been terribly and brutally beaten. The people called savagely out, "Kill him!" "Hang him!" "Lynch him!" and fought desperately with the police to possess themselves again of his body, the wretch getting a dozen kicks and blows for every yard the police progressed down to the wharf. The police, however, at last succeeded in getting to the water, and here a last determined effort was made by the mob, who had been yet further infuriated by a speech which was made by one of their number appealing to them not to let "the assassin leave the ground alive." But the police were again victorious, and O'Farrell, bleeding and unconscious from the injuries he had received, was conveyed to Sydney and lodged in Darlinghurst jail.

Meanwhile the Prince had been raised from the ground and conveyed to his private tent. He was evidently in great pain, and once or twice asked the gentlemen who were bearing him along, to carry him more slowly and gently. Although very weak from loss of blood he did not become unconscious, and noticing that the people crowded around the tent, he desired a gentleman to assure them that "he was not much hurt and would be better presently."

An examination of his wound, however, showed it to be a very serious one, and, indeed, it is strange that the bullet, entering where it did, an inch or two to the right of the spine, about the middle of the back, did not produce instant death, or at any rate, more serious results than it has done In describing the sensation he felt when the bullet struck him, the Prince said it seemed to him as if he were lifted from the ground.

Towards evening he was placed in a litter and taken by water to Sydney, where a carriage was waiting to convey him to Government House. The best medical aid in the city was of course obtained, and although for several days the physicians were unable to extract the bullet, and the Prince was unable to lie down lest it should change its position, no unfavourable symptoms occurred, there was no appearance of hemorrage, which was naturally the chief danger, and at last the necessary operation was successfully accomplished. It has now been officially announced that he is out of danger, and for the past few days he has been out through the streets in a carriage, guarded by a strong escort. Even with youth, robust health, and a strong constitution in his favor, it is singular that he has escaped so lightly as he has.

It is almost impossible to describe the excitement in Sydney the night of the attempted assassination. The cafes and saloons were crowded with people, whose sole topic of conversation seemed to be the disaster to the Prince. The theatre and all other places of amusement were closed; the evening paper hourly issued extras; and immense crowds gathered round the bulletins giving an official account of the condition of the Prince that were posted up in various parts of the city.

Arrangements were made for all sorts of meetings to express the indignation felt by the various classes of the community. The first one that came off was a general meeting of the citizens of Sydeny the following day at the Pavilion, a temporary building, accommodating about four thousand people. The place was of course crowded. Since that there have been meetings of every description, of Catholics and Protestants, Masons, Odd Fellows and Foresters; of native Australians and colonists, of American, Hungarian, Polish, French, Welsh, Sweedish, Chinese, Spanish and Italian residents, and innumerable others besides.

O'FARRELL IN COURT.

The day after the picnic Henry James O'Farrell was arraigned before a special court in the debtors prison, Darlinghurst jail, Mr. H. H. Voss presiding as magistrate. Most of the members of the suite of the Prince, together with the Governor and several of the ministry, were present.

The prisoner, who was dressed in the prison uniform of white canvass, presented a very horrible and repulsive appearance. The left side of his face was frightfully swollen and the right side cut and bruised in several places. His right eye was black, protruding and closed, and his left livid with bruises and only partially opened. His nose was considerably swollen and distorted, and the skin down the front of that feature cut open. His lips were also swelled. A very few witnesses were examined, and their evidence gave the same account of the affair as that detailed above. The superintendent of police testified that after he had been taken into custody the prisoner had said, "I've made a mess of it, and all for no good, but it can't be helped now," adding subsequently, "I am a Fenian; I've done my duty and am not afraid to die; and may God save Ireland." It was also testified that in addition to the revolver with which he shot at the Prince and which was found on the picnic ground, another six shooting revolver, loaded, was found upon him after his capture. The weapon which he fired was an American revolver, bearing the names of South & Weston, Massachusetts.

After the testimony had been taken the prisoner was told to stand up, and was then asked if he had anything to say. He replied, without hesitation, "I have nothing to say but that the task of executing the Duke was sent out and allotted to me." The Crown solicitor asked him to repeat what he had just said, and he then added, "The task of executing the Prince was sent out to me, but I failed, and am not very sorry that I did fail. That is all I have to say."

Farrell was a man of good education and address, and had been educated for a priest; but he was very dissipated. On his trial it was attempted to be shown that he was insane, but it was only proved that he was a hard drinker. He was found guilty and sentenced to death, but had not been executed when the mail left.

Latest European News.

HALIFAX, May 21.

The mail steamship *Etna* from Liverpool via Queenstown, arrived here yesterday evening. The papers are largely taken up with articles on the "Ministerial petition" in England.

The *Daily News* says:—"The report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the revenues of the Irish Church is likely to appear next week, and the Government expect great things from it. The report is said to show a large excess of revenue above the requirements for the maintenance of the church, but at the same time to hint at such an application of the funds as could be reconciled with the projects of the Government."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says, that in burning Magdala, so that nothing but blackened rocks remain, Sir Robert Napier was actuated by politic motives, and was in no way influenced by any desire for vengeance on a harmless population. Magdala was not a city. There were no houses of a permanent character, no trades, no industry, no markets to suffer from conflagration. It was a mere fortress—a stronghold, where a savage chief concentrated his forces, displayed his power, and exercised his capricious cruelties.

Peace and war are the two great questions still agitating public opinion in France, for, notwithstanding all the efforts of the semi official journals to allay the apprehensions of the nervous, there is a class of the community that persistently adheres to the notion that war is inevitable. Money is being spent at Cherbourg and the other naval stations in the most lavish manner, and efforts are being made to complete the naval works in every branch with the least possible delay. The expenditure on the army and navy is jealously watched by the people, and by some persons the fear is entertained that this may be used as an argument in favor of war, and that some day the Government may be told, "You have spent an enormous sum on soldiers and sailors; now go to war, and give us something for our money."

It is said that some of the truest friends of France, look on the present state of affairs, internal and external, with feelings of great anxiety and misgiving as to the future. Whether their apprehensions are exaggerated, time will show; but that they exist is undeniable, and generally there is thought to be some foundation for them.

It is stated in a despatch from Italy that King Victor Emmanuel is losing much of his popularity; that he is blamed for not taking sufficient interest in the affairs of State, and for extravagant personal expenditure. The spirit of discontent is abroad, and public men are censured for want of integrity in the administration of finances, whereby taxation is vastly increased. Social evils are giving strength to political dissatisfaction, and the spirit of republicanism is showing itself in various parts of the kingdom.

HONORS FOR SIR R. NAPIER.—*War Office.*—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Napier, K. C. B., G. C. S. I., commanding Her Majesty's forces in Abyssinia, to be an ordinary member of the military division of the first class, or knight grand cross of the most honorable order of the bath.

The letter of invitation from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Dr. Cullen to attend the great banquet given in honor of the Prince of Wales, was, by Mr. Disraeli's desire, addressed "To his Excellency the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin."

The Pope has sent to the Princess Margaret, wife of the Crown Prince of Italy, a magnificent gold pannel, on which a Madonna by Raphael is framed.

After mature deliberation, the Government have arrived at the decision, that they will not resign without a dissolution. The present crisis offers great constitutional anomalies. The constituencies by which the present Parliament was elected are altered. The new constituencies have not yet been called into existence in England, while the future condition of the Scotch and Irish electoral bodies has not yet been decided.

The Pope has ordered that the medal of honor conferred on the medical men who distinguished themselves during the cholera visitation last year may also be granted to Jewish doctors similarly deserving.

The marriage of Mr. Odo Russell, youngest son of the late General Lord George William Russell, G. C. B., and nephew of the Earl Russell, K. G., with the Lady Emily Theresa Villiers, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, was celebrated on Tuesday, at St. Andrew's Church, Watford.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

The Prince of Wales, in returning thanks at the banquet at the Royal Academy, said: I am sure I only speak the sentiments of the Princess as well as my own when I say that we were most deeply touched and gratified by the reception we met with in Ireland. I feel convinced that the people intended to be hearty and loyal; and it seemed as our visit was lengthened that they showed even more enthusiasm than they did at first. I will not trouble you by referring to, nor do I thing it would be right that I should mention, anything about our Irish policy, but I feel convinced that the Irish people are loyal to the core—whatever may be said either in this country or any other. You have also alluded to the terrible and dastardly attack on my brother. He was performing the duties entrusted to him by the Queen, in representing her in her Australian colonies, being in command of one of the finest ships in her Majesty's navy, when he was wounded by the bullet of an assassin. Luckily, from the last accounts we received, he is now recovering from the wound. (Loud cheers.) It may, indeed, be said that he had a most miraculous escape, and I believe he is now on board his ship, and on his way home. I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for the interest you have taken in him; and not only for the interest taken in him here, but in all public places, and in the different newspapers. I am sure I shall fulfil his desire, as his elder brother, in thanking you, and indeed every body in this country, for the kind interest they have taken in him.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS.—Dyspetic Disorders.—Most of the diseases of the digestive organs consist in a weakness of the affected parts, causing a deficiency or depravity of the bile or gastric juice. These Pills re-establish the right performance of these functions, and thus triumphantly restor eand renovate appetite, digestion, and health. Holloway's Pills perpetually present cures of chronic indigestion and its attendant maladies, that can hardly be relieved, and certainly that never were cured by any other means medicinal, dietitic, or otherwise They are admirably adapted for every class and every constitution. Holloway's Pills cannot be equalled for the purifying, soothing, and regulating powers they exercise over all diseases of the digestive, mucous, and muscular systems, and they are peculiarly efficacious in nervous debility.

Cholera, cramp in the stomach and bowels, and Neuralgia which so speedily prostrate the system, may be prevented and cured by a timely use of Blood's Rheumatic Compound and Pain Killer.

NEWS SUMMARY.

There are at present 56 prisoners in the Provincial Penitentiary at Halifax.

FARMING operations are reported to be very backward throughout New Brunswick.

A young man was killed at Maitland, N. S., on the 27th ult., by falling on a pitchfork.

Still another edition of the Queen's Journal is to be published, with a full set of views in the Highlands.

The New York Legislature have passed Resolutions condeming the Impeachment of President Johnson.

A number of detectives from the United States are now in Canada, engaged in ferreting out the Fenians.

Two negroes have been elected to the Senate, and twelve to the House of Representatives in Georgia.

One of Napoleon's veterans has just had a bullet extracted which he has carried in his leg since Waterloo.

The French Government is employing a much larger number of workmen than usual on the public works, to relieve distress.

Near Bergen, Prussia, is a church of which the interior finish, roof, walls, relievos, statues, and the capitals of the columns, are of *papier-mache.*

In Chicago, on Tuesday afternoon, the sky was suddenly darkened to such an extent that it was found necessary to light the gas all over the city.

The beautiful giraffe that was recued from Barnum's burning museum died from injuries then received, at Bridgeport, on Monday, and Van Amburgh has lost $25,000.

It is stated that one hundred and forty thousand tons of ice are stored in Chicago for home consumption. One million dollars was paid for this luxury in that city last year.

The Quebec *Gazette* learns that during several days past considerable numbers of the labouring population have left the city, in search of employment in the United States.

Late despatches inform us that the trial of Surratt, for complicity in the plot to assassinate President Lincoln, which was to have commenced this month, has been postponed until June.

The destitute people of Inverness county, C. B., are under great obligations to their local member, Hiram Blanchard, Esqr., for the interest he has taken to gather funds for their relief.

A tablet bearing the following inscription has been placed in the wall of Desbrat's Block, Ottawa: "Here fell, on the 7th of April, 1868, by an assassin's hand, the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

A man in New Orleans, who was amusing himself recently by shooting from his window at the pigeons on a neighboring roof, killed an infant in the arms of its mother who was passing along the street.

It is said that the late King Louis of Bavaria left eight coffers, the contents of which are a mystery. One is to be opened in 1894, and the others in 1918! At that date it is more than probable that the present generation will have joined King Louis.

The applicants for admission to the New York Inebriate Asylum are thus classified:

Judges, 8.	Clergymen, 39.
Physicians, 226.	Gentlemen, 240.
Merchants, 340.	

Rich men's daughters, 1,300!

The total number of Englishmen in British India is 350,000. Of these, 50,000 are soldiers and officers; 3,500 civil and ecclesiastical officials; and 89,000 are engaged in trade and various occupations. This small number rule 200,000,000 of people.

THOMAS BROWN, and his wife, of New Hampshire, each about 75 years of age, were murdered at their own residence, a few days ago, and the house robbed of $500. The murders were rudely perpetrated with an axe. The supposed murderer was apprehended.

There is no better fertilizer for strawberries than wood ashes. All soils will not alike be benefited by this application; but it is always safe to use ashes in connection with other manures. If ashes only are used, there are fewer weeds, as no seeds can be introduced by the manure.

A new fashion is announced in Paris.—Ladies carry their parasol-umbrellas—we believe the technical name for the implement is an *en-tout-cas*—hitched to their sides like swords, which confers on them (especially if they wear hats and plumes, and high boots with high heels) a decidedly military apperrance.

A new style of smuggling has been introduced between British Columbia and California. Silks, cigars, tobaccos, &c., are concealed in hollow logs, and shipped as lumber from Victoria to San Francisco. The logs have previously been bored out, filled with the articles above named and both ends tightly plugged up.

A well authenticated case of human spontaneous combustion, which resulted in death, is reported in Cleveland, Ohio. The name of the man was Bremer, and he had long been a hard drinker. It is asserted, that he drank, on a wager, six large drinks of whiskey and a piut of stock ale, at a sitting. With blazing face and starting eyes, he reeled towards a gas jet, in order to light his pipe, when the noxious gases issuing from his mouth were instantly ablaze, and the poor wretch was soon being consumed by an inward fire.

Last night, about seven o'clock, a fire was discovered in the centeral tube of the Victoria bridge, in a nich where the workmen keep their boxes of tools, &c. The fire took in the wooden flooring or workmen's boxes from the sparks of a passing engine, and made quite a blaze. It was, however, soon extinguished by pouring water from the tender of an engine into it, and pitching the workmen's boxes into the river. Great precautions are taken against fire in this bridge, for, if it were to reach the wooden roof outside, the consequence would be serious. No one is allowed to pass through it except the trusted *employees* of the company. —*Montreal Witness.*

It may be interesting to some to learn that after the Prince of Wales had been invested with the insignia of the Order of St. Patrick, his title was announced as follows:—"The Most High, Most Pussiant, and Most Illustrious Prince Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Carrick and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew and Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland, Principal Knight Companion of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Knight Grand Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, &c."

A NEW AND GRAND EPOCH IN MEDICINE.—Dr. Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical system The quantitarians, whose internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite with from one to two of his ordinary Pills and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. Those two great specifices of the Doctor are fast superceding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffices to keep the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored, and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorating. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant use of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that MAGGIEL'S BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC AND DIARRHŒA PILLS cure where all others fail While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all Abrasions of the Skin, MAGGIEL'S SALVE is infallible. Sold by J. HAYDOCK, 11 Pine street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

"COUNTERFEITS!—Buy no Maggiel Pills or Salve, with a little pamplet inside the box. They are bogus. The genuine have the name of J. Hydock on box with name of J. Maggiel, M D The genuine have the Pills surrounded with white powder."

FRIGHTFUL BURNS! FEARFUL SCALDS!—Dr. Maggiel's Salve stops the most violent pain of burns, scalds, etc. at once, while for wounds, boils, corns, etc. it is unsurpassed Sold by all druggists.
W. R. Watson, agent for P. E. Island.

[*From the Halifax Unionist*]

APPREHENSION OF ANOTHER FENIAN RAID.

We perceive that our friends in the Province of Ontario ar apprehensive that the Fenians will make ancher raid across the frontier some time duing the coming summer. The grounds for suh apprehensions rest upon the fact that Feniaism is still rampant in the United States, and hat the active "fighting" Fenians are probaby as numerous now as ever they were in the American Republic. If we can rely upon repots contained in late New York papers, respecting Fenian doings, the accursed organizatin is better provided with arms than ever befire. We are told by the New York *World*, that the "brotherhood' are furnished with fieldguns, of the most approved pattern, and that their small arms are also among those of the latest improvement. But arms alone are not sufficient to successfully accomplish an expedition, such as that contemplated by the Fenians; money is the sinews of war, and the want of this very necessary article constitutes the chief difficulty which the Fenians meet with at every step they take, whether is Ireland or America. The amount of funds on hand, even according to their own shewing, is but a very limited sum, and they know not where to obtain an additional supply.

Thus their actions must necessarily be paralyzed in the very beginning of any movement they may make for the invasion of the Province of Ontario, or other parts of the Dominion But suppose the marauders could raise one hundred thousand well armed and disciplined soldiers, with trained officers to lead them, and farther that they had an ample commissariat to defray all expenses, such a force could no more subjugate any portion of the Dominion than it could conquer any country in Europe. No such invading force could hold Canada for a single month, perhaps not for a day. But the American Fenians have always anticipated much assistance in case of invasion, from their fellows, the Fenians in the Provinces. They lean, however, on a broken reed, when they rely for assistance from any such quarter. Fenians are not numerous in the Provinces, although doubtless, there are some scattered here and there, even in Nova Scotia, but, we take it, they, nowhere exist in any formidable or really dangerous numbers. There are, probably, in all the principal cities throughout the Dominion, here and there a beggarly half dozen or so, but their pecuniary means are exceedingly limited. But presuming that the Fenians are really in earnest in their threatenings to invade the Dominion, we are by no means sure that the United States Government will not interfere to prevent any further raids upon the Provinces, from American Territory. It seems to us that Great Britain ought, long ago, to have demanded the intentions of the United States Government with regard to Fenianism. This doubtless would have been done had not there been other important questions already in dispute between the two countries. We notice by a Boston paper of recent date that the Massachusetts Fenians, in late convention, determined to join General O'Neil in his attempt once more upon Canada. But the Dominion Government cannot be again taken by surprise, and as there are military men at the head of the Volunteer and Militia organizationf of the Provinces, in whom the people can have confidence, the invaders, should they make the mad attempt, will, in all probability, meet with a reception much different from that of the summer of 1866.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

The R. M. S. *Merlin* arrived on Saturday evening from St. John's, bringing dates to the 13th inst. The news generally is unimportant, but instances of harrowing distress in consequence of the severity of the winter, are unfortunately very common. One of the most heartrending of those is the loss of the Schr. *Queen.* The *Queen* left St. John's, N. F., last fall with supplies for Tilt Cove, a mining settlement. It was not heard of for four months, and all hands given up for lost, but about a fortnight ago a little sealing schooner was passing a small Island called St. John Gull, when those on board thought they saw a line hanging over the cliff. Sailing nearer, and going on shore they found two skeletons and several bodies covered with a sail. Information was immediately given which led to further search, when several bodies were found, consisting of the captain and mate, a Mr. Dousley, Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins, Miss Stitson and five others. The captain had kept a diary while life lasted, from which it appears that they had been cast on the Island on the 11th December. On the 24th December the captain wrote on the journal:—"I have this day walked all round this Island, and see nothing before me but death. I expect to be one of the first to die, as I now feel very weak." After that he wrote no more. They neither had food, fire nor water on the Island. The scene the people wstnessed when removing the bodies can be better imagined than described. They were all so frozen together that they had to be separated with pries and crowbars. Mr. Dously, in the anticipation of death, had written in his melancholy diary:—"I do not expect my body will ever be found." Within sight of the adjoining settlement and the mainland, these poor people perished, the nature of the coast being so inhospitable and rugged, that the Island in question might have remained unvisited for years.

Latest News by Telegraph.

London, 15th—midnight.

In the House of Commons this evening, John Bright presented a petition from Nova Scotia, praying that Parliament would repeal the act by which that Province was united to the Dominion of Canada. The petitioners denounce the Canadian Union Act as an evil uncalled for and unjust, the result of a surprise sprung on the people, and of fraud practiced upon Parliament. After the reading of the document, the evening of the 26th inst., was assigned for debate on the subject.

Paris, May 15.

In Corps Legislatif the debate on commerce which commenced early in the week with a speech from M. Thiers in favor of protection, was continued in yesterday's session by M. DeForeade La Roquetto, Minister of Commerce, who made a reply to argument of M. Thiers. He deprecated the opening of a Commercial question and the creation of a crisis in trade, when the peace and industrial property were sure and undisturbed. He declared that France would not adopt a retrograde policy, either on the question of commerce or on any other public question. Gen. Failly, commanding the encampment at Chalons, in an address to his troops says: "War being possible the labors of the camp must be serious and unremitting."

London, May 16.

Consols steady and unchanged. Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester firmer, and impart activity to the Cotton market. Corn 38s. 3d.; Flour 36s.; Pork 84s.; Lard dull; Bacon declined to 48s 6d.; other unchanged.

An Ecclesiastical body waited upon the Queen at Windsor Castle yesterday, and presented to Her Majesty an address from the Hierarchy of the Irish Church, giving their views in regard to the great changes contemplated in the Establishment.

The Queen replied in vague terms, not committing herself to the policy of either the Church or Liberal party on the question.

London, May 18.

In the House of Commons to-night the Scotch Reform Bill was under consideration, Mr. William E. Baxter moved to add to the number of Scotch members of the House, by taking the franchise from some of the small English boroughs. Mr. Boverie moved that the rating clause in the Bill be thrown out. The Government opposed the motion, and on a division of the House were beaten in both cases Mr. Disraeli after the result of the last division was known, rose and said the Ministry must now consider their position.

The Paris newspapers of this day say that the Emperor Napoleon has been ill, but his condition is much improved.

London, May 20.

Government has forbidden the deposition of Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal.

London, May 21—evening.

The Queen has gone to Scotland. Her absence from the seat of Government during the present parliamentary and ministerial crisis is widely censured by the press.

In the House of Commons to-night the Scotch Reform b[illegible] discussion. [illegible] B. D. REI[illegible] Mr. [illegible] 24, 1868. Montrose, offered a new clause to the bill, excusing the poor from the payment of rates on condition of not exercising the franchise. This amendment was accepted by Disraeli and further consideration of the bill was postponed.

Advices via Rio Janeiro represent that the American Minister, Mr. Webb, urges Brazil and the other billigerent powers to accept the meditation of the United States in their quarrel with Paraguay, and it is said he has told the Emperor of Brazil that unless the war is soon ended, the government of the United States will interfere to prevent further bloodshed.

Mr. Webb had sent important despatches by the United States Wasp, to Washburn, United States Minister to Paraguay.

Mr. E. Eyre late Governor of Jamaica has been held for trial on the charges against him

Paris, May 21.

In the Corps Legislatiff to-day, during a debate on the interpellation in regard to commercial treaties, Minister Rouher made a speech defending the free trade policy of the Government. He declared that the commercial crisis in this Chamber was now ended. France would not renounce the Treaty of 1860 with Great Britain, nor forego the advantages of other commercial treaties of a similar character, nor would she destroy the good effects of the vote of the Chamber in the cause of commercial reform, for the tendency of the Government was to refer questions of reform to the Legislature. He concluded by expressing his conviction that free trade constituted the basis of future greatness and commercial prosperity of the country.

Liverpool, May 19

A respite of one week has been granted to Barrett, the Clerkenwell conspirator, who is under sentence of death.

Berlin, May 18.

In the debate on the treaty with Austria, Count Bismark said—While Prussia applying herself no pressure, waits for the time when the South German States shall seek a union with the Confederation of the North, she condemns the exercise of any restraint upon the Confederation of the North; she condemns the exercise of any restraint upon the action of Zollverein Diet.

London, May 19.

Hungary asks the Treaty making power to negotiate with the United States, a convention by which she may, fully participate in the benefits of the Treaty for the protection of naturalized citizens, concluded by the American Government with the North German Confederation.

Vienna, 20th.

The Emperor of Austria has given his assent to the law passed by the Reischrath establishing a legal equity of religious sects.

FROM THE STATES.

Washington, May 16.

The Impeachment of President Johnson came up at noon to-day in the Senate, when the question was taken on the 11th article. The vote stood thirty five for conviction to nineteen for acquittal. The required two-thirds not being affirmative, the President stands acquitted on the 11th article

Immediately after voting the Senate adjourned to May 26th.

New York, May 18.

The acquittal of the President on the eleventh article of Impeachment caused considerable excitement among Republicans and rejoicing among Democrats. Salutes were fired by the latter in various parts of the country.

It is thought the remaining articles of Impeachment will not be voted upon.

Gold opened at 139¼.

Interest in the Impeachment question has about subsided.

The next political sensation will be the Republican National Convention, which meets in Chicago on Wednesday.

New York, May 20.

Despatches from Chicago in reference to the National Republican Convention, state that Mr. Wade, and Mr. Colfax, are now most prominently mentioned in connection with the Vice President. The Convention meets at noon to-day.

Measures have been instituted to secure the adjudication of the claims of American citizens in Mexico, amounting to nearly ten millions of dollars.

Gold opened this noon at 39¼

Chicago, May 20.

The Republican National Convention opened to-day at noon. Carl Schurz was chosen temporary chairman. The principal struggle will be on the nominee for Vice President. The enthusiasm for Grant is unbounded and he will get the nomination for President by acclamation.

Gold closed at 139⅞.

FROM CANADA.

Toronto, May 16.

It is stated that the Council of Roman Catholic Bishops now in session at Quebec, have chosen Bishop Lynch of Toronto to be Archbishop of of the Province, subject to a final confirmation by the Pope. It is also announced that Father Dowd of Montreal will be appointed coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese in room of Bishop Lynch.

The Tariff bill passed precisely as introduced, the Government resisting all amendments.

The Independence of Parliament Act provides that the Chief Commissioner of the Intercolonial Railway and officers of the Army and Navy are eligible for seats in Parliament.

Ottawa, May 18.

Fresh evidence discovered relative to the plot for the assassination of Mr McGee, but it is not made public.

The Governor General has communicated to Parliament a despatch conveying the Queen's expression of sympathy with the family of the late Hon. Mr. McGee.

Ottawa, May 21.

Parliament adjourned last night till eleven o'clock to-morrow when the Governor General will close the session.

In the House of Commons the insurance Bill was passed after a spirited debate last night. Sir John A. MacDonald announced that the Government intended on Friday to ask a further appropriation of ten thousand dollars for payment of Volunteer officers, who are to receive one dollar per day for drill. Nearly all the members have already left town.

Toronto, May 19.

An order was read last night from Ottawa for Volunteer forces to hold themselves in readiness to move at an hour's notice. It is presumed that the order is issued as a measure of precaution in case Gen. O'Neill should attempt another raid.

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The Examiner.

Charlottetown, May 25, 1868.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

MATTERS assume a very serious aspect in a country when its chief magistrate is arraigned at the bar of its highest tribunal for high crimes and misdemeanors. In no country in the world could this be done without such a revolution as would shake the whole political and social fabric to its very base, except in the United States of America. When an English King was put upon his trial before a tribunal of his subjects, the opinions of men and the institutions of the country had undergone a mighty and violent change, the effects of which are felt by the British and every kindred nation to this day. That fearful, political, and social earthquake, known by the name of the French Revolution, which resulted in the trial and condemnation of the King and Queen of France, was felt in the remotest corner of the civilized world. Men have hardly yet recovered from the terror and amazement which the horrible phenomenon occasioned, and the memory of it will endure as long as the human race shall exist. But here, on this continent, and in this century, while the chief officer of a mighty Republic is, according to the laws of his country for such cases made and provided, impeached and tried, men go about their ordinary occupations, interested indeed in the result of the trial, but experiencing no greater perturbation of mind than if an ordinary offender were being called to account for an ordinary offence. If President Johnson be acquitted, affairs in the United States, both public and private, will pursue their usual course. If he be condemned, no horrible or disastrous results are anticipated. Whether the ease and quietness with which such momentous concerns can be disposed of in the United States is owing to the superiority of Republican over Monarchial institutions, we will not now pause to enquire. We merely invite attention to this aspect of this very singular trial, and content ourselves withhinting that the facility with which important changes can be made in the Great Republic does not promise well for the stability of its most cherished institutions. A little toughness and unyieldingness are very good things in the body politic. These qualities prevent its readily succumbing to hurtful influences, which, though strong, may be only local and transient.

The President is accused of disregarding a law which both his accusers and his judges have, in spite of his strenuous opposition, combined to make. This appears hardly consistent with our ideas of fair play. The Senate and the Congress passed the Tenure of Office Law over the President's veto The President is now accused of acting in contravention of that law of which he denies the constitutionality. If the Senate condemn the President, it will lay under the suspicion of having done so in order to justify its own act; if it acquit him, it will, by so doing, condemn itself. This is rather an unpleasant predicament in which to place a judicial body. The judgment of such a body should be perfectly free and unbiassed. Can this be said of the Senate of the United States engaged in trying President Johnston for breaking a law which it had but a few months ago itself assisted in making? We cannot help thinking that the question of the constitutionality of the Law should have been first tried in the Supreme Court, and then if the decision went against Mr. Johnston, the Senate could assume the functions of a judge, without placing itself in the trying and perplexing dilemma in which we now find it. Luckily for the President it requires a two-thirds majority to condemn him. If a bare majority had the power to convict him, the trial would have been a mere mockery. His case had been prejudged in the minds of many, before a word was heard in his defence. The Senators were familiar with even the minutiae of the evidence before a witness had been examined. Every phase of the subject had been discussed and re-discussed in public and in private; every circumstance known, and every argument canvassed for months before the President was impeached. It was simply impossible, even if they wished it, to divest their minds of their preconceived opinions. But many of them had no such wish. It was perfectly plain from their actions and speeches from the very first, that the condemnation of the President was a foregone conclusion with them. But their unfairness and violence defeated their own ends. There were in the majority of the Senate, as the event proved, a sufficient number of honest men who had determined to do justice, let what would come of it. These men, disgusted with the unconcealed partiality of their quondam associates, became scrupulously careful lest the slightest suspicion of unfairness should attach itself to them. When the eleventh article of the impeachmemt came to be adjudicated upon—why the last article of the accusation should be the first to be considered surpasses our comprehension—these men voted against their party, and, what is more wonderful, against their previous political action and convictions. The opinion seems now to be universal that the impeachment will fall to the ground, and that the President will be acquitted. Too much reliance, however, must not be placed upon this opinion. The popular judgment is by no means infallible. A few weeks ago the President's condemnation was generally declared to be inevitable. Who knows what a day may bring forth?

Our American cousins, every now and then entertain each other and their neighbors by making horribly warlike speeches. If anything happens to disturb the equanimity of an orator of a certain class in the States, he straightway falls to threatening all the world in general and Great Britain in particular, but to do him justice, after he has got rid of his allotted quantum of virtuous indignation, he quietly settles down into a very harmless and inoffensive animal indeed. He is commonly a pretty shrewd fellow, fond of making and of saving money, and he knows well that war, as a general thing, does not pay—that, all things considered, in nine cases out of ten, it proves a losing speculation even to the victor. When he cools down he does not fail to see that he has not much to gain by a war with England. He would certainly like to see the British Provinces become States of his idolized Union, but he believes that when those Provinces see it to be their interest to annex themselves to the Great Republic, they will do so without being whipped into it. He knows too, that by voluntarily entering the Union they will prove much better citizens than if they had been driven into it by force. Painful experience has taught him that war means heavy taxes, high prices, increased debts, military service, toil, hardship, wounds, and even grim death. Knowing so much of the dreadful evils that always attend war, though ready enough to talk about it, and to threaten it, he is by no means willing to incur it without an adequate cause. Our American cousins some time ago, without as much as by your leave, abrogated the Reciprocity Treaty, and imposed heavy duties on the raw products of the British Colonies. This they had a perfect right to do—whether it was wise or politic, is quite another matter. British colonists, though sufficiently annoyed at the conduct of their neighbors, never threatened them with war, because they chose to manage their own affairs in their own way, and to do what they liked with their own. Like wise people, the colonists set about making the best of a bad job, and looked around them to see if they could not find new and equally good markets for the products of their industry, predicting, at the same time that the Americans, like unneighborly neighbors generally, were doing themselves, at the least, as much harm as they did other people—and time has proved that they were right. The Colonists have one possession clearly and indisputably their own, which the people of the Republic have long coveted. We mean the fisheries. This possession they were perfectly willing to share with their neighbors, as long as those neighbors gave some sort of return for the benefit conferred. It was not to be expected, when the Americans in a fit of ill-humor became churlish and disobliging, that the Colonists would admit them to that share in the fisheries which they formerly enjoyed. They first required a license of half a dollar a ton from all foreign vessels fishing near their shores. This was found to be altogether to low a fee, and they afterwards talked of raising it to four dollars a ton. When brother Jonathan hears of this he gets into a dreadful rage and talks of sending ships of war into the Gulf to protect American fisherman and to play the mischief generally. Now have not the British as good a right to exact four dollars a ton, or twenty dollars a ton, from Americans for the privilege of fishing in British waters, as Americans have of requiring the subjects of Queen Victoria to pay two dollars a barrel on mackrel, or a hundred per cent. on manufactured goods, for the privilege of selling them in the American Market. It must not be thought from what we have written that we approve of a war of tariffs, or that we consider it good policy to carry the *lex talionis* into commercial affairs; all that we contend for is, that Americans have no greater cause to be offended at our immoderate fishing licenses, than we have to take umbrage at their prohibitory tariff.

THE weather has of late been very unfavorable for farming operations. The ground remains cold and wet, and in many places altogether unfit for tillage. Very little seed has as yet been sown. Altogether the farm work is much more backward than it generally is so far on in May. It is to be hoped that for the remainder of the month, the weather will be both warmer and dryer than it has hitherto been. A few fine days will enable the farmers to get on with their spring's work, and will also give vegetation the start which it so much need.

WE understand that Mr. Wallace McLeod has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Post Office made by the death of Mr Byrne. As Mr. McLeod has proved himself to be an efficient, attentive and obliging official, and as we deem it both just and politic to reward merit, we think that the Government have done perfectly right in appointing him to fill the vacant post. Mr. McDonald, his successor, is a young man of promise and bids fair to make a very good officer.

THE anniversary of Her Majesty's birth, falling this year on Sunday, the usual celebrations were deferred until to-day (Monday.) The public offices and the principal mercantile establishments of the city are closed, and the day is being very generally observed as a public holiday. The City Volunteer Companies were reviewed by His Excellency on Queen Square, and a Royal salute fired. The bad state of the roads prevented country companies from being present on the occasion. A Levee was held by His Excellency the Lieut Governor at Government House immediately after the review, which was well attended This evening His Excellency entertains a large party at dinner, in honor of Her Majesty's birth day.

FARMERS all agree that the "Buckeye" Mower and Reaper, advertised by Mr. W D. Stewart in this day's paper, is the best now in use. Those who have tried it are loud in its praise. The machines, expected in the Alhambra, are furnished with all the latest improvements, some of which peculiarly adapt them to our hilly country and to the uneven surface of our fields. The reader will see at a glance that Mr. Stewart's references are not the men to recommend to the public an agricultural implement unsuited to the circumstances of the country.

We understand that the Rev. R. E. Smith—on the advent of his removal from St. Andrews, where he has resided for the past nineteen years, and for that lengthened period taught the Charlotte County Grammar School, and also for some years acted (with great acceptance to the worshippers at All Saints Church) as assistant to the Rector—was, on Wednesday last, made the recipient of a purse of money and an address from the inhabitants of the town. This was more gratifying to him from the fact that all classes and creeds in the community were contributors to the testimonial. Mr. Smith will be very much missed; he was a very successful and popular teacher, and was distinguished in the pulpit by fluency of speech, perspicuous and logical reasoning, and evangelical doctrine. Our St. Andrews correspondent, who furnishes these facts, adds: "It will be a long while ere we see his equal."

The Rev. Ranold E Smith, above referred to, is a son of the Hon J. Spencer Smith, formerly of this Island. He is a native of Charlottetown, and began his studies at the "Old Academy," and subsequently graduated at King's College, Windsor, with much credit. It must be very gratifying to his relatives and friends here, to see that his efforts have called forth the above highly complimentary testimonial. We hope his pastoral duties in his new Parish of St. Georges, may be crowned with success.—*Com*

We were much pleased in attending on Friday last, an examination of the pupils receiving instructions at the Charlottetown Academy in several branches of female education, such as Music, French, History, Geography, use of the Globes, Algebra, Botany, &c. The young ladies answered remarkably well, and seemed to understand what they had been taught Some gentlemen present asked several questions, which were immediately and correctly answered. After the examination, several appropriate prizes were given to the pupils, and the parents present seemed to be well pleased with the proficiency of their children. Such an Institution deserves encouragement.—COM.

OBITUARY.

Died, at the North American Hotel, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, from inflammation of the Lungs, after an illness of fourteen days, Edmund F. Byrne, Esq., Assistant Postmaster-General of this Island, aged twenty-six years. The deceased was a young man of exemplary character and superior abilities His unassuming manner secured for him many warm friends in Charlottetown, where, previous to his appointment to the Post Office Department, he had been doing business for a few years. In his official capacity he gave every satisfaction, both to the Government and to the public generally.—nor are we surprised at this from our knowledge of his urbane nature, his aptitude for official duties, and his zeal in the discharge thereof. The principal support of a widowed mother, and cut off in the early bloom of manhood, when his intellect and character were beginning to make him known and appreciated, he died universally regretted by the community at large. But to us, who knew him intimately, and enjoyed his friendship, his untimely death is a source of poignant grief. He sleeps, however, the sleep of peace; for whilst he wished, for the sake of others rather than himself, to live, he died in resignation to the Divine Will, at peace with God and man, and fortified by the last Sacraments of the Church, administered to him by the Very Rev. Dr. MacDonald. We sincerely sympathize with his sorrowing friends, and offer them our condolence on this melancholy occasion. We unite with them in the prayer that the dear deceased may rest in peace, and we entertain a well grounded belief that he has passed from a miserable world of trials and temptations to a happy and immortal home.—*Her.*

The body of the late Michael McWade, Esq., of Souris, was recovered on Wednesday last, in a good state of preservation, and was immediately forwarded to Souris for interment. It was found not far distant from the spot where he fell in.—*Her.*

SUMMERSIDE promises to have an opposition steamer this season, a New Brunswick Company being about to place the steamer "Emperor" on the route between the North Shore, Shediac, Summerside, Charlottetown and Picton.—*Ib.*

WE understand that the Steam Navigation Company of this Island, have purchased the Steamer "General Whiting," which was one of the blockade runners during the American War.—*Pat.*

A New York correspondent of the *Summerside Progress*, of the 9th May, says the Retail Market prices this week are:—

Mutton, hind quarters, 20c per lb; fore quarters, 14½c; Beef, porterhouse steaks, 40c. per lb.; sirloin, 30c; rump, 20 a 25c; Canned Beef, 15 a 25c; Veal, 16 a 17c.; Hams, 22c; Bacon, 20c; Lard 22c; Cheese, 18 a 19; Prime Butter, 50c; Eggs, ten for 25c; Halibut, 20c per lb; Haddock, 8 a 10c; Codfish, 10c; Shad, 40c each; Lobsters, (alive) 8c per lb; Salmon, 50 a 60c; Salmon Trout, 20 a 25c; Oysters, 75c per 100; Cabbages, 20 a 30c per head; Yellow Turnips, 50c per half peck; Carrots, 50c per doz.; Cranberries, 15 a 20c per quart; Cucumbers, 50c each; Green Peas, 75c per half peck.

WHOLESALE.—Flour—Superfine Western, $8.85 a 9 35; extra State, $10 a 10 60; round hoop Ohio, $10 a 10 50. Pork—New Mess, $28.50 a 28.75; Old Mess, $23 50 a 24. 25. Beef, Mess, $28.50. Hydes—Buenos Ayres, 21c gold; city slaughter; 12c a 12½c currency. Clover Seed, 10c 10⅞. Wool—Domestic, 42c a 48; choice, 60c a 65; Texas, 28c, Cape, 40c a 42; Mexican, 18c a 24c. Gold opened to-day at 139⅝, and closed at 139⅞.

THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW for April, contains the following articles:—1. Don Quixote; 2. The Pilgrim and the Shrine; 3, Modern Notions of Government; The Irish Question; 4. Hindoo Epic Poetry; The Mahabharata; 5 Popular Education; 6. The Church System of Ireland and Canada; 7. Spiritual Wives; 8. Democratic Government in Victoria; Contemporary Literature.

ROBERT YOUNG, North Side Queen Square, is still selling off at reduced prices. His stock embraces all articles required for Ladies' apparel, such as dress goods, shawls, mantles, &c. &c. &c. Also Boots and Shoes, and cottons at a very cheap rate.