

the last three years, a young man, named Abraham Lee, son of Mrs. Lee, corn dealer, Essington street, was in the habit of frequenting the Bell, and appeared desirous of being considered a suitor of Miss Ellen Grindall, daughter of the landlord. Lee, however, never received any attention from the girl or her family. He visited the house as an ordinary customer, and, it is supposed, became jealous of a young man named Scott. On Friday evening, whilst Mr. Grindall was at the workhouse, attending a meeting of the guardians, Lee, accompanied by a young man named Kingston, went to the house, and their hands being dirty, they proceeded to the brew-house to wash them; and called for a pint of ale, with which they were supplied. Whilst in the act of washing their hands, Mrs. Grindall told her daughter to go into the brewhouse and finish her ironing. She did so, and it appears, was followed to the door by Scott. Miss Grindall good-humouredly intimated to Lee and his companion that they should leave the brewhouse, as she wanted to finish her work; but she had no sooner done so than Lee took a pistol from his pocket, and this being observed by the girl, she instantly put up her left arm in defence. Lee fired the pistol, which was heavily loaded with shot, and a portion of the contents lodged in her arm, chest, and neck, about fifteen shots taking effect. She fell upon the floor, screaming, and bleeding profusely. Mrs. Grindall hastened to the brewhouse. Kingston immediately seized Lee, who made considerable resistance. A police officer was called in. Lee was taken into custody; and on searching him another pistol, loaded to the muzzle, was found in his possession. He was taken to the police station, and the wounded girl being conveyed to bed, medical assistance was speedily obtained, and many of the shots were extracted. On Saturday the prisoner was brought up to the public office, when Inspector Glossop charged him with the above offence, and added that Miss Grindall was unable to attend; it would therefore be necessary to have the prisoner remanded until her medical attendant would allow her to appear. The prisoner who declined making any statement, was then remanded. The wounded girl is declared to be out of danger, and will no doubt be able very soon to appear against the prisoner. We understand that Lee has stated that the contents of the second pistol were intended for himself.

It is said that Lord Palmerston has addressed an energetic note to the Spanish Government, complaining of the scandalous manner in which the slave trade is being carried on at Cuba, and threatening a blockade of the island if his representations are not attended to.

## IRELAND.

The grand jury have just ignored the bills which were sent up by the Crown against the Orangemen for an unlawful assembly at Dolly's Brae, but found a true bill against five for a riot. The grand jury requested Judge Crampton to allow his charge to be published. His lordship, it is understood, acceded to the request.

Saunders' Newsletter says that the contemplated arrangement respecting the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy is to create a Secretary of State for Ireland, with a seat in the Cabinet, and to transfer to him by act of Parliament, such of the executive rights as are at present vested in the Lord-Lieutenant. The prerogative rights will, of course, remain with the Queen.

At the Limerick assizes, John O'Grady was tried for the murder of his wife and his servant maid, Ellen Walsh. The murders were perpetrated at the end of the year 1846. The following year the prisoner was placed on his trial, but the jury decided he was not in a sane state of mind to plead to the indictment. The evidence showed that the prisoner, in an excited state of mind, arising in some degree from jealousy, killed his servant with a bayonet whilst she was in the stable, and he despatched his wife in her bedroom. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to be executed on the 10th of April.

LORD VISCOUNT GOUGH.—The following resolution has been adopted to the county of Limerick grand jury: Resolved—"That we feel it to be a duty as well as a pleasure to avail ourselves of the opportunity of offering our warmest congratulations to our illustrious countryman, Viscount Gough, upon his return home after an absence of so many years—years of trials, of danger, and of imperishable glory. That we beg also to convey to him (would that we could do so in terms worthy of the subject,) both the profound respect that we entertain for his noble and chivalrous character, and the gratitude that we feel for the services which he has rendered the state, and for the lustre which, by personal heroism as well as by great skill as a commander, he has cast upon the British arms and upon the Irish nation."

The Lord Lieutenant is getting ready to depart. His aides-de-camp have got notice to hold themselves in readiness to join their regiments, and the viceregal household are under a month's notice. The effect upon the Irish capital of the withdrawal of the viceregal court is thus predicted by the *Nation*:—"The courts of law will follow the executive—the threatened plunder of the Dublin hospitals will furnish a precedent for disbanding the few national institutions that remain, and Dublin, which is essentially a capital, essentially a city of gentry, lawyers, officials, and the race of non-producers in general, may drop behind Cork and Belfast (which have learned to live by their own industry) like a bankrupt dandy, without the talents to live or the courage to die."

## FRANCE.

The *Napoleon* contains the following statements respecting Switzerland and Italy:—"The French Government have received from Prussia news of the most reassuring kind. The difficulties respecting Switzerland have been all removed. On one side, Switzerland exercises a rigorous and firm vigilance; and on the other, Prussia by her moderation and good sense, provokes the value she has placed on the observations the French Government have thought proper to make to her. The President of the Republic has received from the Pope an autograph letter which would justify the hope of the speedy return of his holiness to Rome.

The official declaration of the members returned for Paris took place on Friday morning, at the Hotel de Ville, when the three Socialist candidates, Carnot, Vidal, and De Flotte, were declared duly elected. The numbers polled were as follow:—Carnot, 182,797; Vidal, 128,439; De Flotte, 126,982; Foy, 125,643; La Hitte, 125,178; Bonjean, 124,347.

M. De Flotte, the lowest of the successful candidates, had a majority of 1339 over M. Foy, the highest candidate on the unsuccessful list. Very few persons were present at the ceremony, and little excitement was manifested. Another election must take place for one of the seats, as M. Vidal has also been elected for the Bas Rhin, for which place he is bound by engagement to sit. As regards the departments, all the returns had not come in; but as far as could be ascertained 11 Moderates and 14 Socialists had been elected.

The *Patrie*, which is looked upon as a semi-official paper intimates that the Government will adopt prompt and effectual means by which the ultra-Democratic party shall be restrained; and in order that this object shall be fully carried out, it is hinted that repressive measures against the press, and a prohibition of electoral meetings will be immediately brought forward.

Nothing further is known respecting a change in the ministry, but it is generally believed that M. Rouher will fill the office of Minister of the Interior, vacated by M. Ferdinand Barrot, who is to be appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Turin, in the room of M. Lucien Murat; and that M. Baroche, the Procurer General, is to have a seat in the Cabinet, some think that of Minister of Justice.

Whether the report has been circulated to influence the French elections we know not, but, certain it is, that it is generally stated that the main body of the French troops are to be withdrawn from Rome, leaving a garrison at the Castle St. Angelo, and another small body of troops at Civita Vecchia. In the mean time the Austrians are forming an entrenched camp near Spoleto. If the French should really retire from Rome, it will be a most impotent conclusion of their most ill-judged intervention.

## ITALY.

Letters from Naples, of the 6th, announce that, at a secret consistory held at Portici on that day, it was finally decided that the Pope should return to Rome on the 2nd of April. It has since, however, been asserted that the Pope's determination has been changed, and that his return is now as uncertain as ever.

## GREECE.

The Greek dispute has not yet been brought to a point of adjustment. The Greek Government, admitting that they have been quite wrong throughout, hang back, in the vain hope that Russia and France will interfere to save them from the consequences they have brought upon themselves. Count Nesselrode has written two notes from St. Petersburg, vapouring about the rights of Russia, but carefully abstaining from interference. The second note, written after the news reached St. Petersburg that the French had offered their "good offices," is much less insolent than the first. There seems strong evidence to prove that King Otho encouraged—if he did not actually concoct—the late rebellion in the Ionian Islands; and Lord Palmerston, with the proofs of this treachery in his pocket, is reading his Majesty a lesson which he will not forget. As for the interference of France, much less Russia, to prevent the English Government from exercising her rights as an independent power, it is all moonshine. Lord Palmerston says he shall keep the detained Greek vessels in pledge until our just claims are satisfied, and not a voice is raised against him in the House of Commons.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

By an extraordinary express in anticipation of the Overland Mail, we have received letters and papers from Bombay of Feb. 16, Calcutta Feb. 8, Madras Feb. 13, and China Jan. 30.

The most important feature of the news now received is an account of a mutiny which broke out in the 66th Bengal Native Infantry, stationed at Umritsir. The event was not altogether unexpected, for some symptoms of disaffection had previously appeared among a portion of the troops, who had been punished accordingly. The cause of dissatisfaction was the reduction of the Scinde batta, which they alleged oppressed them, being at a great distance from home, and the food being at high prices. Major Troup, their commanding officer, kindly remonstrated with them, but to no effect. Resistance was evidently determined upon, and Major T. ordered one of the ringleaders to be placed under arrest. A

great part of his comrades immediately went to his rescue, when Major T. ordered his troops to pile their arms. Colonel Bradford, with the first cavalry, having just fortunately arrived at Umritsir, commanding his men to mount and proceed to enter the fort, when they were stopped by the mutineers, who endeavoured to close the gate; but Captain Macdonald, the officer on duty, drew his sword, drove the rebels away, and admitted Col. B's troops. The disobedient were marched out of the fort, when a court-martial was immediately ordered, and should they be found guilty, of which there can be no doubt, they will receive the heaviest punishment the court can inflict. In all other parts of India tranquility prevailed. The troops were generally in good health, except at Mooltan.

## UNITED STATES.

We learn by the United States papers that the trial of Professor Webster for the murder of Doctor Parkman has resulted in the conviction of the defendant. The evidence against Professor Webster is stated to have been clear and conclusive. He has been sentenced to be hanged. Great excitement was felt in Boston at the issue of the trial, but the verdict of the Jury is universally held to be a just and righteous one.

SINGULAR STATEMENT RELATIVE TO THE MURDER OF DR. PARKMAN.—The rumour that Dr. Webster was discovered over the dead body of Dr. Parkman proved true. The student was returning to the lecture room for his over-shoes, and found the door locked. He then went down through the basement into the lower laboratory, and passed up stairs to enter the lecture room by Dr. Webster's private door. As he got into the upper laboratory, he saw Dr. Webster standing over the corpse of Parkman. Either by entreaty or threats, the student was induced to take a solemn oath not to divulge what he had seen, and the next day he left for home down east. A short time since he was taken with brain fever, and in his delirium, raved about the mysterious merder. He called for a clergyman, and asked him if he was bound to keep such an oath as he described. The result was that he divulged all to the minister, who came to Boston and informed the government, but it was too late to use the evidence.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun—one of the greatest statesmen that has ever adorned the Senate of the United States—expired at Washington on the 31st ultimo.

The space we have this day given to the insertion of matters of intelligence precludes our giving publicity to some remarks in reply to the editorial in the *last Islander*, wherein it is attempted to be shewn that the Government of the Colony can be conducted in spite of the House of Assembly, and that His Excellency can violate the laws of the land by applying certain portions of the public money to the payment of the expenses of his administration. It will be a very easy task—which we purpose to accomplish in Saturday's paper—to prove that either Duncan Maclean is a very great fool, or that he believes the people of Prince Edward Island can be gulled by his absurd misrepresentations of fact upon this subject.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—A proclamation appeared in last night's *Gazette*, calling the Legislature to meet for the despatch of business on the 25th instant.

The Editor of the *Gazette*—whoever that worthy individual may be—asks, in last evening's No. will the House of Assembly persist in refusing a Revenue Bill? We may answer, we think they will not, if the Lieutenant Governor accede to their wishes on Responsible Government: if he don't, it will be their duty not only to refuse a revenue, but to do something more, of which "something" His Excellency will no doubt be advertised in due course of time. It is not likely that the majority of the Assembly are disposed to play the game of "fast and loose," and resolve to do on the 25th of April what they had determined not to do on the 25th of March, unless better reasons to the contrary are given than those which have been urged in last night's *Gazette*.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY.—In our notice of the Highland Society, inserted in Saturday's No., we inadvertently omitted the following resolution, passed at the meeting:—"Resolved, that a vote of thanks be given to His Excellency Sir Donald Campbell, for his Donation, and for the interest he has manifested on behalf of the Society."

The publication of some correspondence is deferred till Saturday for want of room.