I cannot describe my feelings as time wore on into the solemn midnight watches. I suffered more mental anxiety than at any other period of my life, and the hours with their dividing minutes, seemed stretched into ages. At twelve o'clock I began to pace my room; and when the church bell tolled out its solemn two, my poor brain was in a fearful whirl.

At last there came a rumble of wheels, which stopped near, and, soon after a light tap on my door. I opened it in trembling haste, and the grim robber of human graves stood before me.

'Well?' I gasped.

He nodded familiarly, and silently pointed to a covered vehicle drawn up before the door. We glanced quickly around, like burglars at their guilty work, and in less than a minute the human body was transferred to my apartment. I struck a light, saw that the sweet object of my anxiety was really in my possession, and then hurriedly counted the man down his money and locked him out.

I was now alone with the living, or dead, I knew not which; but, living or dead, I felt that she was now mine—mine—only mine—and in my delerium of joy I could scarcely repress the madman's shout of triumph. I gazed upon her with rapture and saw that she was as fair and sweet as ever, with no visible signs of decay; and then, with a full, clear, sustaining hope, I began my holy work of resuscitation.

I need not describe the process. It is sufficient to say that a warm bath, gentle friction, warm blankets and powerful restoratives, united with constant attention, unwearied care, and the great, reacting principle of nature, under God, did the work; and when the morning broke in the east, I was kneeling by the side of a sweet, living being, who had come up out of the dark grave to make glad the future of my earthly life.

It was *only gradually* that consciousness, reason, memory and strength were restored; but they came at last; and with them the gratitude of as noble a heart as ever beat in human breast, and a love as pure as the holiest angel ever gave to erring humanity.

It was a delicate matter to break the 'glad tidings of great joy' to the afflicted mother, who had lost her earthly all; but through the assistance of the relatives it was accomplished at last, and she was enabled to receive her daughter back from the grave with relieving tears of joy.

Three months later I led the lovely Clara to the sacred altar, and we took upon us the holy vows of union on earth and beyond the stars.

Your question is answered, and you now know how and where I first became acquainted with the sweet, gentle being whom I claim by the holy bond of marriage.

European News,

HALIFAX, May 5

The R. M. Steamship *City of Boston* (Inman Line) arrived at this port *yesterday morning* at half-past eight o'clock. The *City of Boston* is a new boat, and made a capital run for this time of the year, being only nine days on the passage from Liverpool to Halifax, via Queenstown. We glean the following from the papers received:

The Earl of Fingall, an Irish Roman Catholic Peer, is dead.

The question of the Royal Supremacy in Ecclesiastical Matters, raised in Parliament in the debates on the Irish Church Bill, is the subject of a warm controversy.

A Paris evening paper asserts that the Empress will start in October on a tour to the East, and that Her Majesty purposes to be present at the inauguration of the Suez Canal.

Another large body of Emigrants left the Victoria Docks on Thursday for Canada Of the whole number 260 received assistance from the British and Colonial Emigrant Fund.

A private telegram to a semi-official Austrian paper states that the English Government has recently offered to mediate between France and Belgium with respect to the railway cession dispute.

A most extraordinary and rapid increase in the emigration from Liverpool has just commenced, and from the number of applicants for berths there is every likelihood of the exodus continuing for some months.

It is stated that the Russian Government has addressed a note to the co-signatories of the Treaty of Paris, protesting against the naturalization law recently promulgated in Turkey, and declaring it to be a breach of the Treaty of Paris.

The Prussian Government, according to a telegram from Vienna, has instructed its minister at Paris to express its gratification to the French Government with the peace policy enunciated in the recent speech of M. de Lavalette.

The *Owl* states, and the assertion is confirmed by Paris and Brussels correspondents, that the Franco-Belgian railway difficulty has proved less capable of solution than was expected, M. Frere Orban having not yet been able to advance it beyond the conflicting claims in which it originated.

The international conference to arrange for the most careful attention being given to the wounded in time of war was opened at Berlin on Thursday, in the presence of the Queen of Prussia. One hundred and sixty delegates from the different national associations attended.

A meeting was held at Bristol on Monday, under the presidency of the Mayor, to consider the best means of promoting emigration. The meeting adopted a resolution in favor of raising subscriptions to help emigration from that city, and it was also resolved to petition Parliament for State aid in furtherance of the movement.

Prince Napoleon left Marseilles on Tuesday morning, in his yacht, for a tour to Naples, Corfu, and the Adriatic. The Paris politicians always assign some State motive for these occasional tours of the Emperor's cousin. The cause they assign for the present journey is that it is desirable the Prince should be out of the way during the general elections.

The Spaniards appears determined to retain Cuba at any cost. They have already despatched 22 war vessels to the Island, and Admiral Topete having stated that more ships would have been sent had there been sailors to man them, the Cortes at once authorized him to levy sufficient men to fully equip the fleet. The Spanish Government evidently apprehends some trouble from the open sympathy shown by the Americans with the Cuban insurrectionists.

The treaty of commerce between England and France was the subject of much adverse criticism in Saturday's sitting of the French Legislative Body, when the budget of the Ministry of Commerce came on for consideration. Several of the deputies alleged that the treaty had the most disastrous effects upon industry in the northern department. M. Thiers requested the appointment of a parliamentary inquiry into the working of the treaty, and another member demanded that the Government should give notice of withdrawal from all commercial engagement of such character with foreign nations. The Minister of Commerce replied to these complaints and requests that the Government had apppointed a commission to inquire into the effect upon French industry of free trade, and promised that if it was found to be the cause of any distress the system would be put an end to.

On Tuesday morning the *Crocodile*, with its crowd of emigrant passengers, left the jetty at Portsmouth for Canada. During the morning the inhabitants of the town, and the men still at work in the dockyard there, showed great interest in the vessel and in her unusual freight. When the *Crocodile* was seen to move, the efforts of the policemen on duty to keep the workmen in their several sheds were entirely in vain. The men swarmed by hundreds along the faces of the jetty, and, wherever a view of the departing ship could be obtained, joined in rounds of hearty and prolonged cheers with those who were before on the jetty. Those on board acknowledged these cheers,—men, women and children hurrahing and waving hats and handkerchiefs. As the ship passed down the harbour, crowds of people who had assembled on the Hard at Portsea, along the Common Hard, at the Albert Pier, at Point, at Victoria Pier, and at Southsea, all cheered lustily. During the early part of the morning members of the Relief Committee were on board, and gave the emigrants substantial evidence of their desire to make the voyage to Canada as pleasant as possible.

In the House of Commons on the 31st ult., Mr. T. Chambers moved the second reading of the bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The subject has been so frequently discussed in the house that the debate on the present occasion would have been tedious were it not that it included a most able speech by Mr. Bright, who, though he has always voted *in favor of the proposal, never before spoke* in its support. The honorable member is of opinion that the existing law on the subject inflicts grievous hardship and suffering upon the persons effected in their nearest and dearest interests by its operation; that it interferes with the natural liberty of the people; that no sound arguments in its favor has yet been advanced; that it is not a Divine law; and that it is the duty of Parliament to give an immediate, a final, and a just decision on the subject. The Bill was also supported by Captain Egerton, Lord Bury, and Sir G. Grey; whilst Mr. Sclater Booth, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. B. Hope, and the Solicitor General spoke against it. On a division the motion for the second reading was carried by 243 votes against 144. The annoucement of the numbers was received with applause from all parts of the house, and especially from the ladies' gallery.

For the last few months "poor Carlotta" appeared to have completely recovered her reason. For days together, and even for weeks, no sign of mental aberration could be discovered. She wrote letters in which the lucidity of her ideas and the delicacy and tact of her sentiments were remarkable. She devoted herself to the young Prince Royal with the most tender solicitude, and after his death exclaimed, "Poor child—at last you have gone to rejoin my mother; soon it will be my turn to rejoin you." She also worked hard upon her book on the Mexican Empire, her physician thinking that this kind of mental labor is salutary rather than injurious to her. Those who have seen portions of the work say that it is exceedingly well written, and the royal family of Belgium is reported to be quite willing to allow the book to be published. But for the last fortnight she has had a relapse and is unable to leave her bed. Her mental faculties are in a state of the most painful excitement, whilst slow fever is wearing away her bodily strength. Her eyes have a fixed and vacant stare. She speaks constantly of Mexico, describes the habits and customs of the inhabitants, the beauty and original aspect of the towns and haciendas, with considerable beauty of language. She addresses her husband as though he were alive, producing the impression on a listener of speaking in her sleep, yet her eyes are open. The unfortunate Princess is still under the impression that she is in danger of being poisoned, and will only swallow food offered to her by the Queen, her sister-in-law. —*English paper.*

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP "HERMANN," AND LOSS OF 250 LIVES.

By the arrival of the China mail we have particulars of the wreck of the Pacific Mail Company's Ship *Hermann*, which struck on a reef about 75 miles from Yokohama. She was on her way to Sugar Straits, which divide Yezo from the mainland. The Imperial troops have begun to move northwards, and the *Hermann* had on board 350 soldiers, together with a crew of 80 men. Of the latter. 58 remain alive; of the former, it is impossible to say how many, Captain Newell saying that he cannot estimate the loss of life. But for his account of the wreck it would seem that between 250 and 300 had perished. Captain Newell states that three of the boats were washed away by the sea. Many of the people jumped into the boats, but only one boat got safe to the shore. Lights being shown from the shore enabled the boat to steer into a small harbor. About midnight the ship parted amidships, the sea breaking over both fore and aft. In the morning several Japanese boats with the boat that had reached the shore in safety overnight came off to take the survivors from the wreck. Many had been washed into the sea during the night, and some who were clinging to the rigging refused or were unable to jump into the boats. On shore the people were very backward in giving any fur ther assistance. Money was offered for boats to bring them on to Yokohama, but they would not lend them. The behaviour of the Japanese soldiers, as described by Captain Newell, is worthy of the highest admiration. There was "no stampede, no disorder," says the Captain; "from the first they were quiet and cool, retaining wonderfully their presence of mind, and calmly awaiting the commands of their leader." After consultation with Captain Newell this officer ordered them to keep in their cabins, which they did until the water rose as the ship settled down, and drove them again on deck. Then, when permission was given to those who choose to take the risk to try to swim on shore, they threw off their clothes, girded round their naked bodies their swords—the living souls of Samurai, and boldly made the attempt; in too many cases, unfortunately, unsuccessful—for the sea ran high, and though life-belts, of which there was most properly a great store on board, preserved them from drowning, most were killed or horribly mutilated, by being dashed upon the rocks which fringe the coast. The survivors walked across country for two days, and arrived at Otake, where they stayed at a tea-house, and were treated very kindly Next morning they started, and arrived at the village of Hama no-Moura, where the people were full of sympathy, and after giving them board and lodging for the night provided them with boots, in which they arrived at the French hatoba.—*News of the World, April 25.*

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

If any lingering doubt rested upon the mind of any person in this country as to the fate of the convention framed by Lord Stanley in conjunction with Mr. Reverdy Johnson, and remodelled by Lord Clarendon and the same American diplomatic representative, for the amicable settlement of the Alabama and other questions pending between Great Britain and the United States, that doubt must be dispelled by the recal of Mr. Johnson and the appointment of Mr. Motley as his successor at this Court. Our readers will recollect that we have never for a moment allowed ourselves to be seduced, or to seduce them, into the notion that that convention would be ratified at Washington, When the *Times* and other prominent organs of political and commercial opinion were assuring their readers that the Anglo-American difficulties were at an end, and that all cause of dissensions between the two countries were happily removed, we maintained, without the least hesitation, a diametrically opposite opinion. We said repeatedly that no convention prepared by Mr Reverdy Johnson, or approved by him or by the late President and Mr. Seward, had the slightest chance of being ratified by the Senate of the United States, even though they might have approved of every line of it. Upon that point the result has verified our opinion to the letter. We also said—and we repeat, without any fear of being contradicted by events—that the dominant party in Congress, who now hold the Executive in their hands, are not at all anxious to remove by convention or treaty all causes of quarrel with this country. On the contrary, it is their wish, as they believe it to be their interest, to keep some or all of these points of dispute open; and Mr Motley is not to be seduced by the palaver of the times from the path in which his friends desire that he shall tread. He has the great advantage of being a scholar, a traveller, and a publicist, and this will serve to make him popular in English society, but it will not soften his Radicalism in the smallest degree. We may rest assured that any proposition for settling the Alabama claims less favorable to American views that the rejected convention to which Lords Stanley Johnson and Clarendon and Messrs Reverdy Johnson and Seward were parties, will never proceed from *him*, and we presume the boundary of British concession has been reached There are most—and we avow ourselves of the number—who think that the concessions already made by our Government for the sake of peace involve no small amount of national humiliation; further no British Minister will, we imagine, dare to go. And to that impossible limit we must be prepared to advance if we may form a reasonable expectation of settling all our differences with the United States. If Mr. Motley should offer any proposals, or initiate a renewal of the discussions at the Foreign Office, which we much doubt, it may be anticipated as certain that he will demand much more than his predecessor has been contented with Were he to do otherwise, his tenure of office would be speedily cut short.—*London Weekly Register.*

In the Legislative Body Marshal Niel, in defending the necessity for maintaining the present great military divisions, proceeded to state that within eight or nine days they would always be able to have 600,000 men under arms. However, 28 000 men of the regular contingent, together with 11,000 Volunteers, have been allowed to return to their homes Only soldiers on six months' furlough, and belonging to the conscriptions since the year 1863, have been required to join their regiments.—An amendment, demanding the suppression of the Imperial Guard, and a reduction of 200,000 men on the effective army, was rejected—All the sections of the Budget of the Minister of War were adopted.

The reports which have been in circulation of the establishment of closer relations between Russia and Rome are contradicted at some length by the *North German Gazette* According to that paper, it is not true that the Prussian Government has taken any steps to establish a Papal nunciature at Berlin. The news that the Duke of Ratibor had been sent by King William to Rome to congratulate the Pope upon the anniversary of his entry into priesthood, fifty years ago, is confirmed; but the North German Gazette says that this was merely an act of courtesy, and had no political significance.

GENERAL GRANT'S INTENTIONS.

ANNEXATION HIS ALLEGED POLICY.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "World" says in a recent communication:—

"Now that Congress is out of the way, the attention of the country will naturally be directed to the course of President Grant, who is left—temporarily, at least—master of the situation.

That President Grant has a definite policy for the future—a policy bold, ambitious, and which may involve war—there is no doubt. The hints of his executive advisers, the statements of persons known to be in his confidence, and the actual facts of his administration which are publicly or partially known, indicate that the new President has resolved to signalise his career by the acquisition—if this be possible—of all North America to the dominion of one American government.

President Grant, in conversation with his friends, has more than once expressed the opinion that the two most distinguished Presidential terms since that of Washington were the terms of Jefferson and Polk—the one on account of the Louisiana purchase, the other because of the acquisition of California. Even the remarkable influence exerted by Jefferson on our politics is understood to be secondary, in the estimation of General Grant, to the foresight which secured to the country from the grasp of the first Napoleon our superb possession on the Gulf. This addition to United States territory, and the addition of the Golden State on the Pacific. with its magnificent harbor and bay of San Francisco, the President regards as the most signal events in the history of the country. This opinion, together with his well-known military and ambitious proclivities, are alone highly significant.

The next great steps in the same direction now considered by President Grant are the acquisition of Canada and the West India Islands.

From what I hear, it seems that this conception was strengthened in the President's mind by ex Secretary Seward, who believes in the "manifest destiny" of the republic, and has long indulged a waking dream of the United States embracing all North America, all islands contiguous thereto, and outlaying naval stations in every part of the globe.

Mr. Seward's purchase of Alaska; the pertinacity with which he urged our absorption of St Thomas; his manœuvre for San Domingo; his desire for the Sandwich Islands, and other islands in the Pacific Ocean; and his efforts to secure a naval station in the Mediterranean, were notorious proofs of his bent towards the enlargement of this country's empire

When it became evident that Grant was to be President, Mr. Seward approached the dull-faced, filmy-eyed soldier, with his dream upon his lips. He brought to bear upon the General the same marvellous personal magnetism which was so effectual with Taylor, Lincoln, and Johnson, and advocated his bright anticipations with the hope of captivating the President to be, and of retaining the secretarship that was. General Grant readily listened, and inclined to Mr. Seward's views. But he quietly determined, at the time, to obtain for himself the credit or reputation of reducing them to practice. To Mr Seward's disgust he was not asked to be Secretary of State, for the reason that had the Auburn politician been permitted to stay in office and carry out a plan with which his name was already identified, William H. Seward, instead of Ulysses S. Grant, might be the hero of the event.

Grant's programme, then, is—first, to obtain Cuba, next Canada, or the New Dominion. Curiously enough, a singular figure appears on the scene in connection with this latter proposal—the figure of Benjamin F. Butler, to wit. With that keen instinct for mischief which rarely fails him, Butler discovered, even before Grant's election, that Seward had interviews with Grant, and the nature of those interviews. To commend himself to the power to be, and familiarize himself somewhat with popular sentiment among the British Colonists, Butler then made his famous trip to Nova Scotia, at which time there was loud talk there of annexation to the United States.

The "Alabama" claims will be the basis of the first negotiations for Canadian soil. The true reason why the Grant men here were opposed to the confirmation of the Reverdy Johnson Claim Treaty, was, that it was desirous to keep the question of the settlement of these claims open, in order to settle them in the new way. In proof that this new way is actually contemplated, I refer you to the editorial article in the New York "Tribune" of April 7, entitled "England, Canada, and the United States," to the telegraphic despatches of the Associated Press to all the prominent newspapers of the country, and published on the morning of April 10; and to special telegraphic despatches to the New York "Times" and other Administration journals printed on the same morning. These publications are thrown out as feelers of the popular pulse. President Grant desires, even now, to see how far he might venture in an emergency. He will hardly go to war if he can help it; he will feel his way. But his way may take a sudden belligerent turn before the country expects it. He is not a man of much imagination, and has at no time realized the difficulty of getting up a fight with a foreign Power for his personal glorification, with all the commercial instincts of the country against him. If he cannot gain his ends peacefully, he is just the man to try to gain them ultimately by the "last resort" of arms.

Some of the President's manœuvres towards Cuba have seen the light. There will be other disclosures. What is known now is that Admiral Porter is rapidly getting the navy into fighting trim; that the army is being set upon a war footing; that troops are withdrawn from the West; and that both our military and naval forces on the Gulf are unusually strong.

President Grant's anxiety about the Indians, his expression of a peaceful policy towards them, his decided wish that anything reasonable may be done to prevent another war on the Plains, are straws indicating the drift of his intention to utilize the forces hitherto employed against the red men for another purpose. The entire army is now in better condition for service than it has been for many a day, and civilian officers are being steadily weeded out of it.

The long hesitation of the President to fill the positions of Ministers to Great Britain and Spain was because of his difficulty in finding suitable persons to carry out his policy at the courts of St. James and Madrid. Mr. Motley would seem at first to be an unfortunate fool; yet it is thought that Grant, Sumner, and Motley, had a very distinct understanding on this subject before the latter gentleman's name was sent to the Senate.

Washburne alone is, so far, aware of the full scope of Grant's plans. Butler has an inkling of them, and his advocacy of the President's measures in the House is due to belief—which he shares in common with a number of public men in Washington—that the United States Government is to be an overshadowing power, in the near future, in the wielding of which he is to have a share.

[From the Eastern Chronicle.]

THE NORTON BANQUET,

which came off at Pictou on Thursday evening last was, in all respects, a very successful affair, and reflects great credit on those who were instrumental in getting it up and so successfully carrying it through.

At 5.30 p. m, a special train left the Albion Mines, calling at New Glasgow, for the purpose of conveying the guests from East Pictou. About 30 or 40 gentlemen from these localities availed themselves of this opportunity, among whom we noticed the Agent of the G. M. A., Major Hudson, accompanied by the Band of the 9th Regt P. C. M; Jesse Hoyt, Esq., Agent Acadia Coal Co.; J. C. Dunn, Esq., Agent Intercolonial Coal Company, and other prominent men connected with our various business pursuits. On arriving at Pictou they proceeded to the Banquetting Hall, where, after a few minutes, they were joined by the solid men of Pictou, whom it would be invidious to particularize; suffice it to say that they all evinced a heartfelt desire to show their respect for Major Norton, who has now lived among them for nearly a quarter of a century, and who, during that time, to use their own language, "has not gained for himself an enemy, but, on the contrary, has won the good will and esteem of all, from the highest to the lowest; that even the children on the street were wont to show their appreciation of the kindly disposition of the Major when by chance they met him on their way from school, or came near when engaged at their sports.'

THE DINNER.

The hour for testing the quality of the good things provided for the refreshment of the inner man having arrived, and the guests being all assembled, the Major was escorted to his seat on the right of the Chair which was ably filled by Daniel Hocken, Esq, Custos, the seat on his left having been assigned to R. G. Haliburton, Esq. The Vice Chair was very efficiently filled by Major Hudson, supported on the right by David Matheson, Esq., on the left by Donald Fraser, Esq. All being seated, the Rev. Mr Herdman, at the request of the Chairman, invoked a blessing, after which, at a given signal, one hundred gentlemen began a vigorous attack on the bounteous supply set before them with a will that evinced a keen appreciation of the culinery of Mr. J. T. Purnell, who is evidently an adept at the business of catering.

The substantials disposed of, and the deserts brought on, the flow of reason then began, when the toasts were proposed, responded to and enlivened by the music of the band, which, we feel bound to say, on this occasion did well; and here we would not omit to mention the performance on the cornet by Master John Mooney, a lad not yet ten years of age, who, when requested, performed a solo in a manner that elicited rapturous applause.

THE TOASTS.

The Queen—The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal Family. *Tune,* God Save the Queen, and three cheers by the company disposed of both.

The President of the United States. *Tune,* Hail Columbia.

Our guest, Major B. H. Norton, the worthy *Representative of his country in Pictou for* twenty years.

This toast was received with tremenduous applause, Yankee Doodle by the band, and "He's a Jolly good Fellow" by the company This, of course, brought the Major to his feet; who, in his usual effective style, responded to the toast. He said that the present occasion was one of the happiest of his life He alluded to the fact of his having been twenty years in Pictou, and so well was he pleased with the people that he hoped, if spared, to be twenty years more with them. He made reference to what Pictou was when he came to it, noticed the improvement in its Mercantile Marine, in which connection he mentioned the Ives, Crerars, Carmichaels, Kitchens, and others, whose energy had contributed to make this branch of our industry creditable. He spoke of our farmers, our mechanics, in fact every branch of our industry was depicted in a manner which clearly proved that the Major, instead of merely vegetating among us, was well posted on all that concerns the true interests of this County and the country at large. He made special reference to our mineral resources, and hoped the Government would be more liberal in measures to develop them than they had hitherto been. He assured the audience that he felt unable to give utterance to the thoughts that crowded upon him as he listened to the friendly expressions of the company towards himself. He knew them to be sincere, and to the latest hour of his life the memory of this evening would be engraved upon his heart, and would be a source of pride to his children and his children's children.

The Governor General, Sir John Young; the Army and Navy; perpetual peace and good will between England and America; the mining interests of the Province of Nova Scotia; the Port and Trade of Pictou; the Bench and Bar; our Guests; the Press; the Clergy.

The Ladies, and several other volunteer toasts were proposed and heartily responded to, among which was the health of the Chairman and Vice-chairman by Major Norton.

The affair passed off in good style, and we only regret that we cannot do justice to the practical remarks of Major Norton on the commerce and industries of Nova Scotia.

MUTINY AT SEA.

The barque *Alice Roy*, Captain Douglass, which arrived at this port this morning from Machias, Me., bound to Montevideo, was the scene of a mutiny which was only quelled by the shooting of one of the rioters. Three men were shipped in Eastport, and forwarded to Machias to join the vessel. They were no sooner on board than they wanted to go on shore again, to get some articles for the voyage as they stated. The captain would not allow but one of them to go, as he said one could do the business for them all. This seems to have put them in the "suiks," and shortly after the vessel sailed they became very mutinous. On Friday last matters had proceeded to such a point that the captain determined to put the men in irons When they were told to come aft, they laughed at the captain, and dared him to do anything. The second mate then took hold of one them, a very powerful man, but was met with a blow which nearly knocked him overboard, and the mate, who also interfered, recived a severe cut with a club in the face. Finally one of the mutineers made at the captain with an axe, and chased him two or three times round the deck. The captain had a pistol in his hand, but did not use it. The steward, seeing this, and thinking that if the fellow caught the captain, while infuriated, would probably kill him, ran across the deck, seized the pistol from the captain's hand and shot the fellow. This put a stop to the mutiny, and the captain bore up for this port. The man is wounded in the side, below the lung, and it is feared that the wound will prove fatal. An enquiry is now going on before Stipendiary Magistrate Shiels The *Alice Roy* belongs to Maitland, N. S.—*Hx Citizen, 4th.*

This morning the culprits were brought before Stipendiary Magistrate Shiels, who immediately after proceeded to the hospital, and took the deposition of the man who was shot. The examination of the other two was commenced this afternoon at three o'clock.

RETURNING.

The American Boat brought back from the United States yesterday large numbers of Provincialists, who had sought in vain their fortunes in the dominion of Uncle Sam. About fifty of these left last night by the "Empress" for their old homes in Nova Scotia. More will leave by train this morning for Prince Edward Island, and not a few go to Fredericton by the steamer. They represent the "times" as even harder abroad than at their *Globe*-despised home.—*St. John, N. B. Journal.*

We have it on good authority that Prince Arthur is likely to visit Halifax in July next, on his way to Quebec, and that he will be met here by the Governor General of Canada and Suite. We have no doubt that the Prince will meet with a cordial reception from the people of this city.—*Halifax Express.*

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

The papers received by the R. M. S. *City of Halifax* do not contain much of importance.

The Legislature was prorogued on the 23rd ult. His Excellency in his speech said that in response to an address he should send a delegation to Ottawa for the purpose of discussing with the Government of the Dominion arrangements for the admission of the Island into the Union. He also announced that there would be a general election in Newfoundland in course of a few months The Legislature remitted the additional 20 per cent. on the Tariff duties imposed last session.

The brigantine *Elfrida*, with a full cargo of seals, while entering Harbor Grace about a fortnight ago, was dashed to pieces by the waves, and seven of the crew either drowned or killed by falling spars. The cargo as well as the vessel was lost.

The seal fishery this season has been the most successful of any for years past. The steamer *Nimrod*, which, on her first trip, took 17,650, and on the second 6,500 old harps—was fitting out for her third trip, and was to leave on the 20th.

The S.S. *Panther*, Bartlett, arrived on Tuesday evening, 27th, with 6,800. There were also several other arrivals of small craft, all with saving trips. The *Panther* was preparing for a second trip.

The subjoined list comprises all vessels arrived at St John's, Harbor Grace and Carbonear from the Seal Fishery during the present season up to the 23rd ult:—

Retriever (s s)	1,200	Medora	1,500
Lord Clyde	2 700	Greyhound	1,900
Isabella Ridley	4,252	Union	2,700
Elizabeth Jane	1,200	Goldfinder	1,200
Mastiff (ss)	16,600	Catherine	500
Elfrida (lost)	2,100	Emily	1,666
Eclipse	1,800	Jno. Nichol	350
Eliz. & Wm.	1,800	Superb	1,600
Breadalbane	2,100	Lizzie	592
Matilda	3,520	George	3,390
Wm Donelly	2,900	Emigrant	300
Alarm	2,700	William	2,000
Adam Averil	1,500	Curlew	2 100
Hawk (ss)	9,000	Merlin (ss)	14,000
do 2nd trip	2,000	F Bloomer	2,000
Lion (ss)	14,000	Florence	700
Mirill	200	Union	400
Sweet Home	1,400	Glenara	1,200
Bloodhound (ss)	1,600	Nimrod (ss)	17,644
Jas Clift	500	do 2nd trip	full up
Emeline	1,700	Havelock	4,000
Pearl	4,000	Sultana	2,300
Thos. Ridley	2,500	Ecliptic	2 600
Dominion	2,000	Ghoorka	1,700
True Blue	1,700	Ruby	500

Robert Arthur (Damaged) 500.

In all 49 vessels, with about 175,000 Seals.

BRITAIN'S COLONIES.

It is seldom that we hear much of the sayings of that large and influential party who firmly believe (as we do) that the safety and honour of Great Britain depend in a very great measure upon the maintenance of the union at present existing between the mother country and her colonies. We hear enough and to spare of the windy utterances of such men as Goldwin Smith, Dilke, and the rest of that class of degenerate Englishmen, but the more patriotic men, such as the Marquis of Normanby, and others, who thoroughly believe that the Colonial Empire of Britain is not only a legitimate source of pride, but a source of power also, are seldom heard from except in times of danger and doubt, when, as in the eventful winter of 1861–2, they made their influence felt. We have referred on one or two occasions to the Colonial Society which has lately been established in England, and we have done so with pleasure, because its establishment will be found exceedingly beneficial; it will enable those who do take an interest in the welfare of their fellow subjects in the colonies to meet from time to time and express their opinions on colonial matters, and to take such action as may seem advisible for the purpose of perpetuating that union of which all right-minded Englishmen at home or in the colonies, value so highly. At a late meeting of the Society, a paper on "The relations of the Colonies of the Mother Country" was read to the meeting by Mr. Westgarth, from which we quote as follows:—

"England is bound in honor and even in self-interest to resent the injuries inflicted by her foreign wars upon the Colonies. For blows levelled at her own extremities she would have to aim return blows at her enemy's heart. In such a case, the Colonies are not causing expense to the Mother Country, but the Mother Country to them Reprisals of this kind may fairly claim to be undertaken, not for revenge, not even for punishment, but rather to prevent the repetition of what may to a certain extent be regarded as a purposeless and needless, and therefore a barbarous outrage."

This is the opinion held, as we firmly believe, by three fourths of the British nation The Marquis of Normanby warmly coincided with this view of the subject, and said that "in war as well as in peace the Colonies were a source of strength to the Empire" Sir William Denison spoke more particularly of Canada He denounced the penny wise and pound foolish policy advocated in some quarters and said that he

"Trusted the Government would make arrangements with the Colonies to aid those who wanted aid. Canada had a frontier of 800 miles. Would it be fair to say to her: 'You must defend yourself, or if you cannot you will be left defenceless, as we will not aid you?' In such an extremity the Canadians must succumb to a force they could not resist. He did not desire to see protection forced upon the Colonies, but he reiterated that England should take a fair share in their defence. People talked about refusing them assistance upon "principle." He did not like the use of the word "principle," as when thus employed it generally meant "want of principle" Ships were of secondary use in the defence of Canada; they could not protect her frontier. It would be a great want of wisdom on the part of the Colonies to separate from the mother country. They shared the prestige of a great empire, and this in itself helped to make other countries respect them. Whoever was tempted to touch them, knew that there was a mighty nation at their back."

Sir Francis Hincks, Mr. W. F. Lynn (who lately visited Canada) and others addressed the meeting, all expressing the warmest sympathy with the colonies in general, and with Canada in particular.—*English paper.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXCHANGE—The *Petit Moniteur* says:—"Pius IX. received with his own hands the offerings presented to him by the different deputations. Among others the Pope received on the 10th an English nobleman, who presented His Holiness with a scull cap filled with Sovereigns. At the end of the tassal was a diamond of immense value Having presented his magnificent offering, the Englishman added, with the usual phlegm of his nation that he gave the present on condition of getting the Pope's scull cap in return. Pius IX. smiled, and ringing the bell he ordered the servant to bring him another *calotte*. When brought he took off the one he wore and gave it to the Englishman, who put it into his pocket and retired saying that he was never so pleased in his life."

MAILS TO NOVA SCOTIA AND THE LOWER PROVINCES.—The "City of Boston," which is one of Mr. Inman's favorite boats, having been entirely refitted, started on April 21st with the letter bags for the colonies above named, and it may be now the proper time to congratulate our friends in Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick, upon that gentleman's determination to have the mails despatched by vessels which will not only carry them punctually and quickly, but will also afford the best accommodation for passengers in saloon and steerage. We understand that the "City of Washington," which is now being lengthened by 40 feet, the "City of New York," and the "Etna," are the boats in future destined to carry the pendant of the Inman Royal Mail Company to Halifax, and this is a circumstance which will enable the people of the Lower Provinces to calculate to a day when they may expect their packets from the 'old counry' winter and summer alike.

Chapped Hands are very common with those who have their hands much in water. A few drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* rubbed over the hands two or three times a day, will keep them soft and white. Fishermen, sailors, and others will do well to remember them.

The Dominion of Canada when united in all its parts will be, in point of area, the fifth country of the world, being only exceeded by the Russian Empire, the Chinese Empire and the United States. In point of population it is, as yet, only the twenty-eighth, among the political diversions of the world, but if the present rate of increase of population continues, the population in 1961 will be 80,000,000.

Herapath's Journal says that the order for the removal of the troops from Canada has been countermanded, and that the fleet in the British American waters is about to be augmented. The *Alabama* claims are supposed to be the cause of this new order of things. We trust the *Alabama* will cause no serious rupture with our cousins. Full justice should be done to America, but anything more it would be unwise in them to press for.

The Times says Dr Walpole has lost his beautiful chesnut mare. She died suddenly in the harness, it is supposed from Bots or Pin worms. If the Dr had used *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, he would, no doubt, have had his mare to-day—they are death on worms.

DR. MORSES INDIAN ROOT PILLS.—Before them all diseases surrender. Get our Almanac and read the information therein of their discovery and effects. Sold by all dealers.

GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST. FARMERS READ THIS.

At this season of the year when Diarrhœa, Dysentary, Cholera Morbus, &c., may disable your hands, you should have a prompt and sure remedy at hand Your Horses also frequently require medicine for curing Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Cramps, Weak Joints, Rheumatism, Swellings, Colic, &c., &c.,

The medicine best adapted for this purpose is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is used both internally and externally, and where prompt action upon the system is required, the Pain-Killer is invaluable. Its almost instantaneous effect in relieving Pain is truly wonderful. It is used by Veterinary Surgeons of the highest order, and the life of many a valuable Horse has been saved by having the Pain-Killer at hand to use when the animal was first attacked

Sold by all medicine dealers throughout the world, be careful to get the genuine.

Price: 25 and 50 cts. per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Montreal.

W. R. Watson, wholesale agent.

Charlottetown, May 3

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, April 29, evening.

In the House of Commons this evening Hon Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, deplored the recent outrages in Cork and Londonderry. Every endeavor had been made by the Government to suppress riotous proceedings and the peace act had been fully enforced. He also stated that further explanations at this time were impolitic.

The Irish Church Bill was *further considered* and three divisions taken on proposed amendments, in which the Government mejority was from seventy to ninety.

Vienna, April 29.

The Austrian Government has relieved Prague from a state of seige.

Madrid, April 29.

The majority in the Spanish Cortes is growing impatient at the delay in fixing upon a form of Government.

London, April 30, Evening.

The speech of the Mayor of Cork at the recent banquet in that city was the subject of long debates in both Houses of Parliament this evening, the attention of members being called especially to the Mayor's language respecting O'Farrell, who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred in Sydney as well as to his reference to the Prince himself The Tories upbraided the Government with being the indirect cause of the state of Ireland.

London, May 1st.

The London Stock Board is closed. Liverpool markets quiet; Breadstuffs firm.

The rejection of the Alabama Treaty and Senator Sumner's speech cause considerable feeling in England. The press generally treat Sumner's view as extraordinary and inadmissable. At a Cabinet meeting the subject had been informally discussed. Mr. Bright declared that this embarassment served England right, but he agreed that he would not consent to entertain the terms foreshadowed in Mr. Sumner's speech Lord Clarendon expressed his belief that the actual negotiations on the part of the American Government would be far less extreme in character than the speeches of Senators and articles in the press. Mr. Gladstone professed to have good assurances from reliable quarters that the rejection of the Alabama Treaty was purely a political stroke He said the present Administration will endeavor to settle the question on liberal and honorable terms.

Advices from New Zealand to Feb. 15, state that a terrible massacre occurred there, during which Lieut. Gascoyne, wife and family, and six settlers were killed. The settlers arriving in the town report that the stores are closed and ensigns flying at half-mast,

London May 2

Instructions have been sent to Commodore Phillimore, commanding the British West India squadron to demand of the Spanish authorities in Cuba the restoration of the brig "Mary Lowell," and an apology for her seizure.

London, May 2.

A mass meeting of citizens was held in Cork on Saturday night, at which the recent speech of the mayor was warmly endorsed, and resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with and confidence in that functionary,

Madrid, May 2.

The debate in the Spanish Cortes on the new Constitution has ended, and all amendments have been rejected.

All insurrectionists, except those implicated in the Carlist movement, have been pardoned. Some trouble among the troops at Sargossa is apprehended.

London, May 2.

The Russian Government proposes to grant several new and important political privileges to the people.

London, May 3, midnight.

The House of Commons in Committee to-night resumed consideration of the Irish Church Bill. Clause 36 concerning the Regium Donum was so amended as to include within the provisions for compensation Ministers of all congregations entitled eventually to a share of the grant. Clause 37 providing for compensation to the professors, and for payments in respect to the building of Belfast College, was stricken out in compliance with the request of the Presbyterian Synod, and with the consent of the Government. Mr. Gladstone intimated that other provisions would be made to this College.

London, May 4.

In the House of Commons to-night, while the Irish Church Bill was under discussion, Mr Gladstone proposed that the names of Lord Monck, late Governor-General of Canada, Justice James Anthony Lawson, and George Alexander Hamilton, be inserted, in clause three, as Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland as constituted under the Act,

Mr, Edward Sullivan, member from Malone, will introduce a Bill to prevent the Mayor of Cork from continuing to hold any office connected with the administration of Justice in Ireland.

London, May 5.

In the House of Commons Sir John Hay enquired what action Government had taken in regard to seizure of brig "Mary Lowell," by a Spanish man of war in British waters. Mr. Arthur Otway, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, replied that with the present imperfect information it was undesirable to make known the nature of communications which had been exchanged with the Government of Spain on the subject

The Paris journals ask for the meeting of an international Congress at Paris for the settlement of the Alabama Claims. It proposes to each nation to participate in revision of the present code of international law, and to appoint representatives to that effect

London, May 5, evening.

In the House of Commons to-night, leave was granted the Government to bring in a bill depriving the Mayor of Cork of his Magisterial functions.

The London "Times" continues to criticise sharply Mr. Sumner's speech on Alabama Claims Treaty.

Madrid, May 6.

The Spanish journals maintain that the capture of the brig "Mary Lowell" was a legal act, and they deny that the British Government, at the instance of the United States, has made any demand on Spain for the restitution of that vessel.

A formidable party has demanded the establishment of a Spanish Directory.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, May 1.

The Great Western Railway freight house at Chatham, Canada, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning; also six cars loaded with a large quantity of freight stored in the warehouse and on the platforms. Loss will probably reach $100,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

New York, May 5.

The trial of Challoner at Quebec for shooting Whittaker, for seduction of his sister, resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

FROM CANADA.

Ottawa, May 4.

In the House of Commons Mr. Savary moved for a return of licences issued to American fishermen during the last year. He held that the Treaty to three miles' limit applied to headlands and not bays, and that while adopting a prohibitory policy, such license should be imposed as would be some equivalent for the privilege of allowing Americans to fish in Canadian waters.

Several members from the Maritime Provinces spoke in support of the motion, stating that a firm policy should be adopted towards the States, to meet the exactions and restrictions imposed on Canadian trade.

Mr. Anglin, of New Brunswick, advocated the total exclusion of foreign fishermen from the fishing grounds; he said in many cases, owing to the encroachment of American fishermen, Nova Nova Scotians had been driven off their own fishing coasts. The motion was adopted.

The steamship *Germany* arrived at Quebec on the 29th ult, with about one thousand emigrants, mostly working men and their families, from London. The R. M. S. *City of Boston*, from Liverpool, brought nearly one thousand emigrants *en route* to New York.

Ottawa, May 5th.

Masson moved for copies of all correspondence respecting the imprisonment of the Rev. Mr. MacMahon. Motion was withdrawn on explanation of Sir John that correspondence was now going on with the Imperial Government respecting all Fenian prisoners, and the discussion could not end to their benefit.

Mr. Anglin raised the question again, appealing to the House for the mitigation of the punishment of Mr McMahon on the grounds that he was a priest, and that just Roman Catholics, who regarded the offices as of so sacred a character, would be gratified by it, numbering as they do 4,600,000 people who have been loyal to the country; there was, he added, a great doubt of Mr. McMahon's guilt

Sir John replied, regretting the discussion and expressed the opinion that the fact of Mr. McMahon being a priest instead of migitating his offence added to his guilt.

Further speeches were made by Mackenzie and and Ryan, Montreal, and at six o'clock the House adjourned till Friday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Dear Sir;

The Catholic population of P E. Island, together with a number of intelligent and well meaning Protestants, are much dissappointed at the bigotry displayed by the majority of the House of Assembly in its caucus during the last Session, respecting the endowment of St. Dunstan's College with a small Grant of £300. The Catholics, in general, were induced to believe, by some of the leading men in connection with the Government, that their just claims for a fair share of the public School Fund of the Colony would be respectfully brought before the Legislature and every justice given, but the reverse has been the case. When Mr Howlan moved for the sum of £300 to be voted for St. Dunstan's College, not a man, I believe, in the Government, was found to second his proposition. Chiefly every member of the majority owes his present position to Catholic electors; and it ill becomes Mr A. A. McDonald, of Georgetown, to stand in the back-ground and refuse his aid towards giving simple justice to his co-religionists. That is where Mr. McDonald lacked the part of a true man; and no doubt, his constituents will, on the day of the next General Election if he is so unwise as to offer himself for re-election, treat him with that degree of coolness in which he treated their honest and just demand. Mr Lord, another gentleman the representative of a large and influential Catholic District, and who the people had the misfortune to elect, instead of Mr. S F. Perry, could not bring his great mind to that honest elevation of spirit and fair play, and record his vote in their favor, not in *their* favor altogether, but in favor of justice due to every man Mr Lord never was the man to make his appearance before his constituents since the day he was elected, to know their wants, and to hear their grievances; but probably Mr. Lord is like more of his colleagues in the Government *he knows, and so do they too,* that their chances at another election is very small indeed. Messrs Bell and G Sinclair can take the hint and govern themselves accordingly. But time, that reveals all things will teach men like Lord Coles, Bell, G Sinclair, and a number of others, that the Catholics of P. E Island are determined to *look for that justice which is freely accorded to* them in nearly every part of Her Majesty's dominions, and it will not be the flimsy Yankee slang of such fellows as Tom Kirwan and his liberal Protestant friend Henry Rufus that will deter the intelligent Protestants and Catholics of P. E. Island *from acting in the matter* as they think just and proper. That celebrated editorial article which appeared in the *Progress* some weeks since, headed "The reason why," was a great attempt of Kirwan to make the public believe that the Catholic clergy were the only persons desirous for the Grant, and that *Confederation* was at the bottom of it. A poor miserable attempt of Kirwan, was it not? Did he, I wonder, really imagine that such wishy washy articles could deceive the people of P. E Island? Ah no, friend Kirwan, you must be aware that, although we are not Yankees, we may, *perhaps,* be able to see through your inconsistent reasoning. Catholics are not to be duped by such logicians, Mr. Kirwan, and probably you will see when opportunity offers that the intelligent Protestants and Catholics will stand shoulder to shoulder and demand their rights at the hustings. However, I feel persuaded that the Catholics will flock in to Mr. Kirwan and pay in advance for the *Progress*, because Thomas Kirwan is not like many other scrubs, he never apostatized from the Church—he is, I am informed, a true believer in the religion of his forefathers; but, perhaps, I *may be* mistaken. His friend, *Henry Rufus, says* that Kirwan is no Catholic; but I don't believe Henry, I think he is. But no matter, the reader will naturally say that it is a matter of no consequence whether he is a Catholic or a Universalist all we can say is that he is in direct opposition to the granting of any amount to the schools erected by His Lordship the Bishop, and so is Henry Rufus too.

Ever truly yours,

SINCERITY.

Prince County, May 6, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Dear Sir;

On reading in last Monday's *Examiner*, the copy of an Essay delivered by me in Charlottetown, some weeks since, I perceived that in a category of the names of some of the "mighty dead," in which I had the privilege of placing that of Edward Whelan, the name of George Washington was accidentally omitted. The honored roll should have thus ran:

John Hampden, George Washington, Daniel O'Connell, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Henry Brougham, Edward Whelan.

The insertion of this letter in your journal will tend to correct an error, or rather supply an omission.

Yours truly,

STEPHEN SWABEY.

Ch'town, May 5, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—

When the appointment of a Third Judge was spoken of, every one, both Liberal and Conservative, believed that the Hon Edward Palmer would be the gentleman appointed by the Government. It was never, for a moment, thought of by any person that the Hon. Mr. Hensley would think of it, and indeed it is scarcely to be believed yet that he "will accept the situation," for above all things the administration of justice should be above suspicion of any thing being doubtful connected with it; and as Mr. Hensley in reality has the appointment in his own hands, there certainly would be something suspicious in getting himself appointed to the Judgeship that would look as not in accordance with the rules of honor, I would ask the greatest Liberal on the Island, although politically opposed to Mr. Palmer, if he had the weightiest case in Court, would he not feel safe in entrusting it to him as his advocate in the matter; for among the Bar of even the Lower Provinces, it is believed by every one that he has no superior, and undoubtedly politics should have nothing to do with the appointment of a Judge. As soon as it was spoken of that Mr. Palmer would be the Judge, all parties were satisfied that he would be the right man for the situation. If "Mr. Hensley's constitution is not strong," report has it that his pocket has not that failing; therefore, in a pecuniary point of view, he has no occasion for the salary. It would, therefore, be an act of grace which would be approved of by the great bulk of the people if he would give way to Mr. Palmer, who everyone believes to be well versed in all legal matters, and even on the bench the people believe he would have no superior. Undoubtedly Mr. Palmer's appointment would give general satisfaction, and it is necessary that there should be confidence in the Bench.

Yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Queen's County, May 4, 1869.

[WE do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondent.]—ED. EX.

FALCONER & PATRICK are Selling Gipsey Enameled Paper Collars at 6d. per Box.