'He does not love me,' she thought, 'he is incapable of love; it is only his desire for more wealth that induces his insincere avowal. I will treat him with the coldness he merits.'

'Is not that a good foundation upon which to base my wish?' asked Hans, seeing that she did not immediately reply.

'This is no time for trifling I beg you would turn to some more agreeable subject.'

'Trifling!' repeated Hans slowly, and with emphasis; 'I assure you that I was never more in earnest. Is it possible, Viola, that you do not know that I love you, and that it was the darling wish of our dear uncle that we should marry?'

The murder was at last out. Viola Ford ham was not lacking in firmness or promptness. In a moment, she felt that it was better to meet the subject now than to defer it.

'That's enough,' she said, as if fearing a tirade of tenderness and protestations. 'Say no more. Let me tell you, Hans, that event cannot take place.'

Hans was astounded.

What could that foolish girl mean—to refuse him, the Patroon of the manor of Van Kempen's Castle, and that too without a moment's reflection. She must be insane.

'You are hasty,' he said. 'You need time for thought; all our interests point that way.'

'I am not hasty,' replied Viola; 'I hope you will never refer to the subject again. I can never wed you.'

'Then I have been led into error,' Hans replied, not exactly comprehending what he said.

'It is not too late to get right,' said Viola and with a somewhat distant adieu she left the room.

Hans was beat. For a long time he was incapable of connected thoughts, for his vanity, his confidence, and his love of gold, were all wounded. Finally, he struck his thigh a violent blow, and he exclaimed, with great energy:—

'I see it all! It is that cursed foundling that obstructs my path. Nature has been more generous with him than with me, and Viola loves him. Ah, I can settle this matter. I am not to be foiled by this nameless adventurer that is indebted to charity for an existence. I know that women are pleased with handsome men, and my cousin, doubtless, thinks that her wealth will answer for both. I will attend to this business in person. I will drive Bryan Blonday from the settlement, and then Viola may recover her reason.'

The young Patroon was fairly aroused. It was indeed ridiculous, if he, with all his wealth, was not a match for Bryan, especially in the matter of a lady's hand.

Viola returned to her apartment, rejoicing that the interview had terminated. It seemed to her that all would be sunshine thenceforward, for Hans would think no more of her as she had positively forbid all hope.

This was a comfortable conclusion, but, alas! a poor one. Hans Van Kempen was no despicable enemy.

A combination of interests, more than any promptings of generous or susceptible nature, caused him to love his cousin.

(*To be continued*)

European News.

The succession to the Wicklow peerage threatens to be a question of legal dispute—a lady, said to be the widow of Mr G. W. Howard, the late heir presumptive, claiming the title for her child.

The Mayor of Cork presided at a dinner held there in honor of Warren and Costello, the released Fenian prisoners, prior to their departure for America. His worship made a speech, warmly eulogizing the guests. Several other gentlemen spoke in the same strain.

Emigration from the south of Ireland has actively recommenced with the opening of spring. One hundred and thirty persons, chiefly of the agricultural class, left Limerick on Wednesday for Cork to embark for America. They came from the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary.

Referring to the reception accorded the Prince on Monday, the Dublin 'Express' says that very little public interest was manifested through the city during the early portion of the day, and but for the discolored bunting which adorned a few of the buildings, there was nothing to indicate the proximity of any unusual event. Compared with the preparations which were made, last year to give the Royal visit *eclat*, nothing could have been more marked than the total absence of any such an attempt to-day.

The *Express* reports a meeting of Protestants of all denominations in the county of Monaghan, which was held yesterday in the Assembly rooms of the County town, to protest against Mr. Gladstone's Bill. It is stated that 2,000 persons were present. Strong resolutions were passed, and among them the following respecting the Act of Union:—"That we shall continue to uphold the legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland so long as the international compact is respected and held inviolable by the British Parliament; but, should the fifth article of the Treaty of Union — which is expressed to be essential, fundamental, and perpetual—be repealed, we shall be forced to regard the Union as virtually dissolved."

PIEDMONT.—Letters from Florence record a most perilous increase of agitation in the kingdom of Italy. The writer says: 'The movement organised by the republican sect is not a light or insignificant one, as the Government would have us believe. Its organization is widely extended, and it will proceed to action on the first occasion. If the sect had considered the meal-tax capable of moving the country populations, it would have taken advantage of the opportunity. It never, however, reposed any confidence in it, and thus the peasants of Emilia were left without chiefs or direction. It is now resolved on pushing matters to a point at any cost, and October next seems to be decided upon as the moment of action. Enrolments are making by the Committees of Genoa, Naples and Palermo. The Government imagines it knows all, but in fact it knows nothing, and is completely isolated. Moreover, the discontent, as regards both financial and administrative affairs, is so great that it is impossible that an energetic protest should not be shortly made. The Cabinet has not the shadow of a party left, and exists by [illegible]cious means.—*Cork Tablet.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says that the Prince of Wales has had a communication that will cause him to shorten his sojourn in the Levant, as it is the especial desire of the Queen that he should return to London by the second week in May. His visit to the Piedmontese King, for which arrangements had been made, will consequently be postponed till another occasion, or, it is to be hoped, for ever.

A private letter from Rome, written by one likely to be well informed on the subject, says that on the meeting of the Œcumencial Council in December next, one, and only one, political question will be discussed. This will be an endeavor on the part of the Holy Father, as the head of the United Church, to persuade the different nations of Europe to disarm their present enormous and costly armies and fleets, and submit their differences to arbitration. Non-Catholic, as well as Catholic Powers will be urged not to break the peace, and to give a guarantee or promise that they will not do so. The Holy Father is reported to have said that, of the many felicitations he received on the anniversary of his jubilee, none gave him so much pleasure as the unexpected courtesy of the Queen of England, who, although differing from Catholics in matters of faith, has by this simple act bound more firmly than ever in loyalty her many Catholic subjects.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.—This young nobleman has been invested at Jerusalem, with the spurs and sword of the celebrated Godfrey de Bouillon, making him a knight of the Holy Sepulchre. The ceremony was performed in the Latin chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, called the Chapel of the Apparition, as it was there our Saviour is reported to have appeared to Mary Magdalene. There was a mass in the morning, at which the Marquis attended; and afterwards the Latin Patriarch, or superior, performed the ceremonies of the investment. The sword and spurs of the great Crusader are highly valued relics, used only in the investment of knights—an honor limited to men of noble birth and of the Catholic faith.

[From the New York Albion.]

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

We have received by mail the comments of the English Press on the rejection of the *Alabama* Treaty by the United States Senate, and the Cable has brought us the comments of the London journals on Mr. Sumner's speech on the same question. The spirit in which the rejection of the Treaty is generally received by the English people, may be best summarized in the language of the *Saturday Review*:—"As usual in similar cases, the feelings and opinions of Englishmen are in a great measure misapprehended by unfriendly foreigners. Having done their utmost by diplomatic concession and by private expressions of good will, to deprecate hostility, they are comparatively indifferent to the failure of their efforts. The draft of the *Alabama* Treaty was not so flattering to national vanity as to cause deep regret at the decision of the Senate. The American Government will, after all, be guided by the same motives of interest which would have survived the conclusion of any possible treaty. If a war with England seemed at any time desirable, there would never have been any difficulty in finding a cause of quarrel; and, on the other hand, the National debt will not be doubled for the superfluous object of proving that hatred to England is profound and sincere." This, we think, expresses the sentiments of the majority of the English nation. They regret the rejection of the Treaty, but they are quite willing to leave any further negotiations to be proposed by the United States.

As to Mr. Sumner's speech, the first sensation experienced by the London journals, appears to have been one of astonishment. Mr. Bright's organ, the *Star*, which has always been regarded as friendly to the Americans, says that so "new, startling and vaguely enormous withal, were not to be expected." After defending England from the charge of general sympathy with the Confederate cause, the *Star* confesses that the escape of the *Alabama* was "deplorable and disgraceful," forming the worst precedent that England could establish; but expresses amazement at the character of Mr. Sumner's demands. "The extravagance of these propositions," it adds, "will strike every one who knows how anxious the British people are to deal fairly and justly. If her concessions are merely used as stand points for further unheard of demands, England must carefully consider her position, lest she establish a worse precedent than the burning of ships at sea, by admitting the discussion of demands which are utterly untenable, and ought to be resisted." The *Times* characterizes the estimate of damages made by Mr. Sumner as "portentious," and declares his view of the subject to be "feminine, unreasonable and unstatesmanlike." The Tory *Standard* asserts that "the claims now put forth can hardly be described in serious language, and not excite indignation. We might as well argue against a proposal that American troops hold the Tower of London, or that the Prince of Wales proceed to Washington and surrender himself into the hands of the Federal authorities as a hostage for our good behaviour." We are also told that at a Cabinet meeting, held on the 29th ult., Mr. Sumner's speech was informally discussed. Mr. Bright declared that this embarrassment served England right, but he agreed that he would not consent to entertain the terms foreshadowed in Mr. Sumner's speech. Lord Clarendon is said to have 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. He hoped to find Mr. Motley as courteous as Mr. Johnson. The present Washington administration, he added, is as eager as the last for the continuance of friendly relations. Mr Gladstone, also, professed to have good assurances from reliable quarters, that the rejection of the *Alabama* convention was purely a political stroke. The present administration would endeavor to settle the question on liberal and honorable terms.

From this it will be seen that neither the extraordinary demands of Mr. Sumner, nor the incautious utterances of the American Press, will probably be able to drive British statesmen from pursuing that lofty policy which is based on justice and a proper respect for the rights of others. A Treaty has been offered and rejected, in which Lord Clarendon went to the extreme verge of concession on the part of the nation he represents. That even these concessions failed to satisfy the American people may be matter for surprise and regret, but the fact need not, and does not, excite any of those hostile feelings in the fast-anchored Isle which impel men to clamor for the arbitrament of arms; and when the temporary astonishment over Mr. Sumner's oratory and special pleading has subsided, the whole subject will probably be dismissed from the minds of the English people, until such time as the American Government may see fit to renew the negotiations upon some other basis. Whatever terms may then be proposed for England's acceptance, will, we feel confident, be considered entirely on their merits and in a spirit untinged by any ill-will caused by the recent failure to bring about an amicable adjustment of unsettled differences. Meanwhile, those who apprehend any serious trouble growing out of the *Alabama* question, are more than likely to find their apprehensions entirely groundless. Mr. Motley's instructions will, we have reason to believe, be by no means of the peremptory character first reported, but, on the contrary, general and non committal, while the lapse of time before negotiations are re-opened on the subject, will, in the absence of any fresh disturbing cause—of which we see no prospect—tend to soften whatever asperities of national feeling may at present exist.

THE LIZZIE MAJOR CASE.

The case of this vessel, which may yet be a cause of war between the United States and Spain, is interesting. The following is the Captain's account of the matter:

"NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1869.

"I desire, through your columns, to present to the public an account of a high-handed outrage perpetrated upon an American merchantman on the 27th ult., while on her passage from Caibarien, Cuba, to New Orleans, by the commander of the Spanish frigate Fernando El Catolico. The Lizzie Major sailed from Havana, March 8, for Caibarien, thence to New Orleans. Two Cubans, P. S. A Annible and Ramon Rivas, took passage for the United States having passports in due form, signed by the Captain General, Dulce. They also shipped a horse and carriage, the property of a friend who had previously left the island. At Caibarien the papers of the vessel and the passports of the passengers were accredited by the proper authorities, the latter being allowed perfect liberty as to their movements. While at Caibarien, on the 15th ult., two men, father and son, were brought from Cay Frances, charged with an attempt to leave the island. A guard of volunteers was placed over them, who demanded their instant execution. The captain of the post went to telegraph for regulars from Remedios to control the volunteers. During his absence the guard shot the prisoners, tore the clothing from their bodies, and after dragging them through the streets, left them unburied. At the expiration of twenty-four hours the wives of the murdered men begged their bodies for burial, when the ruffians refused them, and with the most opprobrious epithets, threatened to shoot them also. A few days after two men were shot by the same volunteers, because one of them cried "Viva Cuba." On the 27th the Lizzie Major sailed from Cay Frances at 10.40 a. m., was hove to and boarded by a lieutenant from the above named Spanish frigate, being then ten leagues from port and twenty miles from the nearest land. He was accompanied by the first engineer, an Englishman, as interpreter. The officer inquired if there were passengers, to which the captain replied in the affirmative, and the passports were exhibited. He then demanded that the hatches should be removed, that he might examine the cargo, which the captain refused to do. The lieutenant then returned to the frigate, carrying the passports with him. After considerable delay he came back, and ordered the passengers to prepare to return to Caibarien. He again demanded the removal of the hatches, and was again refused. He threatened to take the horse and carriage, and remarked that it was a great favor that the vessel was not seized. Finally, upon the captain's urgent representation in favor of the lad Ramon Rivas, an orphan on his way to join his friends, the officer permitted him to remain. Immediately after the return of the boat to the frigate she came in charge of a midshipman, who ordered the boy to get his baggage and go into the boat. The midshipman went into the cabin, followed by his boat's crew, who rushed in, saying they came to take possession of the vessel. The captain asked what all these men wanted in his cabin. The officer replied that they came after the baggage. They then returned to the frigate, and allowed the Lizzie Major to proceed on her voyage, after a detention of three and a half hours. All this took place while the American flag was flying aloft, and against the protest of Capt. Giles. He said to the officer: 'You should respect the flag under which I sail.' The latter replied: 'We have got the biggest ship, and the biggest guns, and will do as we please.'

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

It is known to all Canadians who have recently had the honor to be introduced to Her Majesty, that she takes a very marked interest in her "New Dominion" in America, and is delighted to hear of its prosperity and of the loyal aspirations of her Canadian subject. Sir George E. Cartier and Mr Macdougall were agreeably surprised on the occasion of their late visit to Her Majesty at Windsor Castle, to find that Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise was also not only well informed as to the political position and prospects of Canada, but so deeply interested in its natural features, and its material and social progress, that she expressed a strong desire to cross the ocean, in order to see both the country and its people. Having remarked that she would like to possess photographic views of the Parlimentary and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, Mr Macdougall was able to gratify the wish of Her Royal Highness before he left England, and forwarded, through Sir John Cowell, a set of views taken last winter by Mr McCallum, of the Public Works Department.

Mr Macdougall has received the following letter acknowledging the receipt of these views by the Princess.

OSBORNE, April 21, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—As I presume that you are now approaching your home, I am desired by her Royal Highness Princess Louise, to express her best thanks to you, for your kindness in forwarding for her the photographs of the Parliament House at Ottawa.

Her Royal Highness was much pleased with them, and so, I may add, were all who have seen them.

They will form an interesting addition to the collection of the Princess, who you are aware takes a lively interest in all that concerns the Dominion of Canada.

Believe me,
Yours very truly,
J. C. COWELL.

The Hon. William Macdougall, C. B.

The London "Weekly Register" says:—"We have reason to believe that a considerable number of Anglican clergymen have determined to attend the General Council in December next, and to lay their difficulties before the assembled prelates of the Universal Church. The earnest desire of these gentlemen is to be united with the see of Rome, but as yet they have some scruples which they cannot overcome. That they will overcome them, and that they, or, at least a great number of them — will be received into the Church as earnest and true Catholics, is what we have no doubt of whatever; for they are going to the feet of the Holy Father in a spirit of prayer and humiliation. Those of the number with whom we have spoken, seem to find their position as Anglican "priests" their chief difficulty. They believe their orders to be true, and that re ordination would be a sacrilege, as would also the giving up of their sacredotal functions, and reverting to the position of mere laymen. But all these things, we have no doubt they will be led to see clearly at Rome, where arrangements are being made for a special sub committee to enquire into the validity of Anglican orders, or rather to collect such doctrines and opinions as have caused the Catholic Church for three hundred years to regard all ordinations by Anglican bishops as being non-valid. The ultimate result of this deputation to Rome, will, no doubt, be an accession to the Church of some of the best and most pious Anglician clergy, and many amongst the laity will follow their example."

POLICY OF THE NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT.

On Wednesday last the Attorney General introduced resolutions embodying the policy of the Government in the present juncture of political affairs in this Province and briefly explained the purport of the same. He reviewed the action of the British House of Commons and Dominion Parliament on the subject of Confederation, and concluded that further appeal to Great Britain would be useless, as her Government had referred Nova Scotia to the Canadian Legislature for redress. In referring to the arrangement between Mr. ROSE on the one part and Messrs HOWE and MCLELAN on the other he affirmed that the latter had accepted a sum about one third less than this province was entitled to. He said that the reason why the resolutions were not introduced sooner was that the Local Government did not know whether or not the additional subsidy would be put in the estimates for the Dominion or not, but it now appeared it did form a part of them.

The resolutions, which are copied below, were laid on the table and it was ordered that they be printed for the use of members of the Legislature. The consideration of the resolutions was made the order of the day for Monday next.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, late Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a despatch bearing date 4th June last, has thrown upon the Government and Parliament of Canada the responsibility of conciliating the people of this Province, and reconciling them to the Confederation.

And, Whereas, Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a despatch of the 13th of January last, probably written under the impression that sufficient time had not been afford ed the Government and Parliament of Canada to try out the policy of conciliation, with which they were charged by Her Majesty's Ministers, has said:—

"I can hold out no expectation that Her Majesty's Government will propose or that parliament will entertain any measure for the repeal of the Act of 1867;"

And, Whereas, In view of that decision of Her Majesty's Government, it is expedient to wait such reasonable time as may be necessary for the Canadian Government and Parliament to mature and submit measures of relief for the pacification and conciliation of the people of this province.

Resolved, That pending the deliberation and decision of the Canadian Government, it is the policy of the Government:—

1st. That the expectation held out in the despatch of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham to the Governor General of 4th June last, that the Government and Parliament of Canada should relax or modify existing arrangements relative to taxation, the regulation of trade and the fisheries which may prejudice the peculiar interests of Nova Scotia and the Maritime portion of the Dominion, should be fully complied with:

2nd. *Resolved*, That the Government and Legislature will accept of any increase of subsidy from the Canadian Government that may be offered, as an instalment of the amount justly due this province, reserving the right to demand from said Government such further sum or sums of money as upon a full investigation of the statistics in relation to population, public property, an increased taxation will more fully appear.

3rd. *Resolved*, That while the enforced Union of Nova Scotia under the British North America Act continues, it is the duty of the Legislature and Government to seek such modification and improvements of said Act, as will make it less burthensome and injurious to the people of this Province, among which the following are the most important.

That the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should be considered as a unit with separate and distinct interests from other parts of the Dominion, which can only be guarded and promoted by an increased representation in the House of Commons equal to the number of members allowed to the Province of Quebec, which is in the same proportion as the existing allotment of members to the Senate.

That in the selection of members to the Senate the Local Legislature of the Provinces, instead of the Federal Executive, should make such appointments.

Resolved Further, And it is hereby declared that no settlement of the question involved in the passing of the Act of Confederation, either as respects its principle or its details, will be considered as final until after the subject has been submitted for the approval of the people.

PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES.

In the Dominion House of Commons on the 3rd inst, Mr. Savary, of Digby, moved for a return of licenses granted American fishermen during last year. He argued that the treaty as to the three mile limit applied to the head lands and not to the bays; and that while not adopting a prohibitory policy such license fee should be exacted, as it would be some equivalent for the privilege of the United States of fishing in Canadian waters. He suggested that the attempts of the United States to drive Canada into annexation, either by guile or hostility, should be met with a most unshrinking front and assert that the Dominion has within itself resources sufficient to render the people independent of any single trade, however important. This motion was seconded by Mr. Fortin, who said the licenses issued were much fewer last year than in previous years, owing to the inefficiency of the provisions made to prevent unlicensed vessels from fishing. He thought it was high time some firmer policy was adopted to meet the exactions and restrictions of Americans on Canadian trade. Mr Stewart Campbell, of Guysboro', hoped the protection would be effectual, as, unless it were so, American fishermen had expressed their determination not to take out licenses. Mr. Coffin, of Shelburne, declared that license was no protection whatever. Mr. Anglin, of St John, agreed with this, and advocated total exclusion of foreign fishermen from the fishing grounds. Mr. E. M. MacDonald, of Lunenburg, observed that there were only two courses open—either to maintain the right to our own property, or else say it is not ours. Sir John A. McDonald explained that the license fee levied in 1866 was merely an assertion of a right, not a tax levied as a fair charge for a privilege. In 1867, and again in 1868, the fee was raised to $1 and $2 respectively. The necessity of giving three warnings for infringement was also dispensed with, so that now, offending vessels can be seized summarily. Efficient means had already been taken this year to enforce the fisheries law. He thought that the proposition to exclude all foreign vessels from fishing was at least rather premature. It was time enough to talk of this when the United States should determine to have no reciprocal trade relations with Canada, and of this he saw no sign save among the ultra protectionists. He thought the most judicious plan was to leave the question of reciprocity to those in the United States who felt their interests destroyed by protection, and the number of these was growing rapidly, and the question was now engrossing the attention of American statesmen, who had been educated up to the necessity of such a treaty, and a solemn representation had been made to the President of the House of Representatives on the subject. Subsequent to some further discussion in the same, the motion of Mr. Savary was agreed to.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, May 7.

The House of Commons has finished the consideration of the Irish Church bill in Committee.

In the House of Lords to night, the Marquis of Salisbury wanted to know if Her Majesty's Government endorsed the policy advocated by Mr. Bright to the effect that the people be placed in possession of the land of Ireland in greater numbers. He said the present uncertainty as to the position of the Government on the land question was injurious.

Earl Granville, in reply, said he must decline to open the question, for a bill on the subject would be introduced at the next session of Parliament. He assured the House that the Government would maintain the rights of property.

The Town Council of Cork has adopted a protest against the bill introduced in the House of Commons, disabling Mr O'Sullivan, Mayor of that city, from performing the functions of a magistrate.

Mr. O'Sullivan is announced as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons for Youghal.

London, May 8.

The *Times* has another leader on the Alabama claims. It says England endeavored to do justice to all parties during the late rebellion, and must decline to acknowledge any other motive for her action. She has offered to submit to arbitration the question whether she has been culpably negligent but she cannot go further. Extravagant misrepresentations were necessary to furnish the basis for such a policy as is foreshadowed in Mr. Sumner's speech. The *Times* concludes by assuring Americans that it will prove a failure.

London, May 9

The Mayor of Cork, whose recent behaviour has made him so notorious, has declined to be a candidate for Parliament.

London, May 10.

Consols 92 3 8 for money, and 95 5-8 for account. U. S. Bonds 78 3 4. Liverpool markets firmer.

A Great mass meeting was held in Cork on Saturday evening for the purpose of expressing the popular condemnation of the conduct of the Government in the matter of Mayor O'Sullivan.

Berlin, May 9

A Protestant Congress will meet in this city on the 31st inst.

Madrid, May 9.

There is talk of establishing a regency in Spain, with Serrano at its head, to continue until a King is chosen.

General Prim has publicly denied the report that he has left, or that he thinks of leaving, the republican ranks.

Madrid, May 10.

The subject of acquiring Gibraltar was discussed in the Spanish Cortes on Saturday, when the Minister of State said the Government fully recognized the importance of the Gibraltar question, but before negotiating for its cession the nation must be strongly constituted and financially organized.

London, May 9.

A new Italian Ministry has been formed with General Menabrea as President.

Brussels, May 9

The Belgian Senate has rejected the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt. The Belgian Minister of Justice has resigned.

London, May 10

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to an inquiry of Lord John Manners said Her Majesty's Ministers were already considering the best means of increasing the powers of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for the more effectual repression of outrages in that country.

London, May 11.

Consols unchanged. U. S. bonds 78 5 8.

Liverpool markets quiet. Red Wheat 8s 9d. Corn 26s 9d for new. Provisions dull. Lard Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull.

The London *Standard* to-day has a leading article on the Alabama question and Senator Sumner's speech, in which the writer reviews the relative positions of the United States and Great Britain, and asserts that the raids and other outrages perpetrated by American Fenians in Canada during the past few years more than overbalance the depredations committed by the Alabama on American commerce. The Government of Great Britain, in consenting to submit the mutual international grievances to arbitration did more than could be fairly demanded, and to yield further would be an act of cowardice and irreparable degradation.

London, May 12,

There is much agitation at Paris in consequence of the general election. Four meetings in different parts of the city have been dispersed by the police.

News has been received from Lepran (?) that a desperate conflict recently took place in the streets, between two religious sects. Both sides were armed, and it is reported that 300 men were killed. The troops were called out and dispersed the combatants.

London, May 12.

Despatches from Lisbon show that the political discontent in Portugal has culminated in serious disorders in the capital. A plot against the Government is on foot. It has been discovered that conspirators have been tampering with the garrison of Lisbon.

London, May 12.

The Mayor of Cork has resigned, and the proceedings in Parliament in relation to his case, have in consequence been postponed.

The Russian Government is meditating extensive Church reforms.

London, May 12.

It is reported that initial steps have been taken for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between England, France and Spain, against the United States. The rejection of the Alabama Treaty, the tone of Mr. Sumner's speech, the alleged fillibustering tendencies of General Grant's administration, and the reported connivance at expeditions from the United States against Cuba, being made the pretext for a necessity for such an alliance.

London, May 13, Evening.

In the British House of Lords to-night, the present condition of Ireland and the undeveloped policy of the Government in relation thereto were the subjects of lively debate.

The House of Lords has adjourned until May 27th.

In the House of Commons the Irish Church bill was reported and recommitted, and it was decided that the vote on passing to a third reading should take place on the 31st inst.

Mr Reverdy Johnson took formal leave of Queen Victoria to-day.

The London *Times* has an editorial article on the rejected Alabama Treaty, wherein it is asserted that the Government of Great Britain in submitting to an arbitration of the question at all, conceded everything that was originally demanded or expected by the American people and everything that it was possible to concede.

FROM CANADA.

Ottawa, May 8.

Rose's financial exposition shows a falling off from the estimated receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1869 of $1 369 344. Customs duties shows a deficit of $997,764, and Excise $6,084,047 on miscellaneous revenue there will be an excess of $200,000 over the estimate.

The estimated receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1870, are based upon a calculation of five per cent addition to the actual receipts this year, giving an estimated revenue of $14,565 000. Estimated ordinary expenditure $14,319,000. Surplus $246,122.

Militia expenditure will be $750 000, against $1,000,000 last year. Expenditure of $2 000,000 anticipated in construction of Intercolonial during ensuing year.

Ottawa, May 11.

Last night a considerable discussion arose on a motion to go into Committee on bill to make 1st July a holiday. There was a strong opposition, Holton, Leviscoute, Chipman, Morris, Savary and others speaking against the bill.

Donald McDonald, seconded by E. M. McDonald, moved the six months hoist, whereupon the bill was withdrawn by the mover.

To-day Holton gave notice that on Thursday he would move resolutions on which to found an address to Her Majesty on the Irish Church bill and expressing desire for its passage.

Howe is not here yet.

Ottawa, May 12

The additional subsidy to Nova Scotia, is included in the estimates submitted by the Government. The Nova Scotia question will come before the House of Commons on Tuesday.

Quebec, May 12.

The troop ship "Crocodile" sailed yesterday for Halifax with two batteries of artillery and the 78th Highlanders.

Ottawa, May 13th

Hon Joseph Howe was to day introduced by Sir John A Macdonald and Sir George E Cartier, and took his seat. There was considerable demonstration of applause.

Sir John gave notice of a resolution to fix the salary of the Governor General at 10,000 sterling, in view of the despatch received from the Duke of Buckingham.

Montreal, May 14th

It is stated that information has been received here to the effect that the Privy Council in England is taking into consideration the advisability of relinquishing all her colonies except India.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, May 12

A Quebec despatch says the body of Ensign Whittaker, killed by young Challoner, was embalmed and sent home in the steamer "Nestorian."

New York, May 12.

A despatch from Washington says, that the condition of affairs in Cuba, and the manner in which American residents are treated by the Spanish are such, that our Navy Department has decided to send two more war vessels to Admiral Hoff.

Money continues in Liberal supply. Gold less fluctuating. Closing price 138¼

New York, May 13.

Six steamboats, several of them with cargoes were destroyed by fire at Cincinnati yesterday. Loss quarter million of dollars.

Gold 136¾

New York, May 14th.

A desperate battle was fought at Los Minos in Cuba, May 3rd, in which the rebels under Gen Quesada defeated the Spaniards under General Lucca, and afterwards took and burned the town of San Miguel.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WALTER GRANT, ESQ.

Dear Sir,—

Permit me to record in your widely circulated and excellent Journal my protest against the contemptibly, mean and scurrulous attacks which are being semi-weekly made in the *Patriot* on the Hon Joseph Hensley, by some cowardly persons who are afraid or ashamed to append their names to the effusions of their badly concealed malice, and who, whilst living in Charlottetown or in its vicinity, pretend to hoodwink people by pretending to "make believe" that they write from different parts of the country. These gentlemen (?) are known, and they may figure in the public press sooner than they may desire.

ANTI-TYRANNY.

May 17, 1869.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, May 17, 1869

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

A system of godless education is not only inimical to the religious element in education, but it also necessarily tends to the destruction of all free education. Not only is a godless State system of education naturally jealous of any other which might deprive it of its pupils and rival it in popularity, but it has all the power and wealth of the State to support it in the struggle. Government schools have, for the most part, wealth, influence, and the favor of the majority of the Legislature; their opponents have the indomitable spirit of freedom, and its constant companion the religious spirit. Godless State control, however favorable, is the blight of religion. The life of freedom is religion, which in its turn vivifies and strengthens the spirit of freedom; and with their aid alone have we seen free education sustaining the unequal battle in every State of Europe. State favor and its supreme control gradually waste the life and vigour of literature as they do those of religion. Josephism or Febronianism in Austria was no less destructive to learning than it was to piety. Were all competition with the State schools in Ireland overpowered, and the whole teaching of the country monopolized by that system which has, for some years, been grasping at it, the same results would follow. Fortunately for education and learning that result can never be attained, for the godless system has arrayed against it both religion and freedom.

Enlightened rulers all over Europe have been profoundly impressed by the lessons of this and the last century. It was once believed by some Monarchs that to enlighten their subjects was to imperil their thrones. It is now very clearly seen that the "divinity which doth hedge a King" has long ceased to be an oracle to the people. The French Emperor erects his dynasty upon popular suffrage. Hereditary rights has come down from its ancient pedestal to accept from the people the confirmation of its authority. It is now too evident for further doubt that no Monarch can rule modern nations by an appeal to the mausoleum of his ancestors. The garish light of the sun has, it appears, penetrated every royal tomb, and has altogether annihilated the mystery which once filled the hearts of nations with awe and unquestioning obedience. Public opinion now rules the ruler. Kings and their ministers have now to elect between intelligent and virtuous opinion on the one hand, or revolutionary passions on the other. The wisest of them, therefore, are hastening to educate the people; and they are striving, above all things, to make such education distinctly *Christian*, and not simply *moral*, and, a fortiori, not *godless*; for they well remember the fate of all nations that have staked their salvation upon the sufficiency of the natural virtues. Rulers have tried the Pagan side of intellectual culture, adorned with the glittering generalities of moral philosophy, and they added to it the maxims of the Christian gospel, whenever that could be done, without getting entangled in the conflicting creeds of the numerous sects. The school was like Plato's lecture room, only that the sacred voice of the Evangelist was heard occasionally in such passages as do not distinctly set forth faith and doctrine, about which the scholars could differ. Sectarianism as it is called, had to be secluded, of course, in a mixed system of popular education, wherein freedom of conscience was conceded to be a sacred right, and proselytism was disavowed. The result was two fold; first, tens of thousands of children were deprived of distinct religious instruction and doctrinal knowledge; and secondly, in countries, where the Catholic population was large, though in a minority, other tens of thousands were left without secular instruction, because their parents would not permit them to be brought up in habits of indifferentism, which means practical infidelity, or trained in knowledge hostile to their religious faith. Prussia, though she is the very embodiment and representative of Protestant Europe, soon came to the conclusion that this would not do—that education must be Christian—that it must be doctrinal and conducive to religious practices, that as all could not, or would not, believe alike, each should have the full opportunity of being reared in his own faith, of learning its doctrines and of fulfilling its duties and discipline. Therefore, that enlightened Government established the denominational system, giving to each creed practical equality before the law, a separate school organization, wherever numbers made it practicable, and a ratable share of the public school fund, reserving to the Government only a general supervision, so as to secure a faithful application of the public money, and to enforce a proper compliance with the educational standard. The public schools are so organized that every citizen can obtain the education of his children in the faith and practice of his own church. All difficulties have disappeared and perfect harmony prevails. The Protestant majority do not tyranize over the minority and compel them to support Protestant schools and colleges. Some extra religious persons think that because Protestants are the majority in this Colony, therefore, they have a right to compel their Catholic fellow citizens to open their purses and support a Protestant College and to put up with that kind of education which the said majority may deem proper to impose on them. This, we consider unjust, and we think that the sooner a remedy is applied the better will it be for the peace and prosperity of our people.

THE EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT

Having placed himself in a false position with regard to religious education, is much disturbed in mind. Many of the respectable and religious members of the denomination to which he belongs, feel sorely hurt that he, an Elder, and the *soi-distant* mouth-piece of their branch of the Church, should so far have forgotten his duties as an exemplary Christian, as to favor the elimination of all Christian doctrine from their schools. We have been informed that the old gentlemen of the religious school exclaim: "why did we contend for the Bible in our schools? Was it not because we believed the word of God was contained in the Holy Book, and because we considered it a duty to bring up our children in the fear of the Lord? If an Elder of our Church favors what the Romanists call the *godless* system of education, it is full time to be on our guard against wolves in sheep's clothing. Perhaps Elder Laird is a Jesuit like Whalley in England, who is always speaking against the Papists, but who is doing more harm to the Protestant cause than fifty Papist members could do." Now, we do not wish to enter into the merits of the quarrel which, we hear, is going on between Elder Laird and a portion of his Church; but we give it as our humble opinion, that he is *not* a Jesuit. However, we cannot conceal the fact from our numerous Presbyterian readers, that Catholics have gained more and done more in furtherance of their religion from his violence, than from, perhaps, any other cause. We sympathize with the worthy Elder in his painful position; but we cannot bring ourselves to shed tears at his being "hoisted with his own petard."

IT always affords us much pleasure to notice improvements which are being made by our mechanics. A few days since we visited the extensive establishment of Mark Butcher, Esq., on King Square, and observed a considerable addition made to the Furniture Warerooms, a new front having been put in the Building. Mr. B. has a quantity of new furniture of the latest style, and of the best workmanship. Any person commencing house-keeping would do well to call and see for themselves. Our attention was particularly directed to a bedroom set of Island wood (curled maple) as also to an excellent drawing room set of black walnut, both of which for style and finish cannot be surpassed in the city. Some handsome specimens of fancy turning which we had the pleasure of inspecting certainly reflect credit on the enterprising proprietor of the establishment. Fancy sawing of every description is also executed. The whole work is carried on with the aid of steam power. We trust the patronage of the public will be largely extended to King's Square Furniture Ware Rooms.

IN another column it will be seen that J. W. Falconer, Esq., has connected with his extensive Dry Goods Store, which is fronting on Queen Square, a Tailoring Establishment. Mr. F. invites gentlemen about to be married, those who are already in fetters, and all who want a good fitting fashionable garment to call and select material out of the large stock of choice Cloths and Furnishing Goods he has imported this season and leave their orders with Mr. James McLeod, the superintendent, who is universally acknowledged to be the best cutter of gentlemen's clothes in the city, and who he feels assured will give every satisfaction.

☞ The body of a male Child, supposed to be about six months' old, was found, at low water, last evening, lying in the mud at the eastern extremity of the Ferry Wharf. An inquest has since been held on the body, but no clew to the paternity of this unfortunate "*waif*" was elicited.—*Isl.*

A young woman, named Mary Hayden, was arrested on Friday evening on suspicion of being the mother of the child above alluded to. On being examined before His Worship the Mayor on Saturday, she acknowledged that the body found was that of her natural child, and that she gave it to a woman who promised to take care of it. The only information she could give of the woman, was that she lived on the other side of the Ferry. His Worship remanded the prisoner for a week, in order to give her time to substantiate her statement.

SUPREME COURT.

The Easter Term of the Supreme Court for Queen's County commenced on Tuesday the 4th inst. The docket contained a few appeal and summary cases, nearly all of which were settled or confessed in Court. The only case of importance was that of W B. Dawson *vrs* Charles Saunders, which was tried on Thursday last, before Mr. Justice Peters and a Jury. This was an action for goods sold and delivered—the defendant acknowledged the receipt of the goods, but maintained that they had been already paid for. The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict for the defendent. For the plaintiff, Hon E Palmer, and Messrs. Alley and Davies; for the defendant, E. J. Hodgson and C. Palmer, Esqrs.

With the exception of a *few* motions, no other business was transacted, and the Court adjourned.—*Herald.*

AMATEUR DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—A Dramatic Entertainment was last night given in the Operetta-House by some members of the Dramatic Association in connection with St. Patrick's Catholic Young Men's Society. The house was crowded in every part, and the performance was got through in a highly creditable style. The chief item in the programme was an original play by John Cavan, entitled "The Eclipse." The piece is of a somewhat sensational character, replete with stirring incidents, and well suited to test the elocutionary powers of the players. The leading character is George Steel, a lawyer and adventurer of doubtful antecedents, who is prompted to desperate deeds in order to meet his engagements. After various adventures he comes to stake his chances of success in life on one of three things—matrimony, murder, or suicide. He tries the first and fails accomplishes the second, and soon finds himself in the felons cell. He is not suspected of the murder in the first instance, and takes revenge on a rich cousin who had denied his suit by charging Mr. Windale, his successful rival, with the murder. Mr. Windale is a merchant who has a brother skilled in astronomy, and the brother attends at the court to hear the charge of Steele against the innocent man. Steele declares that he saw the deed done by Windale, that it was done at a certain hour of the night, and that the moon was shining clearly at the time. The climax of the plot is reached when, as Steele mentions the hour and the moonlight, the astronomer rises in court and reminds the magistrate that at the time stated the moon was in a state of full eclipse. Other evidence is forthcoming to prove who the real murderer was, Mr. Windale is released and Steele is dragged away to prison. This is a meagre outline of the trunk of the play, from which numerous branches spring. The astronomer was admirably personated by Mr. William Pullen; and Mr. J. E. Cullen did ample justice to Steele, the lawyer. — *Edinburgh Scotsman, March* 30.

[WE understand that Mr Caven, the successful author mentioned in the above, has some highly respectable relatives residing in Prince Edward Island. Young Doctor Warburton, while residing in Edinburgh, was very intimately acquainted with him.]—ED. EX.

WILSON & CLARKE'S PROVINCIAL BOSTON THEATRE.

THIS really talented Company of Histronic Artists opened at Market Hall last Wednesday evening, to a large and fashionable audience, in the beautiful Drama entitled the "GIPSY QUEEN." The rendition of the character—the Gipsy Queen—by Miss EDWINA GRAY, was faultless, and in some of the scenes was really superior. The deep feeling displayed for her Christian lover and determined unwavering purpose to prove his innocence, was true to the life; but the closing scene, where her father casts her forth from the tribe with his curse or the alternative of plunging her dagger in Alfred's heart, was a piece of acting that is seldom surpassed on the best metropolitan Stages. For this young lady we bespeak a bright professional future. Lemuel, the young Gipsy Poacher, by Mr. GEORGE E. WILSON, was well conceived, and so put on the boards by that talented Actor that the audience was carried, as it were, with him, and were glad and sorry at one and the same time that he had committed a murder, and in the other thwarted a fool's desire for blood. His confession to his lover, Starlight Bess, was truly pathetic. Mr. Wilson is alike an Actor and a gentleman. Ishmael or the Wolf, by Mr E. W. BEATTIE, an Actor of great merit and standing in the profession, was a piece of acting which we fear our feeble pen cannot do justice to; but we cannot refrain from speaking of the closing scene, in which he casts forth his daughter from her people, or gives her the dreadful alternative of taking her Christian lover's life with a dagger which he places in her hand—his unbending resolution and unwavering will were carried to that extreme of the Actors' art, that we, for a time, forgot the man in the unrelenting, hard-hearted father and villanous Gipsy Chief. Kinchen, the Thief, by that comical and versatile Actor, C. H. CLARK, kept the audience in one continual roar of laughter and when we say that Mr. Clark is the best Comedian that has ever yet appeared before a Charlottetown audience, we feel that we but give him that meed of praise he justly deserves, and we promise him that he will always be a favorite in this city. Miss ANNA BRYCE, as Starlight Bess, was very good. Her acting is very natural, her address very pleasing and her enunciation pure and correct. Miss LENA WARNER is one of the prettiest and "the most modest" Dancers that we have ever seen. She is greeted each night with rounds of applause and is always encored. She is one of the greatest attractions, and is, besides, a very pleasing Actress. Mr. J. B HOWARD'S representation of Captain Hugh Laverock was highly creditable to that young and raising Actor. His pleasing manner and fine address have already made him a special favorite. Mr. M. M. PRICE, as Alfred, was all that could be wished. His artistic rendering of the true gentleman, who had determined to die rather than fire on his friend, his remorse when he found that friend was shot, and his horror when accused by the dying man, his protestations of innocence, and his interview with his affianced wife, were at once beautiful and thrilling. For want of space we can only say that this is the best Dramatic Company that has ever visited this Island and we bespeak for them a successful season of two or three weeks, if they can so arrange matters as to stay; and while they remain here we would advise all our friends and patrons to go and see them.

To-night will be produced the piece entitled "I'm Inchivogue," replete with Irish scenes, dances, and all that made Ireland the once happy home of a contented people. In rapid succession will be produced the beautiful drama, Sea of Ice, Oliver Twist, &c, &c, all of which will be announced by programme.

ORIGIN OF ORATORIO MUSIC.

HAVING been asked the meaning and origin of Oratorio Music, we give the following extracts from the British Encyclopedia:

'Oratorio is a musical drama of a dignified character, which is better fitted for musical execution than for theatrical action. Hence, on the part of the poetry it requires, though not in the strict sense of the theatrical drama, the representation of an action or event, either immediately by the persons concerned in the action or event, or immediately by those who narrate the circumstances, and by the chorus at intervals, in which the whole body of individuals concerned express their feelings in music. The subject should be of a noble character, (as, for example, "The Creation"), and the music adapted to express various elevated and tender affections. Oratorios are generally on religious subjects. * * The Oratorio, properly speaking, commenced when sacred music was distinctly separated from its alternating choruses of the Christian Pilgrims, (who sung on their pilgrimages in the time of the Crusades, of the Life and Death of the Redeemer, the last Judgment, and other religious subjects, in the streets and public places), and partly in the mysteries or dramatic representations of sacred narratives. * * * The Oratorios were then little more than hymns accompanied by instrumental music, whence they first appeared in Rome under the name of "Jaudi Spirituali." The recitative or musical narration was invented afterwards. At first, however, the Oratorios were narratives rather than dramas, for an actor related the story to the spectators, and detailed the principal points, and only a few musical passages were performed, by which the feeling appropriate to the different situations was expressed. These performances in sacred music obtained the name of Oratorios in the middle of the seventeenth century. * * The first Oratorios had short choruses in simple counter point, but in the second half of the 17th century, it was customary to conclude with a duet every separate position of an Oratorio, which generally occupied about an hour in the performance. * * A most elevated character was given to the Oratorio by Handel, who devoted all his powers to the chorus. Handel distinguished himself by richness of discription."

DENTISTRY.—We direct attention to the advertisement of DR. MARTER in another column. He intends remaining in Charlottetown for a season, and we trust he will meet with the patronage of our readers.

DAVID STERLING, Esq., Architect, of Halifax, has been in town for the past week preparing the plans and design of the new Court House and Post Office about to be erected. It is not yet decided whether the new building will be put as an addition to the west end or to the rear of the Colonial Building. Some of the citizens are opposed to its being placed on Queen Square, and favor the idea of purchasing a piece of ground for the purpose.—*Pat.*

☞ Hanford Brothers "Report of St. John Markets" of May 12, has been received. The following quotations, &c., we extract: Canada Superfine Flour, $5 15 a $5.30; Choice, $5 25 a $5.50. Oatmeal, $6 75. Oats (P. E. I.) $0.50. Barley (nominal) $0 90. Mess Pork, (P. E. I.) $22.00 a $24.00; Prime Mess, $17.00 a $19.00; Prime, $17 00. Butter, $0 23 a $0.25. Lard, $0.16 a $0 17. Eggs, $0 12½. Potatoes, $0 35 a $0 38. Exchange, Nova Scotia, buying rate, 3½ dis: P. E. Island, do 2 do. Commercial Bank, do. 10 do. St. Stephen's, do. ½ do.

The receipts of P. E. I. Oats are very heavy and prices only nominal,—lower prices looked for; Barley a complete drug. The demand for P. E. I Pork continues good. Beef in full supply. Butter, Eggs and Lard, firm and wanted.

☞ The *Herald* learns that a Steamship Company in Boston are going to put on an opposition line between that port and Char[illegible]

New Tailoring Establishment at J. W. FALCONER'S, South Side Queen Square.