European News.

From the News of the World, Jan 31.

The official journal of Paris says the blue and yellow books have produced generally in Europe a favorable impression, and that public opinion, whether at home or abroad, has recognized the essentially peaceful character of these publications.

The *France* and *Etendard* deny that Russia has made proposals to the French Government to modify the map of Europe.

The *Liberte* mentions a rumor to the effect that the Provisional Government has abandoned the candidature of the Duke D'Aosta to the throne of Spain, and has definitively adopted that of the Duke de Montpensier.

The decision of Greece relative to the declaration of the Conference is yet unknown. It is asserted that the Emperor of Russia has written to King George and M Bulgaris regarding that declaration and both replied that, being still unacquainted with its contents, they were unable to give any opinion thereon.

The Turkish Government has suspended the expulsion of Helenic subjects from Ottoman territory pending the reply of Greece to the declaration drawn up at the Conference.

It is generally believed that Greece will refuse her assent to the declaration.

A letter from Thessaly, in the Vienna *Wanderer*, reports that enormous military precautions are being taken by the Turkish Government. The Porte, it says, seems to be preparing for a last struggle Immense quantities of munitions of war are arriving in Thessaly. On the other hand, Greece is not only preparing her military force, but is planning an insurrection in Turkey to divert the attention of Omar Pasha The latter can at most assemble but 100,000 men, and be will be opposed by about 60,000 Greek regulars and volunteers.

Several journals, says the *Epoque*, have published rumors of an approaching abdication of King of Greece, who, tired of the conflict of parties, and having no longer any hope of raising up his kingdom from the state of disorganization into which it has fallen, is said to seriously contemplate abandoning the throne. That statement, which has been already denied by several semi-official journals favorable to the Court of Athens, has nevertheless some foundation of truth. According to accounts transmitted from Copenhagen, King Christian received a few days back from his son a long letter in which the Prince declared to his father the deep discouragement caused him by the disorder and anarchy of his Government, and his firm intention to abdicate. Since that period King George, giving way to the pressing solicitations of his family is believed to have for the present abandoned his project.

The Russians in St. Petersburg are showing their sympathy for the Greeks by sending large sums to the Hellene committees at Athens. On the 12th, at a ball given by one of the principal bankers of the town, two collections were made among the guests: one for the poor, and the other for the Hellenes. The first produced 950 roubles, the second 3 580, and the latter sum was at once despatched to Athens, the police making no objection. Five young Greeks employed in merchants offices at St. Petersburg, having declared their intention of returning to their country to serve as volunteers in the Greek army, a subscription was opened to provide them with the necessary outfit, and 4,000 roubles was collected in a few days.

NEW ZEALAND.—Copy of telegram from the Governor of New Zealand, received by Lord Granville via Colombo on the 27th of January.—

"RESIDENCE, Dec 8.—The rebels on the east coast of this Island, who perpetrated the massacre at Poverty Bay, have been defeated in two engagements with severe loss. It is now intended as soon as possible to concentrate the greater part of the colonial forces on the west coast with the object of putting down the rebellion in that quarter. The so called Maori King is still quiet, and there has been no fresh outbrake hitherto in any part of the colony."

BOMBAY Jan. 9 (via BRINDISI)—Meer Hajee, the murderer of Captain Douglass and other persons in the mutiny of 1857, has been hanged at Delhi. It is stated that 30,000 cattle have perished near Delhi for want of fodder. Sir John Lawrence it is stated, leaves India on the 16th inst. The construction of a permanent road bridge over the Hooghly has been officially sanctioned. The report of the crops in the Central Provinces is more favorable. The King of Burmah has apologized for beating Neven, the agent's servant.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE CONVENT AT CARISBROOKE.—The Roman Catholic establishment at Carisbrooke, known as the Convent or Nunnery was visited by the Queen on Wednesday last. Her Majesty was attended by Lady Churchill, and inspected every part of the establishment, accompanied by Lady C'?a the foundress of the institution.—*Hants Independent.*

MEETING IN DUBLIN IN FAVOR OF THE FENIAN CONVICTS.—An "aggregate meeting" in furtherance of the movement for the release of the Fenian convicts was held on Monday night in Dublin Rotondo Sir William Carroll, Lord Mayor of Dublin presided.—The chairman said that he considered the time had arrived when the prisoners should be liberated but a great deal depended on the moderation with which they might conduct their proceedings—Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ross, Dromore, and Elphin, the Rev. Patrick Lavelle, the O Donaghue, and others.—Mr. Butt proposed the first resolution, to the effect that a general amnesty "would be most grateful to the feelings of the Irish nation." In the course of his speech the learned gentleman said:—"He was an advocate with the English nation, with the English Minister, and the Sovereign of these realms for the release of these prisoners. They had a higher appeal than that—an appeal to the justice of Heaven. The question for the Minister of England was, was he prepared in the face of civilized Europe to advise his Sovereign to oppose the wishes of the Irish people? If he was let them know it—let them know whether this country was to be governed by conciliation or by terror. If by terror, thank God, there were Irishmen who would know how to deal with it. Having adverted to the course pursued to the political prisoners of '48 many of whom had been elevated to places of emolument and trust, he asked why the prisoners now in penal servitude should be treated with such malignant tyranny, when the evil passions and the danger had alike passed away. They had no reason to believe that this appeal would be rejected, but, if it were rejected—Voices: We'll fight (loud and prolonged cheers).—Mr. Butt continued,—then the time would come when sterner language would give utterance to sterner thoughts."—Mr. O Reilly, T. C., seconded the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.—Mr. Daniel O Sullivan, Mayor of Cork, proposed another resolution:—"That the present Government having risen to power with the stated intention of doing justice to Ireland, and as some of its leading statesmen have publicly declared that Irish discontent was owing to defective and unjust legislation, we consider that the Ministry are bound to advise Her Gracious Majesty to grant a general amnesty to the political prisoners."—The resolution was seconded by the Mayor of Clonmel and adopted.—Mr O'Shea, J. P., proposed:—"That we look forward to the immediate release of the political prisoners by the present Government as the best guarantee they can give Ireland of the sincerity of their intentions to redress all the other admitted Irish grievances."—The resolution having been carried, a resolution for the adoption of a petition to her Majesty was adopted and the proceedings terminated.

THE FLEET TO BE LIGHTED WITH GAS.

An *experiment* is about to be tried on a grand scale, with the revenues of the United Kingdom to back it. Her Majesty's armour plated ship Monarch is to have a set of gas-works erected on board, and is to be lighted in every part by gas. The Monarch will go careering over the sea as though she were a jeweller's shop in Regent street, or a well-appointed villa at Peckham. Imagine two fleets of the olden time going into action with the gas half turned down. And this suggests the question, what would happen supposing the meters to have a shot put into them leaving the vessel in utter darkness? The pictures we have of those ancient timber castles with their dusky gun decks smelling of oil and feebly lit up by a few pendant lamps, will look obsolete indeed when we have our men of war coming to Spithead by night all aglare with brilliant jets, gas signals on the quarters, gas, it may be, at the masthead, gas below and above, in every cabin, over every gun—a sight that would petrify the Jack Tars of another day.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A SENSATION IN ACTUAL LIFE.

The following account of a mysterious murder, committed seventeen years ago, and the recent discovery of the murderer, is given in the London "Daily News." It would furnish a wonderful theme for elaboration as a sensational novel of the period:—"The lapse of seventeen years and a half has not erased from the recollection of the inhabitants of the city of Norwich the sensation which they experienced in the year of the Great Exhibition. On Saturday, the 21st of June, a young man named Johnston was walking in a lane about a mile from Norwich, accompanied by his dog. The dog was ranging a neighboring plantation, and found there a piece of carrion, which he brought out on the road, and with which he immediately ran home. On Johnson's arrival at home he was horrified to see that the piece of flesh the animal had found was a human hand. He at once gave notice to the police, and the plantation was thoroughly searched, and several other pieces of flesh were found. On the next day, Sunday, a foot was found on the plantation, and some of the vertebræ were found hidden in a sawpit. A black striped waistcoat, some cotton waste, such as was used in cleaning machinery, but smeared with blood, and a roller, such as is used by the Norwich weavers, were also found.

On succeeding days other parts were discovered—now in a field on one side of the town, then in an entirely opposite direction; and at length the whole district was searched, the rivers were dragged, and small pieces of human flesh, evidently carved in slices from a body, were found almost every where. Eight days after the first discovery, portions of the viscera were found in a sewer, cut in pieces three inches long; the pelvis had been previously discovered, a leg bone picked up, and a black velvet bonnet, which had evidently been the property of a person in respectable circumstances, found in the Yare. On one occasion parts of the body were found in spots which had previously been carefully searched—and it was evident that they had been placed there since the first discovery. Some of the pieces had been soaked in water; traces of deodorizing liquid were found in others, and though no part of the body could be restored sufficiently to allow of an inquest being held many of the scattered parts thus brought together, again fitted sufficiently to show that they formed portions of an organization. It was said by the doctors that the body was that of a female from sixteen to twenty six, that she had been dead a fortnight, and that she was in good health when death seized her. It was concluded by the police and by the public that a murder had been committed; that the murderer had taken this strange method of disposing of the body bit by bit, and that he was actually at his work still disposing of it in out-of-the-way places after the discovery had been made, and while the search was diligently going on.

The authorities were convinced that a murder had been committed, and, as usual in such cases, they received numerous applications and enquiries from persons whose friends were missing, but they entirely failed either to identify the body or to discover a trace of the murderer. At one period of the investigation a young man, who had been heard to make a mysterious observation on the murder, was arrested as an accessory, but the evidence against him amounted to nothing and he was discharged, though the police kept a watchful eye upon him till they, in common with the public, forgot the matter, and the public were not long in forgetting it.

The authorities, however believing that 'murder will out,' kept the evidences of the crime in spirit of wine, that they might be forthcoming whenever they might be wanted. It was believed that a murder had been committed, and that a young woman was the victim; but only one thing was held to be satisfactorily proved, and that was that the murdered female was not an inhabitant of Norwich at the time of her decease.

"Seventeen years and a half passed by, and not a ray of light had been thrown upon the mystery up to Saturday last. On that day a telegram from London informed the Norwich magistrate that a respectable inhabitant of their city had made a voluntary confession that he murdered his wife on the 15th June, 1851, by cutting her throat; that the body was cut up, and some portions preserved in spirits; and that they would know all about it at Norwich. This precisely tallies with the facts of the half-forgotten mystery. The date is six days before the first discovery of the hand by Mr. Johnson's dog, and accords singularly with the guess which the medical men made during the succeeding week as to the time which had elapsed since the body was alive and healthy.

'It is at once admitted by those who were concerned in the investigation that nobody suspected Sheward. A quiet, inoffensive, and respectable citizen, he was going about among them, actually disposing of the mangled pieces of his wife's body, while they were discussing what the fearful mystery could mean. How it came about that the disappearance of Mrs. Sheward was never marked, or that being marked, it was satisfactorily accounted for to her friends and neighbors, does not yet appear At the time he seems to have given it out that she was gone on a journey, and to have been believed so at once. But how did he account for her non return? Did he give it out that she had died on her journey, or that she had made one of those sensational disappearances of which we often hear? He seems at any rate to have lived free from all suspicion, and as he spoke of this victim as his first wife, it is to be presumed that he had even married again, and carried his frightful secret all through the festivities of a bridal."

FEARFUL LYNCHING SCENE.

A letter from Memphis, Tennessee, in the Chichago *Republican*, describes the actrocious manner in which a negro was murdered for eloping with a white girl, daughter of a blacksmith residing about eight miles from that city:—

"The fugitives made their exit in the evening, taking with them $400 in gold and $145 in greenbacks, belonging to the girl's father, which the lady purloined as her lawful inheritance. Their flight being soon discovered by the girl's parents, they were overtaken and arrested at a small town a few miles distant, on the morning after the first night of the honeymoon. The girl, who confessed herself to have been the instigator of the elopement, and to have hired the negro to accompany her, was carried back to her parents, and as a punishment for her folly received at most only a sharp rebuke. But her gallant was handcuffed and given over to the county patrols, who brought him back to within a short distance of his employer's house, and then besmeared him with tar, hung him by the hands to the limb of a tree, and set his tarred clothes on fire. He hung dangling in mid-air, writhing amid the scorching flames, which rapidly enveloped him, and his fiendish torturers, standing by grinning with delight at the cries of their victim, to have pity on him, and to spare his life The cries of the wretched sufferer were unavailing, and he hung there wrapped in the fire till each particle of his clothing dropped from his blistered body, and the rope which suspended him was also disconnected by the flames, when he fell to the ground with the entire surface of his body literally broiled and quivering with pain. Here he lay, gazed upon by the fiendish brutes, who chuckled over his misery, till at last, becoming delirious from his pains, or aroused by a hope of escaping, he sprang to his feet and ran with all his might in the direction of a small creek, a few yards off, when the villains fired their revolvers at him, and he fell dead upon the ground, pierced with several bullets. This outrage upon the colored man, who, in his ignorance, was not conscious of having perpetrated anything more than a 'big joke' in eloping with the white girl, at her solicitation, is of the same character as the scores of murders that have been committed every week in West Tennessee up to the passage of the Militia law.'

From the Toronto Globe.

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

The question "Does San Juan belong to England or the United States?" is to be decided by the President of the Swiss Confederation. If he is unable to determine the precise line which is indicated by the treaty of 1846, he is to determine some other line which will, in his opinion, furnish equitable solution of the difficulty, and, at the same time, approach as nearly as possible the words of the treaty. Both parties undertake to be bound by his decision. This is the gist of the protocol that has been signed by Lord Clarendon and Reverdy Johnson in London; and, on receipt of the Swiss President's reply, which is requested at a date as early as possible, one more bone of contention between the two countries will be removed. The San Juan, like the Schleswig Holstein question, is one about which the majority of people have very misty ideas, and a few words on the subject may, therefore, assist their comprehension. In 1846, when the 49th parallel was accepted as the boundary between the United States and the British territory, a reservation was made by the English Government, to the effect that Vancouver Island, a part of which lay south of 49, should not be affected by the boundary line. To meet this condition, the treaty was so arranged that the line of boundary should *be continued westward along the said forty ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separate the Continent from Vancouver Island, and, hence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean.* Simple as this appears to be, the whole question that has given so much trouble arises out of the words "middle of the channel.' Between Vancouver Island and the continent, there is a group of small islands, the largest of which is San Juan, and on either side of this there is a channel. The English boundary Commissioners maintain that the channel referred to in the treaty is that which lies east of San Juan, or the nearest one to the Continent, while the Americans hold that such a supposition is out of reason, as the channel to the west of San Juan, the one nearest to Vancouver, is the one designated. As in all arguments, where no proof is obtainable, both sides are very positive as to their individual correctness; and although the matter has lain for some time in quiescence, owing to the late war and other causes, the Americans has never for a moment lost sight of San Juan. In 1859, two companies of American soldiers were sent across to take possession of the Island, which at this time had one single house upon it, inhabited by an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company and his servants. Mr. Douglass (now Sir James Douglass) was then Governor of Vancouver Island, and, on hearing of the arrival of the American troops, he demanded the assistance of the naval force anchored in Esquimault harbor. Capt Hornby, in the *Tribune*, at once proceeded to the Island, with instructions to prevent the landing of any reinforcements, and two companies of marines, that had just arrived from China were ordered to embark for San Juan. While the *Tribune* was at anchor off the Island, a vessel arrived with United States troops on board, and a message was sent them by Capt Hornby to the effect that he could not permit them to land. At this period of the dispute, the two nations, without knowing it, were on the brink of war, and were probably saved from that only by the timely arrival of Admiral Baines, who recalled the *Tribune*, and permitted the Americans to land. General Scott was then sent up to supersede Harney, who had ordered the aggression, and a joint occupation of the Island was agreed upon. The companies of English marines encamped opposite the Americans, and very speedily entered into amicable relationship with them, and since that time matters have proceeded harmoniously enough. San Juan, which, as we have said, possessed one house at the time of the landing, soon held a small and thriving town, which had so quickly increased in size that in less than six months it was found necessary to have a theatre on the Island. San Juan is, of course, a valuable possession, equally so to both nations; because having the harbor of Esquimault, England with San Juan would completely command the straits. By the possession of San Juan, America, in some measure checks this supremacy, and this fact, of course, lies at the bottom of the whole dispute.

Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister in England, has signed a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims; but it seems that those claims are not to be so easily settled as Mr. Johnson supposed. The treaty must be ratified by Congress; and it is every way likely that this ratification will not be given. There is at least a strong probability that the ratification will be withheld; for not only is Congress opposed to Mr. Johnson's proposed mode of settling the matter, but if the newspaper correspondents can be at all relied on, the new President takes the same ground. The New York *Tribune's* special correspondent writes to that paper from Washington,

"Gen Grant is strongly opposed to the pending Alabama Claims treaty. The following is his position in his own words: The treaty is unjust to the United States, because it assumes to measure injuries inflicted upon this country by money value of ships destroyed; whereas the chief damage to our commerce, was in our ships being driven from the seas by anglo-rebel pirates *In addition to this, the sympathy extended by the* English Government to the South, prolonged the war at least a year; and for all lives lost and money expended for this time, England is directly responsible. The treaty proposes to settle all these things by the payment of the paltry value of a few ships.'

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes:—

"The arrangement between Reverdy Johnson and Lord Clarendon for the payment on the 'mutual' principle of all claims, real or trumped up, for damages caused by the late 'unpleasantness,' does not meet with much favor here, and it is confidently expected that the Senate will refuse *to ratify the protocol now before it by a decisive* vote. Then it will be the duty, as it will doubtless be the desire of Gen. Grant to have Columbia's little bill for the depredations committed by the *Alabama*, made out and presented to John Bull for payment After this legal claim has been settled John Bull can ask Columbia to remunerate British subjects for losses sustained by investing in rebel bonds by selling arms to rebels, by unsuccessful blockade running, or by fictitious transfers of cotton or tobacco captured or destroyed by Union troops. But trumped-up claims are not new to be presented as legitimate offsets to the *Alabama* claims

And the *Journal*, the chief organ of the New England Republican party, speaking editorially, says:—

'On this side of the water the disagreement over the treaty is so extreme that it is yet doubtful whether we have made any progress at all in the settlement of the difficulty. This journal has always contended that the rightfulness of the *Alabama* claims—so clear do we deem them to be, and so intimately connected with the national honor and the self-respect of our people—ought never to be submitted to arbitration. We would have had them presented with dignity and earnestness; and if they had been refused, they should have been reserved for the contingencies of the future, with the moral certainty that Great Britain either becoming enlightened by conscience or self-interest, would do us justice sooner or later. Even now, after this high ground has been so long waived and frittered away by Secretary Seward, we believe that if Gen. Grant's administration should plant itself thereupon, the loyal country would rally as one man to sustain it. This is still the real question for the people and their representatives in power to determine. *It has been complicated by the lapse of time*, by our negotiations with England, and by many practical considerations, but yet it is the first thing to be settled in coming to the present phase of the subject.

"If the public judgment should be in favor of submitting the question of England's liability for the *Alabama* damages to arbitration, then the treaty already drawn up, is probably as good a one as we shall get."

It Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the arrangement of its "*Reconstruction* Policy" at the close as the War Department did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powder's* for the use of the Cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange.*

We would advise all those who wish to improve the horse, cattle or sheep, to use Carlton's Condition Powders.

A CHILD CAPTURED BY AN EAGLE.—Near Meigsville, Tenn., on Christmas Eve, a child was captured by an eagle and carried about two miles before it was rescued. He was a bright little fellow, just old enough to be learning to walk. When no one was in the house he managed to roll out of his trundle-bed and crawl into the front yard. A great grey eagle came swooping down and fastened its immense talons in the clothing of the little boy, then rose up with much difficulty, and sailed off across the adjacent woods just skimming the tops of the trees. Its course lay towards the Cumberland River A servant girl saw the eagle and gave chase. She dashed into the dangled wood, and tried to keep a straight line, thinking the bird would do the same. The patch of wood was fully a mile and a half through; but the girl made the run to the other edge without feeling fatigue Beyond the wood," and between it and the Cumberland River, lay a patch of cleared ground, partly marshy and partly corn field, full of stumps. When the girl left the wood, and had a clear view, she saw the eagle in the air; he seemed inclined to alight with his burden somewhere in the neighborhood of the river This gave her new courage. It happened that there was a man hunting in the neighboring marshes, and just the moment when the eagle reached the ground with his burden, a shot went off so dangerously near him that he mounted into the air again, but this time without the boy. The pursuing girl began a vigorous shouting as she ran, which attracted the hunter's attention, who, seeing the eagle quite near him, and a woman rushing down the slope with streaming hair and garments, and wildly shouting, concluded at once that there was something strange and dreadful in his immediate vicinity; he also set up a vigorous halooing, and proceeded to reload his gun. The eagle soon became aware of the formidable opposition he would meet if he attempted to recapture his prey, hovered over the spot a moment, then wheeled round in one grand sweep across the river and disappeared behind the shelving rock which forms the opposite bank When the girl came down to the hunter, she fell stiff, and was not able even to indicate what was the matter. The rough gallant then heard the scream of a child, and soon found a fine healthy rosy boy, with torn clothes, but otherwise uninjured, endeavoring to rise upon his little feet. The hunter took the baby in his arms and carried it to the girl, who was now recovered. She clasped it to her bosom, covered it with kisses, and wept with joy. The parents in the meantime had missed the little one, and had become very uneasy. There was laughing and crying enough when the wanderers returned, and the wonderful voyage of the little fellow was explained.

A ROMANCE OF THE CUBAN REBELLION.—An American citizen who was in the Theatre of Villaneva on the evening of the 23rd ult., and witnessed the riot and massacre in the streets of Havana that evening, says that the origin of the outburst was the shooting of a young woman. He says:

"A very beautiful girl, the daughter of Aldama, one of the wealthiest and most noble of all Cubans, wore upon her left breast the American flag, with the inscription, 'Long live the Republic of Cuba,' upon it. When that stirring song was being sung, the whole audience rose and cheered this young woman, and as she rose to acknowledge the salute—all eyes were now bent upon her—a low, mean, cowardly Spaniard shot her with a revolver, killing her instantly. Two American gentlemen occupied the box adjoining Senorita Aldema, whose names I do not know, but one of whom, seeing the pistol pointed at the young lady's breast, drew his revolver and a second after the Spaniard had fired blew the top off the head of the cowardly assassin. Instantly the whole theatre was the scene of the greatest confusion, and the Spanish troops rushed in and began firing upon the masses of the huddled, unarmed, innocent men and women."

BLOATED ARMAMENTS.—The Prussian *Military Gazette* says that the German military organization is now complete, and that "a million of soldiers can, at any moment, be placed under arms by a single telegram from Berlin" The Prussian troops it adds, consists of 325 battalions of infantry, 268 squadrons of cavalry, 11 regiments of artillery, with 1,146 guns, and 12 battalions of engineers, making 410,000 soldiers in all. To these should be added the Federal contingents, which are as follows:—Saxony, 29 battalions, 24 squadrons, 96 batteries, and 6 guns; Brunswick, 3 battalions, 4 squadrons, and 6 guns; Mecklenburg Strelitz, 1 battalion; and Hesse-Darmstadt, 10 battalions, 8 squadrons, 24 guns and 1 battalion of engineers; total, 53,000 men. But, says the *Military Gazette*, this force of 463,000 *men only represents the standing army of* North Germany. "In case of emergency Prussia can also command the services of the troops of Baden, Wurtemburg, and Bavaria, and immediately order a levy of her reserve, consisting of 120 battalions of infantry, 76 squadrons of cavalry, 240 guns, and 12 battalions of engineers; *or an army of 142,000 men* An additional force of 200,000 men is at her disposal for the occupation of towns and garrisons. The above numbers do not include the officers, military train, military labourers, nor special corps of any kind."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CANADA.

Halifax, Feb 12.

The news of Whelan's execution caused great excitement here. Many believed he would not be hanged.

Howe arrived at Windsor, capital of Hants, yesterday. He holds a meeting to morrow afternoon, and meetings will follow all over the County.

Various opinions are expressed as to the likelihood of Howe's being elected Repealers will, it is thought, use great exertions; but it is believed that his great personal popularity will *sweep away all obstacles to his re-election.*

The Repeal organs abuse Howe violently; but, from some cause or other spare McLelan. Now that Howe has left them they talk Annexation boldly.

Halifax, Feb 12

The Reporter of this evening contradicts on authority the report of the withdrawal of the troops from Nova Scotia It is stated that although there is a question of the removal of troops from some portions of the Dominion, the garrison at Halifax will remain intact. It also says that *orders have been received for the removal* in the spring of the three batteries of Royal Artillery at present stationed here to the West Indies and Bermuda, on their being relieved by three batteries from Canada. The 16th and 13th Regiments are about to proceed home being relieved by the 29th and 53rd Regiments from Canada *The two companies of the Royal Engineers* will not be removed

So much for the reports recently so industriously circulated that Nova Scotia would be denuded of all troops.

Windsor, N S, Feb 13.

A large number of Repealers from Halifax came up to this town by this morning's train They belong principally to the Repeal League and came to attend the public meeting held here to-day. *The public meeting was very large*, and Howe spoke first. He took up his Address to the men of Hants fully, going into explanations commenting at length upon the statements, shewing the plain fact to be that a new party must be formed He boldly took the position that the question at issue was whether Nova Scotia should *accept £40,000 from the Dominion* a year for Roads and Bridges, or raise that amount by direct taxation. The deep impression made by Howe's manly speech was very evident. The feeling here is very strong in his favor, and the Unionists will *support him to a man. The minds of some of* the anti-Unionists are sound, and a general belief among a large class of them is that Howe is now only carrying out his policy, as enunciated in his canvas of 1867. A great many think there would be no opposition at all if the Halifax Repealers would only let the County alone The people declare that it is the money these Repealers are so freely scattering that makes the opposition. Howe read some important documents at the meeting that opened the eyes of a good many His claims are good although nothing will be left untried *to prevent his return.*

Halifax, Feb. 15.

Howe's speech at Windsor on Saturday is generally regarded as a triumphant vindication of his conduct in accepting office *on the terms of the* concessions proposed He will at once proceed to stump the County. The Election will not turn on the question of Union, but will simply be an expression of public opinion on the merits or demerits of Howe and the position he has taken.—Members of the Local Government say that the question of Repeal is very popular in Hants, and are sanguine of carrying the County. Howe, on Saturday, said that he would deal in a straightforward and honest manner with the members of a new formed party who would support him. More than half of the people present at the meeting were in favor of Howe at the close of his address. There is really nothing of importance stirring in the City at present.

Montreal, Feb 12.

Information has been received from Cartier of further progress in the Hudson's Bay Territory negotiations.

The company have made important modifications in their orginal offer, and there is now every prospect that next session of Parliament will be called upon to ratify the transfer of the Great West to Canada.

It is expected that a Bill for admission into Confederation will be brought before the Newfoundland House of Assembly to-day, and it will also be submitted for ratification at the next session of the Dominion Parliament.

The Sheriff refused to give Whelan's body up to his friends. It was buried within precincts of jail this afternoon.

Workman was re-elected Mayor of Montreal to-day by acclamation.

Montreal, Feb. 13.

All excitement about Whelan's execution has subsided It is rumored that there will be a mock funeral here to morrow, but everything is kept quite

An Ottawa Telegram to New York, under date Feb. 12, contains the following:—It was seriously expected during the day that an organization had been formed for the purpose of rescuing Whalen's body, which is still in possession of the authorities Active preparations were made to meet any outbreak It is rumored that several seizures of arms have been made to-day.

The steamer "Nellie Steves" was burned on Thursday night on the Red River, and sixty three of the one hundred and six persons on board were lost.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Feb. 11 evening.

A banquet was given to the ministry this evening at the Fishmongers Hall. Mr. Gladstone made a speech He reviewed the promises already made in carrying into effect the resolves for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and declared his intention of proceeding speedily and prudently, encouraged by constitutional knowledge, by the Queen—who associates herself with the interests and affections of the people—by the character and ability of his colleagues, by the favorable judgment of the country and by the justice of the cause.

Mr Bright also addressed the company. He condemned the profuse expenditures of past years, and urged the necessity on the part of the House of being more positive and decided on the question of economy

The House of Lords met to day, but without business of importance adjourned to the 6th inst.

London, Feb. 12.

Consols 93. No quotable change in Liverpool markets.

Active negotiations are now being carried on with a view of obtaining permission that a Nuncio of the Pope should be allowed to represent Rome at the Court of Queen Victoria Mr Gladstone is said to be entirely favorable to this project.

London, Feb 12.

A Paris despatch says twenty-eight Carlists who were attempting to cross the frontier yesterday, were arrested by a body of the French corps of observation and sent to Bayonne.

Ten thousand troops are to sail immediately from Spain to Cuba.

London, Feb 12, even.

The Mayor of Dublin will take advantage of the first public Levee to present Queen Victoria the monster petition for an amnesty of the Fenian prisoners, which has been extensively signed by the incorporate authorities of the cities and towns throughout Ireland.

A meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of *Liverpool, was held to-day to hear an address* from Mr Graves, the Conservative member of Parliament from this city.

Mr. Graves expressed the belief that the treaty negotiated with the American Minister for the settlement of the Alabama claims, was sure to be ratified by the United States Senate. He said *the American claims were made with dignity*, and maintained with forbearances that were fully appreciated by England. They had in consequence met the advance of the United States more than half way and seceded from the principles which had been regarded as fundamental to the British Constitution The result of such conduct said Mr. Graves, forbids that party politics shall in any degree interfere with the honorable arrangements which have been made between the two countries.

London, Feb. 13

At the opening of the Spanish Cortes yesterday the Marquis of Santa Cruz presided. A salute of 21 guns was fired. During Marshall Serano's speech there were Vivas for the Provisional Government, for Gen. Prim, for the Republic and for the Monarchy The confusion was great, but was quelled by Serano's crying "Viva for the *Sovereignty of the Cortez*" A general review of troops was held subsequently, and the Members of the Cortez attended a Te Deum in the Basilica of Our Lady of Atocha.

London, Feb 14.

The Spanish Constituent Cortes organised yesterday by electing Rivero President. The Provisional Government combines its efforts to baffle the schemes of the reactionists. Many arrests have been made of members of the Caralist party in this city, and a number of the Carlists have been arrested while trying to cross the frontier from France, with the aleged object of exciting an insurrection.

London, Feb 14.

A despatch from Nice mentions the death in that city of Fuad Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs and representative of that Government in the Conference recently in session.

FROM THE STATES

New York, Feb 12

The latest news from Cuba favors the Patriots and tend to show that Dulce is not making much heading in subduing the revolt

Bayamo is burnt, and Valmaseda has had successes and some of the Eastern Insurgents are submitting; but, on the other hand, Quesada is reported with a large force in the eastern end of the Western Department, making his way towards Havana, where there is great tumult and discontent.

Riots have occurred at Matanzas, and the terms offered by Spain do not prove satisfactory to the Cubans in general.

New York, Feb. 12.

In the cases of Jeff. Davis and about thirty other prominent leaders in the late rebellion, the United States District Attorney at Richmond has entered a Nolle Prosequi which ends all proceedings against them. Gold 135¼

New York, Feb 12.

President Johnson has pardoned Dr. Mudd, sentenced to the Dry Tortugas for life, for being implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln. Gold exhibits little change Money easy.

New York, Feb. 12

Gen. Dulce, Captain Gen. of Cuba, on Saturday issued a proclamation rescinding his previous amnesty, and re-establishing his former censorship of the press.

New York Feb. 15

Brig Herald of this port, reports Jan. 29th, lat 24 45, long. 79 40 W., fell in with Brig Goldfish from New York for Cardenas, in ballast, dismasted, on her beam ends, and in a sinking condition; took off her captain and crew and brought them to this port. The Goldfish was owned by McLaughlan & Co., of St. John, N. B.

Gold opened at 135⅛.

New York Feb. 15

The heaviest north-east rain storm and gale of the season prevailed last night, and continues to day.

At this season, when coughs and colds are so prevalent, an effectual remedy, and one easily obtained Ferry Davis' Vegetable PAIN KILLER. It is no new nostrum, vended by unknown agents, but has stood the test of over twenty years and, those who use the article, internally or externally, will connect with it grateful recollections of its worthy inventor.—HASTINGS' CHRONICLE, C. W

PAIN KILLER.—The testimonials borne to the efficacy of this valuable medicine are sufficient to warrant its introduction into every house. Our own opinion is that no family should be without a bottle of it for a single hour. In flesh wounds, aches, pains, sores, &c., it is the most effectual remedy we know of. A bottle will last for a very long time, and its low price places it within the reach of all Our readers will remember that the Messrs. Perry Davis & Son have opened a house in Montreal, whence Canadian orders are supplied —NEWS, ST. JOHN'S, C. E.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—From the reports of dealers in this city, we think no proprietory medicine has had a larger sale Its valuable propensities as a speedy cure for pain, cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident, or sudden attacks of dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, and even Asiatic cholera, yields to its magic power, as we see by reports from those sections in the south west where the disease has been particularly virulent to great numbers.—MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Scrofulous sores, blotches, eruptions, and all skin diseases soon pass away before the action of this extraordinary Ointment, which produces its effects with a rapidity and certainty never experienced by any other medicine in the world. Many of the ordinary eruptions are caused by suppressed perspiration, and as this penetrating *unguent* at once opens the pores and invigorates the absorbents, it disperses the inflammation by a double process. Few external or internal diseases can withstand the joint influence of Holloway's remedies whilst the Ointment cools and so thes outward complaints. The Pills, by purifying the blood, improving digestion, and stimulating the kidneys thoroughly, throw out from the system those subtle corruptions which engender erysipelas and its associated ailments.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

REV. DR. McGREGOR'S THIRD LETTER.

To the Editor of the Evening Express:

SIR,—I thank you for the privilege of having published my two former letters, in a journal so deservedly influential as yours: and as this is the last time, for the present, at least, that I shall intrude on the notice of your many readers, I am bold enough to ask you to repeat the valued favor.

Two points engage attention. One is the generic character of the arguments urged against "distinct schools;" the other, the specific objections of a "nameless knight of the quill" who signs himself M. B., and who may be, for ought I know, the animated "Marrow Bones" of the "bitter old controversies" he seems so anxious to renew.

Writers who seem to have never watched how admirably "distinct schools" work both in Europe, and some parts of America, Canada for instance, endeavor to terrify the public by a detailed statement of the inconveniences to be encountered in their practical operation. They are answered by an appeal to the test of fact Elsewhere, in circumstances precisely similar to ours, none of the conjured up difficulties are met with. *Contra factum non valet argumentum* is, consequently, to such writers an amply sufficient answer The late Colonel Shethorpe is said to have portrayed to his own mind so formidable an array of dangers incident to railway locomotion, that he never entered a car in his life. The favorable experience of a thousand friends was lost on him. He opened his eyes to theoretical, or rather chimerical hazards; and was honestly blind to the truth of a fact daily repeating itself to the contrary. So, too, our State Schoolists hang in consternation over imaginary difficulties, but close their eyes with marvellous obstinancy against the experience of neighbors who, to the great advantage of the public, have discarded the vaunted hobby.

It is, further, noteworthy that the real question is not, whether "distinct schools" are obnoxious to objections, but whether "Common or State Schools are obnoxious to objections of a *much graver* and serious character. No sane man believes that any system of legislation framed by mere human wisdom is ever perfect under every aspect; all one can do is to allow one's choice to fall on that which is the less imperfect of a number of systems Apply this principle to the two proposed legislative enactments. On the one side are urged several inconveniences in working out details,—at least, I have seen no objections else proposed against "distinct schools;" on the other, there come up in dread array, a violation of the absolute rights of conscience, a contradiction of the principle on which our free constitution is based, endless popular discontent, the inconsistency of our law with itself, the evil of legalizing infidelity here as in the United States. Put these into one scale, and those into the other; and strike the balance between them. I have said enough. The "glorious privilege of being independent"—which Roman Catholics do not, at present enjoy—would, in the estimation of any honorable man, outweigh any number of small troubles, even if such troubles *were not the creation of fancy*, rather than the reality of fact, in the premises

M. B. however, claims attention. I shall not enter into a prolonged discussion with him. He evidently imagines that he has been publishing very *damaging* statements against the legislative enactment I am here defending. I give him credit for a lively fancy, considerable prudence in concealing his name, and remarkable courage in writing for the newspapers even over an assumed one. His intention, clearly enough, was to provoke a controversy with somebody; he may misunderstand my allusion to him here, and believe that I accept his implied challenge. I must, in consequence, inform him that he will knock at my door in vain to discover an opposing champion "Knight of the quill." Let him console himself, however, with the reflection that I here devote half a letter to the recognition of his prowess; and if his imagination be as lively as his periods are obscure, he can easily magnify it into a volume folio, and fancy himself the hero of a desperate battle without ever having come in sight of an enemy. The idea may encourage him to throw off his mask; when, possibly, we all can have a quiet laugh at the seeming importance which the *incognito* gave him.

But the matter in dispute is too momentous to indulge in a protracted gaze at the idiosyncracies of the counsel retained in the cause. Let us the rather review the arguments which M. B. urges; and it is due to him to state that, in the course of four letters in the *Morning Chronicle*, he actually has stumbled over some points which may mislead such persons as are satisfied with the shadow, without the substance, of truth He really does make some assertions which are relevant. A few grains of wheat are worth the searching for, even amid pecks of chaff, when the former article is so scarce as only to be had at famine prices. Therefore, I win now the material he furnishes.

He says that the existing law has not changed the schools themselves from what they have been for a century back, and that the proposed amendment would transform Boards of School Commissioners into as many petty Star Chambers, by reason of the powers it would vest in them. If the former assertion be true; then, why not strike out of the existing law the clause which forbids the inculcation of any peculiar form of religion—which clause was not inserted in previous laws?

But his statement of fact is historically untenable. In former times it was licit to teach *isms* in schools; as hundreds of persons who there learnt their catechism as a scholastic exercise remember and can testify. In some schools, the Douay Bible was read as a textbook; in others, the Bible of King James was made to serve a similar purpose. Neither of them can be so employed to-day, if *isms* cannot be inculcated: for it is undoubted that each of the versions indicated is regarded by different parties as eminently inculcative of creeds not their own. The Hon. Mr. Flynn's Bill, in fact, claims a less extent of liberty for minorities than they had professed before the actual law came into operation Former enactments left it to Commissioners alone to decide what schools were entitled to public aid, and their decision was final. The new Bill permits an appeal to a higher tribunal.

Then, that talk about Star Chambers? *Musa mihi memora*; for I never heard anything like it. For 100 years the Boards of Commissioners actually held the very powers which to-day would transform them into Star Chambers? For 100 years they could allot public aid to a minority school teaching *isms*, if they were so inclined; and did it too in several localities. Why fear their resumption of powers they never abused; and could not hereafter abuse if they would, for their action would be subject to revision by the government of the country?

Lastly, for there really is no other argument in M B's productions, he endeavors to show that the teaching of virtue can be separated from the teaching of religion, or as he puts it, from the teaching of *isms* Let *ism* be as he desires, the mere *differentia ultima* between one denomination and another. What are the articles of that religion which is not an *ism*? Does M. B. profess them? He would astound all the theologians of the world by publishing them.

"Thou shalt teach no *ism*," is his elegant exclamation Behold the beauty of the school law. IT TEACHES NO ISM? So avers M. B.; but what in practice is the signification of the important prohibition? Let us examine it a little more closely.

It means, "*Thou shalt teach nihilism*" Thou shalt not teach that there is a Triune God—the deist regards it as *ism*: nor the Divinity of Jesus Christ—for the unitarian is not to be insulted; nor the personality of the Holy Spirit—for many folks have different views on the subject; nor that man is a free agent—watch the shades of Calvin; nor that plurality of wives is illicit—Mormon, junior, is listening; nor that the collection of revenue is lawful—Munster *redivivus* is in the corner; nor that war is ever justifiable—Broadbrim can't stand it; nor that one man has a right to more property than another—Proudhon says *la propriete c'est le vol*: nor that anything whatever is wrong—for Hobbes says, *age quod vis, &c., do what you wish, you never do injustice*. What in Heaven's name can be taught in reference to religion that is not an *ism*? History tells us that every article of revealed truth, and every precept of morality, have, at one time or another, been disputed by men who succeeded in securing followers. Therefore, "No *ism*" is pure and puted nihilism, or rather atheism the most revolting and blasphemous. When M. B lauds the School Bill, he possibly gives us to understand what he means by saying that his own *ism* is Z-ism—the last *ism* in the calender.

Good-bye, M. B.; if, at any time, I shall write an essay on "literary absurdities," I shall possibly refer to your letters again, by way of illustrating my subject. With many thanks, Mr. Editor,

I remain yours, &c,

D. M. McGREGOR.

Arichat, Jan. 29, 1869.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, February 22, 1869.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

The moment we speak of the education of a people, the subject naturally divides itself into three branches. First, primary schools for the education of the masses in the simplest elements of knowledge, embracing all varieties of poor schools and infant schools. Secondly, intermediate, or middle schools, embracing grammar schools and other institutions which provide teaching for our commercial and trading middle classes. And, thirdly, institutions for superior education.

To each of these classes the State has certain relations, and the whole question of education resolves itself into this: what are the duties and the rights of the State, or government, with regard to each of the classes of schools? The theory and practice in England is, that it is the duty of government to interfere as little as possible, and to leave almost everything to individual action. In England, the absolute freedom of the individual man has ever been fully recognized, and the claim of the State to act for all and control individual exertions steadily repudiated. Every man may educate himself and his children as he pleases, and it would be regarded as tyranny to compel him to contribute to an education of which he disapproved, or to support institutions which he did not frequent. But as cases arise where assistance is sought from the State for the education of those who are unable to educate themselves, questions naturally arise of how that assistance is to be given; and as certain public advantages are attached to the recognized possession of a high degree of professional knowledge, it becomes necessary to determine how the possession of that knowledge shall be ascertained. In other words, the questions of State assistance for primary education, and of the mode of granting diplomas or certificates, spring up. It is essential, however, to recollect that the great English principle is the *right of each* man to have his children educated as he pleases, and to have his knowledge recognized, however acquired. The importance of this principle, and the extent to which it has ever been recognized in England, as well as the very limited and secondary action allowed to the State in regard to education, become still more clear as we trace the history of education in England.

With regard to primary education, it was for centuries left entirely to voluntary action. Previous to the Reformation the monasteries formed the great body of poor schools throughout the land; and there are canons which refer to schools to be attached to parochial churches As all the monastery schools were swept away at the Reformation, a great blank was left in the education of the poor, and as private efforts proved inadequate to provide sufficient schools, aid has, for a considerable time, been provided by the State. But it is strictly "aid." The State has never undertaken to provide education or determine the nature of the education to be provided. On the contrary, all such schemes have been resolutely rejected The initiative is left to individual action, and the State only steps in to assist by *grants in aid*. The fullest freedom is left as to the nature of the education provided only, it is education. To use a common phrase, the State pays for results. Dissenters, Episcopalians, Catholics, may educate their children how they please, use what books they please, employ what teachers they please, if the children know how to read, write, and cipher, the government grant will be given. Nay, even preparing to obtain these results, and in ascertaining their success, they may to a great extent, take their own way. Their training schools for teachers are assisted, and their inspectors must be of their own creed.

This system wants, indeed, that superficial appearance of completeness and uniformity which obtain in the United States; but it excels in every element of life, and growth, and adaptability, to the varying wants of society. No government system can have the healthy vitality possessed by institutions of free growth; men labor not for government institutions as they do for those which they themselves have created: and above all, *in* educational institutions the necessity of adapting a governmental system to different religions by striking out whatever may offend any, so deprives it of all character and spirit as to leave it a negative inanity which excites no enthusiasm, which enlists no zeal in its service. It is like the contest between those branches of trade which in some countries are carried on by the government, and the healthy development of unfettered commerce and free enterprise.

So strongly has it been felt in the mother country, by those best acquainted with the subject, and who direct public opinion on it, that free voluntary action was superior to any governmental organization in education, that it has been sought to profit by it, even in cases which, at first sight, would appear necessarily to involve the action of the State. It is clearly the duty of the State to reform paupers and criminals; but as it was found that no State institutions were as effectual as free ones for this purpose, the system has been adopted of placing young criminals in reformatories, founded and conducted by individuals, and to the support of which the State contributes, without in any way controling their management. So also boards of guardians have been authorized to pay for the support and education of pauper children in voluntary institutions. Even in France, experience has forced this truth upon the authorities, with regard to reformatories, and hence we find that Metteroy and similar establishments, are voluntary institutions, to which the State only contributes.

With regard to intermediate middle schools, the system of voluntary action has been even more markedly followed in England. The State has never founded any such schools or sought to control them. Unless the few schools founded in the reign of Henry VIII, and Edward VI., out of the property of the supressed monasteries, be regarded as exceptions. They are the only schools of the kind in England which may fairly be called State foundations; as even schools of royal foundation, now looked upon as in some manner under the cognizance of parliament, were

The Cheapest and Nicest Bonnets are bought at FALCONER & PATRICK's, South Side Queen Square.