CONFESSION OF WILLIAM SHEWARD, THE NORWICH WIFE MURDERER.

The following is the confession of the notorious wife murderer, which was made public in the English journals of the 20th ult.:—

City Jail, Norwich, 13th April.—2.45. P. M.—The voluntary confession of William Sheward under sentence of death in the above prison.—In the year 1849, November, I placed a box of money, having £400 in it, in Mr. Christie's possession for him to take care of for me In the year 1850, to June, 1851, I drew from that box £150, during which time my wife wanted me to bring the box home. Mr. Christie asked me if he might make use of the money. My wife seemed determined to fetch the box herself. I knew he could not give it to me. On the 14th June, 1851, Mr. Christie asked me to go to Yarmouth to pay £1,000 to a captain of a vessel laden with salt, to enable him to unload on the Monday morning. On Sunday morning, the 15th, I was going to Yarmouth on the above errand. She (my wife) said, "You shall not go; I shall go to Mr. Christie and get the box of money my self and bring it home." With that a slight altercation occurred; then I ran the razor into her throat. She never spoke after. I then covered an apron over her head and went to Yarmouth. I came home at night and slept on the sofa down stairs. On the Monday I went to work; I left off at four o'clock P. M. and went home. The house began to smell very faint. With that I made a fire in the bed-room and commenced to mutilate the body; kept on until half past nine P. M. I then took some portions of the body and threw it away, arriving home at half-past ten That night slept on the sofa again; went to work again the next day; went home in the afternoon, about four o'clock, and did the same—the same night again On Wednesday went to work as usual, left off early and went home; carried some more portions in a trail basket to another part of the city. Thursday, work same and returned early The head had been previously put in a saucepan and put on the fire to keep the stench away. I then broke it up and distributed it about Thorp; came home and emptied the pail in the cockey in Bishop-gate street with the entrails in. I then put the hands and feet in the same saucepan in hopes they might boil to pieces. On Friday I went to work, and went home early and disposed of all the remains of the body, hands and feet included, that night, because I knew I should not be able to be home on Saturday until late. On Sunday morning I burned all the sheets, nightgown, pillow cases and bed-tick, and all that had any blood about them. The blankets, where there were any blood, I cut in small pieces and distributed them about the city, and made off with any that had any appearance of blood about them. The long hair, on my return from Thorp, I cut with a pair of scissors into small pieces, and they blew away as I walked along. I also state that I never saw or knew my present wife until 21st of June, 1852—twelve months after the occurrence.

I hereby give authority to place the above facts to the Home Secretary and Baron Pigott, but I request that this may not be published at present.

William Sheward.

The Home Secretary, after considering all the documents forwarded to him, including, of course, the above, yesterday intimated to a gentleman from the office of the prisoner's solicitor's agents that he declined to interfere with the sentence passed, and the execution was ordered to take place on the morning of the 20th of April,

An English paper says:—We learn, on excellent authority, that Prince Arthur was not a little astonished the other day (as well he might be) at the difference of the receptions he met with at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Maynooth; the 'Kentish fire,' the groans for the Pope, and for Cardinal Cullen—to say nothing of the general loudness and extreme vulgarity of the Trinity College undergraduates—forming a not very pleasant contrast to the respectful loyalty with which his Royal Highness was received by the students of the Catholic College. A well-known Protestant and Tory Irish gentleman, who was present on both occasions, is said to have declared that the contrast between the Prince's greeting at the two colleges was such as to make him blush for the honor of the Established Church in Ireland. At Maynooth not a sound of any political sentiment or opinion was as much as whispered; whereas, at Trinity, the undergraduates were more like a parcel of Whitechapel roughs than of gentlemen. If we are rightly informed, a full report of both receptions has been made to her Majesty, having caused not a little sensation (as well they might too) amongst the following of the Prince.

THE RUMORED ALLIANCE FROM ANOTHER STANDPOINT.

It is well that public opinion in the United States is not wholly formed by the extravagant assertions of the New York *Herald*, and papers of a similar stripe. Were it not so the country would speedily be plunged into difficulties of the most embarrassing and distressing character. The 'Herald' believes that it is the manifest destiny of the Dominion, Cuba, and indeed the whole of the nationalities and dependencies of the American Continent, North and South to be absorbed into the Union, and is constantly urging upon the Government to go in and take possession as the speediest way of satisfying the new party cry, 'Let us have peace.' That it is not so easy a matter to accomplish this result is clearly shown by the *Journal of Commerce*, and that paper in a late issue gives the following reasons why the country should not look for the fulfilment of what these blatant papers call the 'manifest destiny' of the smaller and weaker peoples who have presumed to set up governments upon this continent and its adjacent islands. It will be seen too that neither the home troubles of Spain, the present state of affairs in Europe by which France may be affected, nor the fear of losing her northern possessions by England, would be sufficient to cause these countries to look tamely on while their colonial dependencies were being gobbled up by the rapacious Union. This is what the *Journal of Commerce* says about the matter:

"London papers are reported to be commenting freely on the critical relations between the United States and Spain, arising out of the supposed designs of this Government towards Cuba. The *Telegraph*, which is said to represent the views of the Ministry, is of opinion that England's interest would be best served by Spain retaining possession of the island. The *Owl* (a very knowing paper) thinks that England and France would declare war if the United States attempted to wrest Cuba from Spain.

"There are good reasons for supposing that the preferences of England are decidedly in favor of the retention of Cuba by Spain; and those reasons are to be looked for on any map of the West Indies, where they will be found in numerous spots of good size in the neighborhood of Cuba. The names of these spots, or substantial arguments why England should desire the present status to be scrupulously preserved in Cuba, are: Jamaica, the Bahamas, (a nice little congeries of specks on the map) the Virgin Islands, Bermuda, St Christopher, Antigua, Monserrett, Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent, Barbadoes, Grenada, Tobago, Trinidad, etc. If the United States Government takes Cuba, English domination in the list of places enumerated is exposed to danger; the leven of republicanism will soon get into their population and make a ferment which will cause great trouble to England, and result at last, perhaps, in annexation to the United States. France, too, has two reasons for wishing that the Spanish old man should still keep a straddle on Cuba's shoulders, and those are Guadeloupe and Martinique.

"Whether these reasons are strong enough to force England and France into a war with this country, as the allies of Spain, as the *Owl* sagely thinks, may well be doubted. And yet stranger things have happened. England may forsee that the difficulties between her and the United States may end in a war, and if so, it would be decidedly for her advantage to get into a conflict as soon as possible. France, sharing equally with England, the awkward responsibility of having recognized the rebels as billegerents, and having the territorial reasons already mentioned, might do a wilder thing than join England in the agressions (as they would be called) of the United States. With England, France and Spain in arms against us, we should find the acquisition of Cuba a somewhat costly affair When gained she might prove not to be worth the price paid for her."

THE EVENTS OF WAR.

Views somewhat like the following, enunciated by the Boston *Traveller*, now find currency in nearly all our American exchanges:—We could no more conquer Great Britain than she could conquer us. The war could not be a war of conquest, for there would be nothing that either party to the contest could conquer. True, we might take possession of Canada, and keep it, should Canada be connected with Great Britain at the time of the breaking out of war,—but it is all but certain that Canada and Great Britain would part company before war should begin, but when it should be seen that it must come. The Canadian cock, therefore, though as spirited a bird as need be, would not be a fighting cock, and would have to be counted out, and Canada would not be a cockpit for the purposes of America and Britain. The war would be confined to the ocean, assuming that it would, in the first place, be confined to the United States and England The great maritime powers would tear and rend each other's national ships to pieces on the ocean sea, and victory would be sometimes with the one flag, at other times with the other flag. After a few months or years should be passed in pursuits so Christianlike, philosophic, and rational as cutting throats, blowing up ships or sinking them, destroying merchantmen, increasing taxes, and contracting debts to be repudiated, parties, would get tired, and make peace,—and England, according to the terms of that treaty of peace, would neither apologize to us nor pay our bill for damages done by the *Alabama* and her sisters. All our old claims would be sunk in the abyss created by war, as our old claims against England were sunk in the war of 1812 15. It is, we think, idle to think of war; and as we cannot recede from our demand without making ourselves ridiculous, the best course would be to say nothing about the business, but wait and see what England has to propose by way of settlement. According to despatches received from Washington at the beginning of the week, this is what is to be done.

PROXIMITY OF THE RUSSIAN OUT-POSTS TO THE BRITISH TERRITORY.

The following information, published by the *Turquie*, of Constantinople, under date of the 6th ult, is important, as it denotes the unceasing energy displayed by the policy of the Russians is continually pushing forward:

By the last overland mail we are briefly informed that the Russians have passed the Oxus in the vicinity of Balkh. Whatever may be the motives of Russia in pushing forward her military outposts so far as the Balkh, the fact is worthy of consideration that the Russian troops have appeared before that city, and have taken up positions at the entrance to the defiles leading to the British possessions The distance in a straight line, between Balkh and Peschawar, the first town in British India, is not more than about two hundred miles, and the distance from Balkh to Gahoul, which the British already consider partly as their own, is about the same as going from Vienna to Prague.

The two great rivals, who some day must meet as the champions of the Germanic and Salvic races on Asiatic soil, are now close to each other, and, notwithstanding the high range of mountains that yet separates them, they will soon respectively become aware of the fact.

The contact of the Russians with the British must cause an inevitable collision of interests, which will force Great Britain to drop its peaceful and venerable policy, which is of en incompatible with the standing of a great power. Although this extreme may yet be distant, from careful observation made during the last few years, it is evident that a struggle between these two powers must ensue to determine the supremacy of power in India. This prediction will take longer to fulfil than that which foretold that the rivers Iaxartes and the Oxus would become Russian.

THE SCENE ON THE ACQUITTAL OF CHALONER.

A Quebec paper gives the following:

Long before the hour of opening the Court, an immense crowd of people of all classes collected about in the vicinity to obtain entrance and hear the verdict in the Chalouer case.

The Sheriff had taken every precaution to avoid a rush or over crowding, and constables were placed at every door with instructions not to admit outsiders, notwithstanding these precautions the crowd got in, and before the jury returned their verdict every available inch of standing room was occupied. It was generally rumoured throughout the city this morning that the jury had agreed to acquit the prisoner. This rumour has been confirmed, for the jury before going to breakfast had succeeded in bringing round one of their number who held out for manslaughter, upon which they gave three cheers in their room. This manifestation was looked upon as an acquittal. The jury entered the box at 11.

Before the Clerk of the Crown put the question to them, the Chief Justice warned all persons present, that any display of approbation or disapprobation would be promptly put down the words "not guilty." however, were hardly uttered, when the crowd, notwithstanding the warning of the Court, cheered vociferously. The cry was taken up in the corridors and passed along to the street where the people also cheered. The jury and the prisoner's council were congratulated on all sides. After the Judges had left the Bench a general rush was made for the dock and young Chaloner was almost suffocated with congratulations, which were warm and numerous The sheriff and his officers made several attempts to clear the Court room, but without effect, and the people remained for nearly an hour before the excitement had subsided sufficiently to restore anything like order.

The prisoner left the dock at last, in the company of the jailor, and forced his way through the crowd to the private staircase, down which he passed to the basement of the building, where he remained almost half an hour enjoying himself at a luncheon which had been provided by his friends. The crowd outside increased every moment, and at this time numbered over 2000 persons, completely blocking up the yard and door through which Chaloner had to pass. On his appearance, accompanied by his father, the multitude again took to cheering, and cheer after cheer succeeded in rapid succession.

The prisoner looked remarkably well; his face was slightly flushed, and a smile played about his lips, which gave evident proof of the gratification he felt at the ovation. He returned the cheers of the crowd by occasionally raising his hat and bowing to the people. A carriage was brought shortly after, into which he jumped and immediately drove off. Many persons here say that, even if manslaughter had been returned, they would not have cared about seeing Chaloner punished; but merely to shew others that crimes of this nature cannot be committed with impunity and go unpunished

Solicitor General Irvine's management of the case meets with general approval. He closed in the following words: "I have nothing more to say than that I hope you will do your duty. We have been already disgraced by this crime, commi ted in our midst; but we trust to you to save us from the still further disgrace of its sanction by a verdict deliberately rendered in a court of justice."

Mr. Parkin, the prisoner's counsel, was also warmly congratulated by the people, after the verdict.

For Throat Disorders and Coughs—Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and mantain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat.

Public Speakers and Vocalists will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all dealers in Medicine.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

Halifax, May 17, 1869.

The Steamer *City of Halifax*, Capt Jemieson, arrived here yesterday morning, from St John's. Among the passengers were Hon F. B. T. Carter, Attorney General; Hon John Kent, Receiver General; Hon P. G. Tessier, M. L. C., President of the Chamber of Commerce; Hon. Nicholas Stab, M. L. C.; Hon. W. V. Whiteway, Speaker of the Assembly. The four first named gentlemen have been appointed by the Government of Newfoundland delegates to proceed to Ottawa upon the subject of Confederation.

The *Daily News* of the 11th says "We observe notices have been issued for the hire of a steamer capable of taking off to some port in Nova Scotia, six hundred men, as workmen upon one of the sections of the Intercolonial Railway. The tenders are advertised for by Hon. A. Shea, with whom arrangements have been made by the authorities in Canada."

The *Courier* says:—His Excellency the Governor received a telegram last week from Valencia, making the pleasing announcement that it was the intention of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur to pay His Excellency a visit during the ensuing autumn.

The Harbor Grace *Standard* says:—News has reached here of the loss of some twenty women at Twillingate and neighborhood, and some men, who were drowned in attempting to land from the ice on which they were in quest of seals.

A letter from King's Cove, Bonavista Bay, reports the loss of seven men, caused by the great sea among the ice.

We much regret to record a late most melancholy case of shipwreck on this coast, accompanied with the loss of all hands on board. The brigantine *Spray*, owned by Messrs. Job Brothers, struck on Puffin's Point, Torbay, on last Friday night, the weather being at the time very foggy, and the wind blowing a gale. The *Spray* had just arrived from Alicante, salt laden, and doubtless had overrun her course. It is supposed she went down almost immediately after striking, but neither the Captain, a young Englishman named Furze, nor one of her crew of nine men, has survived to tell of her sad fate. Six of the crew belonged to this place.

On Saturday the steamer *Diamond* went to the scene of the wreck, Mr. Rendell, of Messrs. Job. Brothers, going down to Torbay by land. The vessel was found to be a total wreck, her topmast head only over water.—*Newfoundlander.*

[From the Newfoundlander, May 7]

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. DALTON.

Five weeks only have gone by since the Catholics of this Island were plunged into mourning by the death of their chief Pastor Dr. Mullock; yet already it becomes our sad office to announce that his brother prelate, the Right Rev Dr Dalton, Bishop of Harbor Grace, has unexpectedly been called away The Catholic Church in this colony is therefore, at present, for the first time in its existence wholly deprived of Episcopal guidance and authority, and more remarkable still, its Heads have been removed so critically within the same period of time as to make us feel that there has been hardly a pause between the summons of the one and of the other. These two most lamented deaths would even seem to have been connected in the order of cause and effect. Dr. Dalton's health had for some time been showing signs of delicacy, and the cold and fatigue endured on his late journeys to and from St. John's, appear to have been more than his strength could bear. He came here overland immediately upon Dr. Mullock's death; and then a second time last week to attend at the Month's Memory. To the casual observer he seemed well and vigorous; but those intimately associated with him were aware of certain symptoms indicating no robust condition of the system Nothing however, occurred to create the slightest feeling of alarm or to suggest apprehension of the presence of any serious disorder. On the contrary, taking into account his make and figure, and that he was yet in the prime of life, not having quite attained his forty-sixth year, one would have predicted for him a very ample span of existence. He set out last Monday morning on his return to this diocese, again taking the land route and accompanied by the Very Revds Edward O'Keefe and Henry Carfagnini The day was cold and damp, and the long drive to Brigus in an open vehicle in such weather told but too perceptibly upon him. He remained with Father O'Keefe at Brigus on Monday night, but before leaving for Harbor Grace next day, he complained of indisposition. On reaching Harbor Grace, as we learn, he was seized with apoplexy, which in about twenty hours, and notwithstanding the constant vigilence of his medical men, put an end to his useful and holy life, to the great grief not only of his own priests and people, but of those of the diocese.

When the melancholy intelligence reached town sorrow and consternation spread far and near. The gloom consequent upon a great public loss displayed itself in all directions. Business places closed, flags drooped halfmast as if by a common impulse, and the whole aspect around told of a new and sudden bereavement which shocked the minds and bowed down the hearts of men of all grades.

His late Lordship Dr. Dalton was a native of Tipperary, and first arrived in this country in the spring of 1839. In the fall of the following year he left for Rome to study for the priesthood, and there he remained for some eight or nine years at the Irish College, an example of piety and assiduous prosecution of those studies necessary for the Ecclesiastical state. Having been ordained priest, he returned to Newfoundland in September 1849, and resided at Carbonear as Curate of his uncle, the late Very Rev Charles Dalton, until the spring of 1856. The Island was just at that time divided into two Dioceses, and Dr. Dalton's qualities having proclaimed his fitness for Episcopal jurisdiction, he received the mitre from the hands of the late Dr. Mullock in the Cathedral of this town on the 25th May, 1856 His subsequent career has admirably justified the choice then made of him as chief pastor.—His administration of the affairs of his diocese was uniformly directed by prudence and wise judgment; and not to speak of many minor memorials, the enlargement and completion of the beautiful Cathedral of Harbor Grace will be ever a splendid illustration of his apostolic zeal. He was spared to witness the dedication of this great monument on the last feast of the Immaculate Conception, when Dr. Mullock attended and preached the appropriate sermon. It is only five months ago, yet within as many weeks they have both been numbered with the dead!

To that exalted holiness which his calling demanded and which seemed part of his nature, Dr. Dalton united a singularly clear intellect a large store of general learning. Firm to inflexibility in all that he believed right, he was nevertheless one of the most modest and retiring of human beings. In friendly and social intercourse, his manners were gentle and graceful in a remarkable degree; and while ever anxious to forget, and induce others to forget, to all allowable extent the elevation of his sacred office, there was still in his appearance and in all about him an innate dignity which could never fail to remind you of his true and just distinction. It is needless to add that he was beloved, as a man merited to be, by both priests and flock, and that by both will bitter, bitter tears be long mingled with fervent supplications for his eternal repose May he rest in peace,

Carlton's Condition Powders.—The best medicine in existence to put a horse in good condition, giving him a coat, soft and bright as satin, purifying all the internal and urniary organs. They act directly on the Kidneys, give him a good appetite, Regulate the Bowels without purging and are the desideratum so long sought for No man who owns horses, or any kind of stock should be without them. Try

Carlton's Condition Powders

Sold by all Dealers.

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

The Sun of Medicine—Dr. Morses Indian Root Pills—If you are suffering with diseases get this medicine. Gradually but surely it will eradicate the seeds of disease, and by *removing the cause* render sickness impossible.

Get the "*Rescue of Tulu Aemanac.*"

Sold by all Dealers.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

Dublin, May 14.

The remains of Daniel O'Connell were to day reinterred in the cemetery at Glasnevin near this city, where a splendid mausolem had been constructed for their reception. The ceremonies were very imposing, and were conducted by Archbishop Cullen. Great crowds of people followed the remains to the tomb, and it it estimated that over eight thousand were were present on the ground.

Among the spectators on this occasion were the Right Hon. Thomas O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Bellow, Earl Southwell, several Judges, and the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen of the city of Dublin.

London, May 14.

The London *Times* has an editorial 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.

General Raesloff, the Danish Minister of War, has expressed his confidence in the ratification of the St. Thomas Treaty by the United States Senate.

The Austrian Chambers were closed yesterday with a congratulatory speech by the President.

The Political agitation in Paris is very great.

London May 14.

The Bavarian Government has invited the Great Powers to a Conference at Munich, on a Church Question.

Alexandria, May 18th.

The Viceroy of Egypt sailed from this port yesterday. He will make a tour through Europe

Madrid, May 17th.

The Cortes have agreed to article 32 of the Constitution, declaring that Sovereignty is essentially in the nation, from which all power emanates.

Amendments requiring that the King be a native of Spain and that he be elected by plebiscitum, were rejected

A majority of the Cortes, fearing that civil war is imminent, are ready to accept the proposition of a Regency.

Paris, May 17th.

It is reported, on what is considered good authority, that the French Government will soon issue a peaceful manifesto and simultaneously reduce the army.

Paris, May 18th.

The elections in Paris and vicinity are likely to result favorably to the opposition, but the general result throughout the country leaves little hope for that party.

London, May 17

The critical state of affairs in Paris is variously commented on by the press here. It seems to be the general impression, however, that the French Government has fomented this discontent and adopted repressive measures to stay the disorders arising, with a view to some ulterior design.

Paris, May 17.

The political agitation in Paris is very great, and the authorities are obliged to employ unusual precautions to prevent an outbreak, The police have been directed to disperse all meetings that may be held within five days of the election

Madrid May 17.

The Spanish Cortes after a long debate rejected the proposition for the establishment of a Triennial Directory.

It is now confidently believed that a Regency will be created with Marshal Serrano at its head.

Trouble has arisen with the volunteers for Cuba, in consequence of the non-payment of their bounties.

FROM CANADA.

Ottawa, May 17.

Henry J. Friel, Mayor of Ottawa, died yester day morning at 3 o'clock, after a brief illness, brought on by his exertions in getting up the Citizens Ball. His disease was congestion of the lungs

There will be a strong opposition to the policy of the Government by the members from Ontario.

It is rumored that the Currency scheme will be abandoned, and that the Bank Charters will be renewed for a few years more,

In the House of Commons to-day, the debate on the International Railway route, brought up by Mr. McKenzie, will take place.

FROM THE STATES.

New York May 14.

A desperate battle was fought at Leo, Minos in Cuba, May 3rd, in which the rebels under Gen Quesado defeated the Spaniards under Gen. Lesca, and afterwards took and burned the town of San Miguell.

New York, May 15.

The Jewellery establishment of R. Hall Canandaigua, New York, was robbed this morning of fifty thousand dollars worth of ornaments, watches and jewellery.

New York, May 17.

President Grant has issued a proclamation appointing the Sixth of July for the election in Virginia.

The Washington Typographical Union is greatly exercised over the appointment of a colored compositor to work in the Government Printing Office.

New York, May 18.

Gen. Daniel T. Sickles has been appointed Minister to Spain

Money Market continues easy at 7 a 8 per cent. Gold steady closing at $141\frac{1}{2}$

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, May 24, 1869.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

A few weeks ago Her Majesty's three eldest sons received ovations in different parts of the world. The Prince and Princess of Wales were feted, as Christians never were before, in those ancient countries which recognize the Sultan as their Suzerain. In Egypt and in Turkey, all that the most lavish expenditure could accomplish to do honor to the heir-apparent of the British Crown, and his lovely consort, was tried, and with admirable effect In Australia the Duke of Edinburgh received the cordial welcome of the Queen's subjects in the antipodes. In Ireland, Prince Patrick—the Irish refuse to recognize him by any other name—won his way deep into the hearts of the people of Ireland by his good nature, his affable manners, and his thorough good sense and right feeling. Wherever he appeared, whether at Maynooth, at Trinity College, at Punchestown, in the heart of Tipperary, at Lismore, or in Killarney, he made himself a popular favorite and furnished an additional argument in favor of the expediency of more frequent intercourse between Royalty and Ireland than has hitherto been kept up. In the olden time this chariness of Royal visits to Ireland was intelligible. The travels of George III from London never, we believe, extended further than Weymouth. His son and successor visited Ireland, Scotland, and Hanover after his accession to the throne, and his reception in Ireland was certainly well calculated to induce a repetition of the visit, if he had had the heart to appreciate honest loyalty and a generous forgiveness. In later days the Queen and her consort, three of her sons, and her cousin, the Duke of Cambridge, have visited Ireland, some of them more than once; and upon every occasion the conduct of the people, even when smarting under a sense of acute wrong, has been redolent of their soil—warm, generous, and enthusiastically cordial. We admit that there is one obstacle to frequent royal sojourns in Ireland; there is no suitable residence for Royalty in Dublin or its vicinity; but this obstacle should be immediately removed by the Government in order to enable Her Majesty to spend among her Irish subjects as much of her time, at least, as she spends in the mountains of North Britain. It would be much easier and cheaper to govern Ireland by justice and kindness than by police and musketry; and we believe that the rulers of the British Empire at length perceive this truth, and will hereafter act on it in their policy towards Ireland, which has already suffered a thousand times too much from the injustice of the past.

SPAIN.

Almost the first idea suggested to thoughtful minds by the revolt of the Spanish Admiral and Generals last September was, that Spain would inevitably lose Cuba. The event has not yet actually happened, but, we believe, that it is the merest question of time, and of time not far distant either. It would be an easy matter for Spain to crush the insurrection of the Creoles, if the Colonists of the Spanish race were not favorable to separation, if Spain herself were not in open rebellion against the crown and dynasty, and if aid and incentives to the revolt in the Antilles were not copiously supplied by the United States. But the Revolutionary Government at home—if the chaotic tyranny there can be called a Government—has all these difficulties to contend with in Cuba, and Messrs. Serrano, Prim and Topete will find them immeasurably beyond their strength to cope with. This fine colony is lost to Spain; nor can we wonder, when traitor generals and admirals have basely banished their generous benefactress and subverted the Throne, that the go-ahead Republicans on this side of the Atlantic should resolve to pluck from the empty crown its richest jewel. The long desired opportunity for overt intervention in the affairs of the Antilles is now presented to the Americans, and they will not let it slip. We shall not be surprised to hear, in a very short time, that the fatal blow has been struck at Spanish authority in Cuba. And who is there to protest against it? Or whose proper protest, if made, would arrest the uplifted sword of General Grant, carrying out the Monroe doctrine and satisfying the desire of the citizens of the great Republic? The rebel authorities at Madrid have no moral or other right to protest against a colonial rebellion against their own usurped and revolutionary rule; and the Powers of Europe will hardly fly in the face of the United States to uphold in Cuba the authority of the revolutionary *regime* at Madrid. It is said that there is a serious split between Serrano and Prim. The latter cannot, it seems, be won over to the views of the Orleanist conspirators for the future Government of Spain. He does not see the good that would result to the Peninsula by casting off Isabella to place her sister's plotting husband upon the Throne. The Orleanist plot is thickening fast, however, and we fear that there will be a copious letting of blood in Spain before the fever which is now raging there will abate, and before that once great country will again be blessed with a regular form of Government.

"AN OUTRAGE AT ROME."

Such is the sensational heading of an article which we find copied into last Saturday's *Patriot*, from the columns of *The Advance.* When we first saw the article, so headed, we thought that something really outrageous had transpired in the "Eternal City;" that the Garibaldians, or some other emissaries of Mazzini or the Florentine cabinet, had been attempting some new outrage on the peaceful citizens of Rome. But, on reading the article referred to, as well as other articles on the same subject, it appears that the *outrage* was not committed against Rome, but committed by the Roman Police against a certain lady citizen of the United States.

This "outrage," however, dwindles down considerably when we find that it consisted simply in this, viz: that a certain Yankee puzzle-head, Mrs. Gould, wife of a certain Dr. Gould, while visiting in Rome, was very politely summoned before the police authorities, to explain an alleged infraction of some regulation of the Roman Police. That the Roman Police should be on the alert such a season as this, when foreign visitors are counted by hundreds of thousands, is not to be wondered at; but no decent periodical would attempt to construe the simple discharge of their duty on the part of the police, into "an outrage."

As the *New York Tablet* of the 15th inst. has an article in reply to *The Advance*, on this subject, we prefer giving our American contemporary's opinion of the conduct of this strong-minded woman, to anything we ourselves could have to say on the subject:

"The Congregational *Advance* has been thrown into convulsions by a recent horrible outrage on an American citizen at Rome, which it calls on President Grant to redress in the most summary manner President Grant, having pretty much got through his list of appointments to office, and having made ample provision for his relations and his personal friends, has probably leisure to attend to the call; but how he is to comply with the demands of the *Advance* to instruct the American representative at Rome to demand an instant and humble apology for the outrage and insult, we cannot very well see, since, owing to the outcry of the sectarian press, we have no American representative at the Roman Court.

"But we forget that we are all this time keeping our readers ignorant of the most shocking outrage by the Roman Government on an American citizen. Indeed, we can hardly make out for ourselves in what the outrage consists, or what was the insult offered It would seem however, that an American woman, a Mrs. Gould, wife of a Dr. Gould a physician, visiting in Rome, was summoned very politely before the Roman police, to explain an alleged infraction of some regulation of the Roman Police, but of which, declaring herself not guilty, she was speedily acquitted, on signing the record of her denial. This is the horrible, the damning outrage committed on an American citizen, the insult offered to the majesty of the whole American people! The abuse offered by the woman to the Roman officials for doing their duty and which they seem to have done with all possible delicacy, was a far greater insult to the Roman Government than it can be pretended was offered to the American Republic.

"It is nothing to us what was the law or police regulation she was suspected of having broken; people, even if Protestants, visiting in a foreign country, are bound, while residing there, to obey the laws of the land, and to take care not to violate any police regulation however unwise, unjust, or ridiculous they may regard it Foreigners, even if Protestants, residing at Rome, if they find the laws and regulations offensive to them are not privileged to violate them, but they can leave the city and go elsewhere. Nothing obliges them to remain, the Romans can dispense with them.

"The *Advance* sees in the affair an outrage on religious liberty, and flings it in the face of Father Hecker and all others who contend that there is no antagonism between the principles of the Church and American Republicanism. But the affair has nothing to do with Republicanism or religious liberty. As far as appears it was solely an affair between Mrs. Gould and the Roman police, in which she had really no cause of complaint. There were good reasons for believing her guilty of the infraction alleged, and she was acquitted on her simple denial. No restrictions were imposed on her belief or her worship as a Protestant, and even republics adopt such police regulations as they judge proper, and sometimes do actually enforce them, though not often, unless they are popular.

"Protesting against the principle that Protestants, taking up their residence in a foreign Catholic country, have the right, either to disregard such police regulations they do not like, or to complain of outrage or insult, when called upon to answer for any alleged infraction of them, we may glance at the accusation against this virago; if the *Advance* gives a true description of her, virago she was. The accusation looks on its face a very trifling one, but it must be taking in connection with various associations, formed by foreigners out of Italy and in Italy, for Protestantizing the Italians, especially the Roman people. These associations, under various names, and with very harmless avowed objects are rather encouraged than otherwise by the Italian Ministry, but are disallowed by the Roman Government. Their secret operations are carried on for the most part, at least in the City of Rome, by foreign resident Protestant women, who have little else to do. The Italian head quarters of the associations are in Florence the capital of the newfangled Kingdom of Italy, and so far as the United States is concerned, are under the Protection and patronage of the American Minister, Mr. George P. Marsh, a warm friend of Garibaldi, and a most intense hater of Catholicity, as his countrymen all know.

"One of the associations, at the head of which is Mrs Van Nest, wife of the American chaplain, has for its pretended object, the establishment of a Protestant Orphan Asylum in Florence. What more innocent than its pretended object? The only drawback is that there is no need of an Asylum for Protestant orphans at Florence, where there is no permanent Protestant population, as the *Advance* very well knows. The Asylum could be designed only to pick up little Catholic orphans and train them up in some form of Protestantism. Mrs. Van Nest visited Mrs. Gould at Rome, and appointed, or was reported to the authorities to have appointed, her to collect funds for this pretended Asylum. Now as the Roman authorities do not approve of founding Protestant Asylums for Catholic orphans, or of establishing proselytizing and revolutionary institutions under false pretences, Mrs Gould was summoned to answer to the charge. She denied having been so appointed, and on her signing a paper to that effect she was discharged.

"The whole proceeding shows that Rome understands these pious Protestant women, so obtrusive and troublesome in their charity, about as well as we do; and the police sought not to interfere with the liberty of worship or the real charity of foreigners resident in the city, but to put a stop to their proselytizing under pretence of charity. It is not long since that one of these American ladies, wrote home to a society in this city for more money, saying she could use it to advantage in making converts to Protestantism—on the same principle no doubt.

"We do not know that Mrs. G had received and accepted the appointment alleged, but it is more easy for one who knows this sort of women, to believe that she prevaricated, than it is to believe that the Roman police had been misinformed But what most strikes us in the whole affair is the impudence of these American women, and the gross insult they offer both to the Roman people and their religion. The Roman Government would serve them right if it banished them beyond its jurisdiction, and forbade their return under penalty of being duly fustigated. The sectarian press might set up a horrid screeching and howling, and cry out that Rome opposes religious liberty; but Protestants, if their religious liberty is interfered with at Rome, which it certainly is not, may stay away. Protestants would not dare nor be suffered to insult in a Mahometan country the Mahometan religion, as they insult the Catholic religion in real Catholic countries. Yet if they are requested to be civil, and mind their own business, out they cry that religious liberty is denied. Poor souls, the first lesson in religious liberty is to learn to respect the religion and conscience of those who differ from us.

"The *Advance* shows that it has not yet learned this first lesson. It boasts of its disposition to be just and fair towards Catholics But what is bid in the bone, will out in the flesh. It looses its temper and its reason when it thinks it has a chance to abuse Catholics and insult their religion.

DRAMATIC.

"See that the prayers are well bestowed, for you had better have a bad epitaph after death than their ill report while living." This advice of Hamlet is particularly to the point at the present time while we have amongst us a most excellent company of these "abstract and brief chroniclers of the time," who for the past two weeks have "held the mirror up to nature" to the admiration of all who love genuine sentiment, true humor, and pure moral teaching. Although the pecuniary success of these artists has been by no means indifferent still it has scarcely been commensurate with their merits. The City of Charlottetown has a sufficient number of inhabitants to support handsomely a place of entertainment for at least a month, and we sincerely hope that the remaining nights of our favorite dramatic company will meet with the reward due to their professional abilities and their social worth. The plays produced during the past week have been of a varied and interesting character, comprising "Still Waters run Deep," "Colleen Bawn," "Miralda," "Nick of the Woods," "Moll Pitcher," and various comic after pieces. The most interesting play of Still Waters, has a deep plot, finely drawn characters, and beautiful and pointed language Messrs Beattie and Wilson, as the honest true-hearted man and the smooth and polished villain, were inimitable and deserved the round after round of applause which they received. Miss Bryce, as Mrs Sternhold, was all that the requirements of the case demanded Clarke as usual, kept the audience in a roar, while the beautiful Edwina Grey was as simple and natural as her part demanded. Nick of the Woods gave a fine opportunity for the display of the abilities of the company. The play is full of romantic situations and wild Western character, and affords scope for a great deal of melo-dramatic acting Mr Beattie, in the five characters which he was called upon to represent, was well costumed and acted with the earnestness and vigor required by his peculiar role Clarke, the jovial was fully up to the usual mark in his roaring part of Ralph Stackpole. Mr Price's 'blood stained savage,' Wenoga, could not be equalled Mr Howard, though usually very mild and gentlemanly in his style, quite surprised us by the forcible rendition he gave of the villainous Braxley. The ladies, of course, were equal to the occasion. Miss Grey, as the Renegade's Daughter, was natural, sweet, and effective Miss Bryce easy, graceful and ladylike, as Edith Forrester. Lena Warner, funny and good humored as Mrs Bruce. In fact, the whole thing was capitally acted We may also speak of the beautiful drama of 'Miralda, or the Justice of Tacon,' which was presented during the week In the scene on the grand Plaza, Miss Lena Warner gave us a splendid specimen of dancing, after the Spanish style. This lady is an artist in every sense of the word pretty, petite, and a great pet with the public. The forcible rendition of Miralda by Miss Grey met with great approbation. Her bursts of indignation at the rascally Count were truly eloquent, while her pathetic scenes with her lover combined pathos with a charming naivete. Wilson, as the lover, Pedro, was in every way suited to the part. Clarke, as Seth Swap, the Yankee in Cuba, created a perfect furore of merriment His speech on the American Eagle bringing down the house repeatedly We shall only note one more piece, 'Moll Pitcher,' played on Saturday night. This is a story of witch-craft, used to protect virtue, and gave Miss Bryce an opportunity to display her tragic abilities, and nobly did she sustain the position; commanding in figure, with a fine, clear enunciation, she gained the undivided attention of the auditors. Mr Beattie, as Maladine, was, as usual fine, particularly in his death scene Clarke was there—we need say no more. We reiterate what we remarked at the commencement of this notice, that we expect a fuller recognition of the merits of this company during the short time longer they remain with us. They have generously closed for two nights, in order not to interfere with the Whelan testimonial Fund. On Wednesday they re-open, with the great play of the Sea of Ice, or the Thirst for Gold, with new scenes and all necessary paraphernalia The company leaves soon for Newfoundland. As examplary ladies and gentlemen in private life, and as competent actors in their public capacity, we wish them every success, and in parting give them a 'hail farewell.'

THE ORATORIO CONCERT.

Messrs. Wilson & Clark having very handsomely volunteered to close their Theatre on Monday and Tuesday nights, we shall expect to see St. Andrew's Hall crowded each night. The first appeal for to-night needs no further recommendation but considering that the Hall is not large enough to contain more than half the people who should be proud to say hereafter they were present at the first Oratorio Concert ever given in Charlottetown, there should not be a seat found vacant on either nights, as two audiences would but be equal to one good attendance. The Pianos advertized by Mrs. W. Stevenson have, we understand, arrived, and as there will be three new English pianos heard at the Concert, the effect will be grand, We predict for Messrs. Wilson and Clarke full appreciation of their gentlemanly and generous conduct.

☞ Owing to the large number of new advertisements in this day's issue, we are compelled to let the City Council proceedings and other matter stand over till next week.

LEVEE.

His Honor Sir Robert Hodgson, Administrator of the Government, will hold a Levee at Government House, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock.

SAFETY OF AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

As many of the inhabitants of this Island entertain an ominous distrust of all American institutions we publish below a synopsis of the Law enacted in the States of New York and Massachusetts, relating to the inspection of Insurance Companies, shewing that the interest of the insured is rigorously guarded, even should the officers or directors be inclined to squander the funds in a dishonest manner No doubt this information will be gratifying to parties holding policies from American Companies and give confidence to those who are prevented by prejudice from making due provision for their families through this valuable medium. Now, although it may be impossible to predecate an absolute immunity from danger, in investing our money in any Bank or Commercial association whatever, whilst as outsiders we are completely ignorant of the internal affairs, this is obviated almost entirely by the thorough publicity entailed on the proceedings of the U S Cos To use the language of Mr. Sargeant, one of the Government Commissioners—"it is impossible for an unsound Insurance Company to do business any length of time.

"The Act passed in 1855, requires a Board of three Commissioners It is the duty of one of them to visit any Insurance Co, incorporated within the State, whenever desired by five persons officially or financially interested in it. He is to have free access to the books of the Company, and know the exact condition of its affairs, and of an Agent representing a Company out of the State, he may require an answer to such interrogatories as he may offer. The officers directors, and agents, he can summon and examine under oath, and if they refuse to answer without a sufficient reason, they are liable to fine, or even imprisonment. If any law is violated by a Company, the Commissioner reports to the Secretary of State, and he to the Attorney General, whose duty it is to prosecute the offender The office is also annually to calculate the existing value of all outstanding policies of Life Insurance Companies authorized to make insurance on lives in the State"

Each Life Company is required to give the age, date of insurance kind of policy, number of premiums paid, of every person insured From these data the exact value of each policy is ascertained by mathematical calculation, and may be known if desired by every policy-holder. What greater care and protection are possible, and before this legal and just inquisition, how absurd appear the disparaging speculations of men who know nothing of the science of insurance and the restrictions enforced.

The *Royal Gazette* intimates that Licenses to prosecute the deep-sea fisheries in all waters within the jurisdiction of this Island, and of the Dominion of Canada, will be granted by the Colonial Secretary to United States vessels during the present year, at a charge of twelve shillings, currency, per ton. The following gentlemen are also authorized to issue these licenses: For Cascumpec, John Clark, Esq, Richmond Bay, H. S. McNutt, Esq, Georgetown, Archibald, J. McDonald, Esq, Colville Bay, John McLean, Esq.

NEW CONVENT.

The splendid New Conventual Educational Establishment, now in course of erection on Hillsborough Square, for the Ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame, is being rapidly proceeded with. It is being built of brick with freestone facings It will, when completed, be a splendid structure and ornament to the city. We are glad to find such substantial evidences of the prosperity of the Order. The favor in which the Ladies of the Charlottetown Convent are held, as accomplished teachers of youth can be fairly estimated from the fact that the present building has, for some time past been too small to accommodate the number of pupils seeking admission to its classes. The new building will be five storeys high; and one hundred and thirty feet in length, by sixty-four feet in depth, portico included. The Architect and Superintendent is Mr. John Corbett of New Brunswick The surbasement is to be of free-stone, and the facings of the same material —*Herald.*

Fatal Accident.—On the morning of the 19th inst., the people in the neighborhood of Culloden, Lot 62, were startled by an accident which happened to Mr. Murdock McLeod, of that locality, during the previous night. This young man was living with his brother, but usually slept at night in a house of his own on an adjoining farm On the morning in question, his brother, wondering what could be the reason of his delay in not coming to breakfast, entered the house, and was overwhelmed with horror to find him almost dead on the floor, his head and face being much bruised, and a pool of blood standing beside him. His bed was on the loft, and it is supposed that in ascending to it, he slipped his foot and fell, his head striking a stool on the floor, on which there was blood. When found, he was speechless. Dr McDonald was immediately sent for, but when he arrived his services were of no avail, as it was found that the young man's skull was fractured. He lived only a few hours A coroner's inquest was held on the body, but we have not yet heard the nature of the verdict. We deeply sympathize with the relatives and friends of the deceased.—*Pat.*

Five members of the Board of Education—viz: J. McNeill, Esq., Rev A. McDonald, Chas. Palmer, Esq., Honorable George Beer,, and Edward Roche, Esquire, are now engaged in visiting and examining the city schools. This is a good move, and cannot fail to be productive of improvement. When the Committee have finished their work, we will endeavor to give the result of their inspection.—*Ib.*

☞ The *St. Lawrence*, with an English Mail, per Steamship *Etna*, at Halifax, arrived in Charlottetown on Thursday evening last. Dates from Liverpool to the 8th inst. W. Richards, Esqr, of Port Hill, was a passenger in the *Etna*. No news of any importance.

☞ John Ings, Esqr., of Charlottetown, and John Yeo, Esqr., of Port Hill, returned to the Island on Saturday night, 15th inst., after an absence in England of three and a half months. We are happy to perceive that both these gentlemen are in the enjoyment of good health.

Science and Art.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W Benson, 25, Old Bond Street and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c &c, suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

Government Appointments.

The Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature, have been pleased to appoint Mr Montague Howatt of Tryon, a Commissioner in Prince County, for taking affidavits to be used in the Supreme Court.

Council Office, May 6 1869.—His Honor the Administrator in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz—

Mr. John McDonald, to be an Inspector of Fish for Grand River, Township No. Fifty-six, in terms of the Act 22nd Victoria, cap. 3.

Mr. Archibald McDonald, to be Assayer of Weights and Measures for Grand River, Township No. Fifty-six, in terms of the Act of 19th Victoria, cap 8.

Mr John Hyde, to be Wharfinger for the wharf at Murray Harbor, (South) in place of Mr. John Hyde, senior, deceased.

His Honor the Administrator in Council has been pleased to establish a Court for the recovery of Small Debts at Dundas, Township No Fifty-five, —under and by virtue of an Act passed in the late Session of the General Assembly, intituled "An Act to authorize the establishment of additional Small Debt Courts in Prince and King's Counties, —and to appoint Richard W. Morson, Ronald McCormack and George Robertson, Esquires, Commissioners of the said Court

The Brig *Amphion*, to Peake Bros. & Co., arrived at this port on Friday morning last, with a general cargo of merchandize. This is the first London arrival this Spring The iron Steamer *Statira*, from New York, arrived at this port on Friday evening, and is now loading with oats for London, by Carvell Bros. The Brigt. *Athlete*, from Glasgow, to McDonald Bros, Georgetown, also arrived at this port on Friday last.

We direct attention to Mr. D. McRae's advertisement in another column He keeps excellent materials, and his close attention to business and care in executing orders have made his establishment one of the most popular in the city.

To Correspondents.—"J. H. F., Prince County," will be attended to in our next issue.

"Colville" will appear in our next issue.

There are several kinds of worms which trouble horses; the pin worms, (pointed at both ends,) are the most common and most dangerous *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will in a few days eject the worms, and the horse will begin to thrive.

Dr. Morses Indian Root Pills.—Before them all diseases surrender. Get our Almanac and read the information therein of their discovery and effects. Sold by all dealers.

J. W. Falconer Sells the Cheapest and Best CLOTHS in Charlottetown