Hon. Mr. Howlan did not believe that the country would be opposed to the small token of respect which the Resolution contemplated to the memory of one who, for a period of some thirty years, devoted all his talents and energies in the development and promotion of those principles which shed a lustre over the fair history of P. E. Island. He (Hon Mr. Howlan) expressed his respect for the manly and honest sentiments advanced by the Hon Mr Henderson and the Hon Leader of the Opposition towards a political opponent. Their generous hearted remarks gave ample evidence of their readiness to sink party spirit when considering the cause of the widow and orphan. He was glad to find that hon members on both sides were prepared to support the Resolution in aid of the Whelan Memorial Fund.

Mr. P. Sinclair said that the Resolution was not asking for a pension, but merely supplementing a public contribution in aid of the widow and child of one who had, for many years, laboured as a public man. The ability and power with which the late Mr. Whelan took hold of any public question such as the patriotic fund, merited the admiration of every lover of liberty and patriotism.

The Chairman reported the Resolutions agreed to.

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

Resolutions from the House in Committee of Ways and Means were reported to the following effect, viz:—

Towards City Fire Department,	£100	0	0
A. McNeill, towards daily telegrams,	20	0	0
Commissioners for revising laws from 1863 to 1868,	50	0	0
Cascumpec Packet,	100	0	0
Roads, Bridges and Wharfs, special service,	3000	0	0
Postmaster at Summerside,	50	0	0
Country Postmasters, usual allowance			
Toward the Whelan Memorial Fund	£100	0	0

On motion that the question of concurrence be put on the Resolution granting £100 to the Whelan Fund, Mr Prowse moved in amendment that said question be put that day three months. The discussion of the previous evening on the same subject was then to some extent renewed, when it was clearly and distinctly laid down by the Hon. Att'y General that the vote in question was not by any means to be considered an annual allowance, nor yet was it to be construed as a precedent for any similar applications in the future. The sum asked for was simply a donation towards a fund, raised by voluntary contributions, to assist the widow and orphan boy of one who had done much towards the advancement of progressive and liberal principles in the Colony.

At the close of the remarks which followed from several hon. members, the House divided on the question as follows:

For amendment—Mr. Prowse, Mr. Howat, Hon Mr. Davies—3.

Against it—Hons. Attorney General, Col Secretary, Henderson, Laird, Haviland, Howlan Calbeck, Kelly, Messrs. Brecken, MacMillan, Arsenault, G. Sinclair, Green, Kickham, McCormack, Jenkins, Bell, P. Sinclair, Reilly, McNeill—20.

The Resolution, as reported, was then adopted.

House in Committee on the Telegraph Bill.

Hon. Attorney General said it was considered advisable to invest the Government with discretionary powers touching the extension of Inland Telegraphic communication. The necessity of extending the telegraph lines to Georgetown and Souris, he said, must be apparent to every hon. member, and he hoped the day was not far distant when Telegraph offices would be opened in those places.

Hon. Mr Haviland coincided with the remarks of the Hon. Attorney General, and said that it would be extremely injudicious to cripple the Government or in any way to restrict their discretionary power, the exercise of which might lead to the extension of Telegraphic communication. He was prevented by sickness from being present on Monday, when the question was before the House, and when the hon member for Summerside [Mr McMillan] so ably supported the propriety of opening a Telegraphic Office at Georgetown, a matter which he hoped the Government would entertain favorably. Georgetown harbor was late in the Fall a place of refuge for ships and vessels of every kind in their outward voyages, and also in making the Island on their return from Boston, New York, Halifax, and other places. When the western harbors of the Island were closed with ice vessels could run into Georgetown and there complete their cargoes. How necessary then was it to have a Telegraphic Office established in a place which thus became the emporium of trade at certain seasons of the year. He also alluded to the remarks of the hon member Mr. McMillan, touching the question of railroads, and said that surely the hon member from Bedeque, [Mr. Howat] himself could not oppose the construction of important public works, more especially if we could make the Canadians pay for them.

Hon. Atty. General acknowledged the generous and candid support which the Hon Leader of the Opposition always gave to such questions as Steam Communication and other matters of general importance, and said he had no cause to doubt that the Telegraphic lines would, ere long, be extended to Georgetown and Souris also. The great loss, he said, which the best interests of the Colony suffered by the breaking of the Cable across the Straits last year was very seriously felt, not only by the mercantile portion of the community, but also by the general public.

Mr Kickham spoke of the advantages which other parts of the Island would reap by Telegraphic communication with Georgetown, where so much of the trade of the Colony was concentrated, especially late in the fall.

His Honor the Speaker expressed the hope that the Government would assist the people of Georgetown and vicinity in getting a Telegraph Office. Large fleets of American schooners frequently entered Georgetown Harbor for shelter, and it was well known that the American people were good supporters of telegraphic departments. He believed a Telegraph Office at Georgetown would be kept busily employed during the summer and autumn.

Mr Howlan presented a Bill to provide for the inspection of petroleum, coal oils, and burning fluids, and to regulate the sale thereof.

The Bill provides that the Government shall have power to appoint one or more Inspectors of Petroleum, Coal Oil, and Burning Fluids, for Charlottetown and other parts of the Island. The duty of such Inspectors shall be to test and ascertain the explosive or igniting qualities of such oils, and to mark every cask so inspected, and give the explosive points of the contents thereof. Oils shall not be allowed to be imported into any port, where the Government may deem proper to appoint an Inspector, which shall not bear the fire test of 120 degrees Fahrenheit without ignition or explosion. Penalty for violation of the provisions of this Bill £100, or six months imprisonment. The Bill to be in force and operation on and after the first day of July next.

Hon members on both sides concurred in the desirability of protecting the public against the dangerous qualities of much of the oils imported to this place, the explosive character of which might lead to much and serious loss of life and property. Instances were referred to where, in other places, fatal accidents occurred by the igniting of those oils. The fact that at New York, Boston, and in the sister Provinces, all kinds of coal oil were subjected to test and inspection, was sufficient proof of the necessity of making similar enactments here, in order to prevent the importation and sale of those oils contrary to the quality or standard above specified.

Hon Attorney General presented the Returns of Prince of Wales College and Grammar School, and also Returns of Summerside and Georgetown Grammar Schools—

Showing the total number of students attending the College to be 33—of whom eleven are from the country, one from New Brunswick, and the remaining twenty-one from the City. In the senior department of the Grammar School there are 26 pupils, and in the junior department 28. The total number of pupils on the roll at Summerside Grammar School is 36 — average daily attendance 21. Georgetown Grammar School total number on roll 42—average attendance 28.

Hon. Attorney General presented Returns of Fishing Licenses for years 1867 and 1868, showing the following receipts, namely—

1867—Colonial Secretary's Office	£80	14	0
Cascumpec	41	10	5
Richmond Bay	180	0	10½
Georgetown	102	3	0
Colville Bay	20	2	4
	£424	10	7½
1868—Colonial Secretary's Office	£101	9	9
Georgetown	32	9	10
Cascumpec	17	0	0
	£150	19	7

The above £17 from Cascumpec, and £22 14s 9d of the sum from Georgetown, were collected for the year 1867, but received at the Secretary's Office too late for insertion in the accounts for 1867.

House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 15.

On motion of Hon Mr Laird, the House went into Committee on a Resolution to the effect that the Election Law be so altered as to cause the establishment of a Polling Division at Summerside, in the Electoral District of Prince County.

Ordered, that Hon Mr Laird, Mr McMillan, and Hon Attorney General, be a Committee to prepare a Bill for next Session in conformity with said Resolution.

Hon Mr Howlan alluded to a petition that had also been presented to the House by the Hon Mr Laird, from divers inhabitants of P. E. Island, asking for an alteration in the Election Law, to the effect that Electors be confined in voting to the District in which they resided, and not allowed to vote on their property outside of the Electoral District in which they resided. He said that it appeared from said petition that the resident Electors of Georgetown, and Summerside, were liable to be outvoted in the election of representatives because of the number of votes given by parties holding small, and in many cases, worthless plots of swamp, and waste lands, in the vicinity of said Towns, for the very purpose of swamping resident Electors. The petition in question surely merited some consideration.

His Honor the Speaker said that it might be considered a hardship to disfranchise property. He spoke of the necessity of amending the Election Law touching Road certificates, the production of which at Elections, caused much confusion, and should be abolished.

Mr Owen asked would it be right to deprive His Honor the Speaker of a vote in Georgetown, where he had a large property, simply because his residence was outside of that town? Such an idea was preposterous.

Hon Mr Haviland said the question of changing the franchise would revolutionise the whole system of Election laws, and should not be entertained at the last day of the Session, when many hon members had left their seats. In all countries where universal suffrage existed, property as well as manhood qualification was represented. To annihilate the property representation was contrary to the true principle of reform. The system of producing Road certificates, if objectionable, was easily remedied.

Hon Attorney General had no objection to granting a Poling Division to the people of Summerside, but it was too late in the session to take up the matter touched upon by the petition referred to.

Hon Mr Laird said that though he presented the petition in question, as well as the petition asking for a poling division at Summerside, he did not wish to press the franchise question, which was of vast importance, on the attention of the House at that late stage of the Session.

Hon Mr Coles.—A subject of that important nature should be taken up at the opening of the Session.

Mr P. Sinclair—The change alluded to involved principles dear to every man. It would be wrong to take any action on that question at the last of the Session.

House in Committee on the Bill to appoint a Third Judge.

Hon Mr. Coles remarked that whilst the Chief Judge acted as Administrator of the Government, there would be but two Judges on the bench even after the passing of the Bill before the Committee.

Mr. Brecken was not so certain that the Chief Judge, though acting as Administrator could not take his place on the bench in case of urgent necessity. His position as Administrator of the Government was in virtue of his office as Chief Justice.

Mr. P. Sinclair was rather opposed to the Bill from first. The chief advocate for the Bill was the hon member (Mr. Brecken,) whose principal argument was that the Chief Justice could not act from the fact that he was Administrator of the Government. But now, that the hon. member told us, the Administrator could act as Chief Judge in cases of urgent necessity, therefore to his mind the principal argument in favor of the Bill fell to the ground, and for that reason it might perhaps be prudent not to pass the Bill this session.

Hon Mr Haviland said that with all the legal acumen of his learned friend the hon member for Charlottetown, yet the member for New London, Mr P. Sinclair, had proved more than a match for him in the art of political fencing. He, Hon Mr Haviland, was of opinion that the Chief Judge, whilst discharging the duties of Administrator, could not preside on the Bench in any criminal cases, on the ground that no Judge should exercise executive functions.

Hon Attorney General said it was incompatible with the prerogative of mercy vested in the Administrator, to preside on a Bench, and pass sentence on a criminal.

Mr Brecken only meant to infer that in cases of necessity, the chief Judge might preside over civil cases, which did not clash with his functions as Administrator.

The Bill was then reported agreed to.

Hon. Att'y. General presented a Bill to amend the law for shortening the language of Sheriff's Deeds. The object of which was to empower Deputy Sheriffs, acting for deceased Sheriffs, to execute deeds, complete sales of land, and other proceedings under executions originally placed in the hands of deceased Sheriffs, in like manner with High Sheriffs when holding office.

Hon. Mr. Henderson asked the Government what action they intended to take relative to the opening of a Custom House at Montague Bridge.

Hon Attorney General.—It was not intended to establish this office during the present year. The revenue bill would require to be altered before such a provision could be made; but as the trade at that place was growing the day was not far distant when Montague Bridge would be made a port of entry.

Hon Mr Henderson regretted that the office asked for was not granted. He hoped, however, that the people would still continue to ask for it, until the Government would yield to their request. Altering the revenue bill would be but a small matter.

There being no business of any importance before the House, a discussion arose from some remarks of the hon member Mr Prowse, on the propriety of calling the Legislature to meet at an earlier period in the winter. Hon members generally expressed the opinion that, owing to the sittings of the Supreme Court in the different Counties, it was utterly impracticable for the Legislature to meet earlier than about the First of March.

House adjourned.

A. McNEILL, Reporter.

HOLLOWAY—A FRAGMENT CONCERNING HIS DOINGS.

Professor Holloway is still in the prime of life, though it is now more than a quarter of a century since he perfected his discoveries and gave them to the world. His yearly bills for advertising, taking the average of the past eight years, amount to the sum of two hundred and twenty three thousand dollars per annum of which about one hundred and seventy five thousand dollars are spent in employing the columns of such journals as have been already established. The balance is used for the creation of special organs in countries not hitherto acquainted with the wonders of the printing press, and for educating and supporting interpreters who accompany his agents and make known the properties of his remedies amongst barbarous and uncivilized tribes which have no written language through which he may address them. These "missionaries of health," as they are called are chiefly employed in Central Africa and among the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago. In the former place they rendered important service to the late government expedition sent out by England; and it certainly was a galling confession for Capt. Anderson, that, after penetrating into the wild and desolate region as far as he could or durst go, the agents of a private individual should laugh at his official fears, and offer to conduct him "further and yet further, naming the different stations ahead of me which Professor Holloway had already established for the sale of his Pills and Ointment!"

The newspapers, daily and periodical, in which these medicines are regularly advertised, amount to three thousand seven hundred and sixty five, of which two thousand eight hundred and sixty three are printed in the European tongues, while the balance of nine hundred and two are divided between the Chinese and Asiatic tongues, (the former very largely predominating), and those other languages in which Mr Holloway has made himself the pioneer of printing. The management of this mighty machinery of illumination—even apart from its expense—may well appear incredible to ordinary minds; but system and steady business application can reduce apparent impossibilities to order, and under the experienced hands of a host of clerks and linguists, the wheels of this elaborate and complex mechanism revolve with a silent and simultaneous precision.

As to the number of those who are annually restored to health by Holloway's medicines, a Committee confessed that it could not even approximate the amount with any certainty of correctness. A box of Pills may represent the individual who buys it, or a family of six or eight for whose general use it is procured; so also with a box of Ointment. Again, it may be all consumed—though this is rare—for the cure of one particular disease; or it may cure that, and yet another after that, and yet another, being kept in the house as a family medicine,—and of these cases the committee submit they have no means to judge. Again, both Pills and Ointment may be used conjointly by a single patient, or separately by two, how, then, can an estimate be formed?

European News.

(From the News of the World.)

Mr. Gladstone's plan for the disestablishment and disendawment of the Protestant Church in Ireland is very comprehensive, and well deserves the appellation of "thorough." It is no half measure; all that is necessary for effecting a subversion of the existing Establishment, and appropriating its revenues, is embodied; and whatever the result may be, it must be conceded that Mr. Gladstone has redeemed his pledge of submitting to Parliament a practical mode of carrying out the resolution of the last House of Commons on the subject. A great deal of angry discussion may be expected, for the matter is one which it cannot be denied is calculated to excite apprehension among earnest members of the Established Church; but apprehension will disappear under dispassionate consideration; and it will be allowed that the price required is not too dear to pay for the pacification of Ireland. The great majority of the population of the sister isle cannot be brought to look upon the Church of the minority among them otherwise than as a grievance, and the choice is, therefore, between a chronic state of discontent, and the establishment of concord, order, and satisfaction.

According to the proposals now before Parliament, the property of the Church in Ireland is to vest in a body of Ecclesiastical Commissioners for its management until the 1st of January, 1871, when the connection between Church and State in the sister isle will be severed. The peerages of Irish bishops will be abolished, and all existing ecclesiastical corporations dissolved. The incomes of present incumbents are to be continued for the term of their lives, or to be commuted for annuities; curates are to be treated in the same manner; private endowments made since the year 1660 are to be respected, that being the period, according to the view taken by Mr. Gladstone, when the union between the Churches of England and Ireland became complete; the fabrics are to be dealt with in a considerate spirit, and several other arrangements detailed in the Premier's speech are characterized by fair dealing, and an evident desire to afford satisfaction. The Maynooth grant is to be commuted for a sum calculated at fourteen years purchase, which will produce about £361,000; and a further sum of £730,000 is to be given in lieu of the annual grant to the Presbyterians. The manner in which the value of the Irish Church temporalities is estimated is developed in Mr. Gladstone's lucid statement, and the money realized, according to the right hon. gentleman's proposition, is to be devoted to entirely secular purposes, namely, the support of lunatics and the blind and deaf and dumb poor. Such are the leading features of the Government measure. Although there are points that will be warmly discussed, and some that may be open to amendment, the general desire to give satisfaction to the Irish people is likely to ensure its eventually passing through the Legislature.

THE LAST OF THE 'IRISH BRIGADE.'—At the opening of Parliament, Mr. J. A. Blake took his seat on the Opposition benches, the place he has occupied for the last twelve years, no matter who were the 'ins' or the 'outs,' and his reason for so doing on this occasion was the absence of any allusion in the Queen's speech to the land question, or any satisfactory promise on the subject from the Government. In taking this step, Mr. Blake stood, or rather sat, alone, the last, the very last, of the Irish Independent Opposition of former days. The O'Donoghue, Mr. Maguire, Mr. M'Evoy, Mr. M'Mahon, &c, having all gone bodily over to the Whigs. It must have been amusing to witness the astonishment of honorable gentlemen, when Mr Blake sat down in the midst of the Tories, and proceeded to read petitions for the disendowment and disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland. Like Marshal Ney when he arrived at a frontier town, during the retreat from Moscow, and being asked who he was, he replied 'I am the rear guard of the French army—I fired the last shot on the bridge of Smolensko—I am Marshal Ney. Mr. Blake is the last of the once famous and powerful Irish brigade, and has the honor of firing the last shot, as even the most severe politician must admit.—[Waterford Citizen.

On Wednesday evening the proprietor of the 'Irishman' Mr. Richard Pigott, was surprised by a visit from Augustine Costello, no longer clad in the convict gray, but in the best build of dress Mr. Denis Downey could turn out. The fine fellow came first to the 'Irishman' office to offer his thanks there. He never looked better in his life.—[Dublin Irishman.

Mr. Gladstone, in his marvellously lucid statement of the Irish Church question fully sustains the popular estimate, as borne out by history, and says:—In the worst of times, and through all the mournful eras of the history of the Penal legislature that has afflicted Ireland, the authorities of this Established Church have, unfortunately, stood in the foremost rank, with respect to the enactment of those laws, on which we now look back with shame and sorrow. (Cheers.) In speaking of the Church of Ireland I may say that, although I believe its spirit has undergone an immense change since those times, unfortunately it still remains—if not the home and refuge of—the badge and symbol of ascendancy, and so long as it exists, painful and bitter memories of that ascendency can never be forgotten.

Trinity College will not be touched by the Bill, but Mr. Gladstone states that there will be future legislation on that subject, and that the institution will not be solely devoted to Protestant education. We may say that if it were to be so devoted there would not be religious equality in Ireland. The Premier mentioned another matter, which is considered a blot on his bill. He said that about twelve Protestant Cathedrals would be partly sustained, where the Protestant population may not be numerous enough to support them. The answer to this is, if they are not numerous they do not require such churches, and they can erect small ones. Why should the Catholics be asked to contribute to sustain large buildings which are not required? He spoke of St. Patrick's Church, Dublin, as one of them. The Protestants of Dublin are rich enough, we are certain, to sustain that building; and it would be a gross act of injustice to have it supported otherwise. We hope this blot will be expunged from the bill; and that it will be so amended that real religious equality may exist in Ireland.—Dundalk Democrat.

The *Independence Belge*, has received information from London that Queen Victoria has written an autograph letter to the Emperor Napoleon and to the King of Belgium respecting the Belgian question. According to the same journal, some little anxiety is felt on the subject of the dispute. Everybody, it says, wishes for peace, but the fear is beginning to be entertained that England has kept herself too much aloof from Continental affairs, and that the indifference she has affected is an encouragement to undertakings which her interest forbids her altogether to disregard. A similar statement is made in a semi-official Prussian paper, the *Berlin Correspondence*. "English interests," it writes, "suffer by the perpetual variations of the political barometer in Europe, and we hear it said that in London the opinion is beginning to prevail that England must take more interest in the general affairs of the Continent." The same paper has another remark to which some significance is attached. Referring to a recent debate in the French Senate, in which stress was laid upon the smallness of Belgium as though with a view of reminding her of her weakness, it says:—"This is an erroneous view. Belgium is not weak."

The Prince Royal of Denmark has lately visited the Court of Stockholm, in order to ascertain for himself how he should like to make a wife of her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, and on the other hand to learn the will of the lady, for in the northern Courts of Europe marriages are not entirely political. Well, it seems the young people think they like each other, and are to be married on the 27th of July.

Three daughters of the Earl of Bantry have had a singularly narrow escape from fearful injury, if not from death. They had driven out on a side-car, from Macroom Castle, and the vehicle being drawn by a young and spirited horse, driven by the family coachman. When crossing the bridge to the east of the town, the horse became restive and, swerving violently, attempted to leap the parapet. He half accomplished that object, and lay balanced on the parapet, his fore-legs dangling over the river. In that position the horse remained until some persons who had witnessed the occurrence hastened to the spot, and by cutting the traces released the animal from the car and his dangerous position at once. The ladies, were of course, very much terrified. Had the horse cleared the parapet of the bridge the vehicle and its occupants would in all probability have followed, and the height from the bed of the river being considerable, the fall would almost to a certainty have involved destruction to the party.

THE "STRANGE STORY FROM CARMARTHENSHIRE."—A paragraph has been going the round of the papers under this heading, stating that a young girl has lived for 17 months without food. The *Lancet* quoted the paragraph in question, and ridiculed the credulity of the vicar of the parish, who has written to the papers expressing his belief in the story. In consequence of this, the father of the girl, Mr. Evan Jacob, of Lanfihangel ar-Arth, has called in several medical men to examine the child, and a committee has been appointed to investigate the matter. A subscription list has been opened to defray the expenses of men who are to watch the girl, two by night and two by day. The test was commenced at 8 o'clock on Monday night. The story is implicitly believed in the neighborhood, and the father is a respectable farmer. It is difficult to understand what motive there can be for deception, as the father will not allow the child to receive any money from visitors.

FRANCE.

GREAT STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

Since Napoleon III. came to the throne, especially after the Crimean war, the navy of France has been brought up to proportions, both as regards the number of vessels, men, guns, and horse-power, far exceeding those of previous periods. The Emperor has thought proper to keep afloat a navy equal to that of England, although the colonial possessions of his country are insignificant compared with those of Great Britain, and although there are comparatively few Frenchmen and few French interests to protect in any quarter of the globe. It may not be uninteresting to give, just now that naval affairs are attracting interest in England, the actual strength of the French navy. The war navy of France, according to an official report of the Minister of Marine, laid before the Legislative Body in the session of 1868, comprises the following vessels:—

	Horse pr.	Guns
1. Screw-steamers.—Ironclads:—		
2 ships of the line, of 52 guns	1,800	104
18 frigates, of 34 guns	16,600	454
8 corvettes	3,600	180
27 floating batteries	2,550	62
4 coast-guard ships	2,070	10
59 iron clads.	26,020	810
Unarmoured vessels:—		
4 ships of the line of the 1st class	1,550	128
21 do. 2d class	14,570	60
8 do. 3d class	3,270	90
24 frigates	10,300	228
14 corvettes	6,040	110
43 avisos	6,670	111
48 transports	10,360	138
64 gun boats	1,840	79
9 coast-guard vessels	295	12
237 unarmoured vessels.	54,895	956
2. Paddle steamers.		
13 frigates, of from 10 to 16 guns	4,150	100
8 corvettes, of from 2 to 8 guns	1,990	18
52 avisos, of from 2 to 6 guns	4,125	90
73 paddle-steamers.	10,325	208
3. sailing vessels.		
1 ship of the line, of 70 guns	—	70
6 frigates, of from 40 to 60 guns	—	280
8 corvettes of 22 guns	—	176
8 brigs, of from 8 to 12 guns	—	82
60 schooners and smaller vessels	—	128
28 transports	—	40
111 sailing vessels		776

It will be admitted that this is a fleet which corresponds with the proportions of the land forces of the empire. The navy of France like the army of France is not on a peace footing, and all our hopes about the world's tranquility, so far as France is concerned, depends on words.

The Governments of France and Belgium are arranging a conference for the discussion of the mutual commercial interests of the two countries, and to consider what modifications may be made in the recent law passed by the Belgium Parliament, prohibiting the railways of Belgium from being transferred to foreign companies.

PIEDMONT.—Matters are going from bad to worse in Italy. Ciadini and Rattazzi are expected shortly to be called into office by the King as a last resource, and a Cabinet formed from the extreme left of the Italian Chambers. Such a combination will render an alliance with France impossible in case of the Emperor abandoning Rome, which is far from probable, his interest being the other way. The French elections, however, will be the touchstone of his sincerity, for the support of the clergy is absolutely necessary to the Government candidates; and if the Catholics of France were to stand neutral, there is no doubt that the republicans would have it all their own way. If the elections are favorable to the Emperor it will be a very anxious moment for Catholic Europe, as he may—as he has done before—throw aside the very men by whose votes he exists, and act contrary to their national sense.

A PRINCE RECEIVED INTO THE CHURCH.—The *Post's* correspondent at Rome writes:—'If Pius IX. has experienced great trials and reverses during his Pontificate, he also had great triumphs and consolations. Among the latter we must reckon the numerous and continually increasing conversions from the Protestant to the Catholic faith. There is now in Rome a young Prussian nobleman of great wealth and ancient family, Prince Schonberg, whose formal reception into the Roman Church has just been officiated by Cardinal Buonaparte, and has given the utmost gratification to his Holiness. The Prince's riches and influential social position, joined to his change of creed, may be best realised our looking on him as a Prussian Marquis of Bute.'

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.—The Speech of the Emperor of the French to the Council of State must be regarded as a manifesto addressed to the nation. The question of the suppression of the *liorets*, or, rather, of ceasing to make them obligatory, is interesting and important. That the reform proposed by the Emperor is a very beneficial one, no one will pretend to question in this country. To us it seems an intolerable interference with individual liberty to require every workman and workwoman to be provided with a book containing a sort of industrial history of their lives, written by their masters and certified by the police. The speech is much bigger than the subject of which it nominally deals; and it is, in point of what he has done for them, and another declaration, in the vague phraseology so rich in common places he likes so well, of the policy he has pursued heretofore, and intends to follow in the future. Does this mean "I will go no further?"

CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.

The *Catholic Register* (writes a London correspondent) claims that considerably over two thousand persons in England have "returned" to the bosom of their ecclesiastical "Mother" during the past year, a large number of whom are residents of the West End, and are the converts of Archbishop Manning, whose success in winning patrician souls is represented to be something alarming. I have seen and heard him. You never saw a finer head on man, or a more spiritual face on woman, or, together, a more august and impressive figure in pulpit or pantheon. His intellectual ability is conceded. His sermons are grand samples of English composition. The one I heard was without dogmatism. It was on love and full of love. Tone, thought, temper—all were in keeping with the theme. The man with his thin white locks, his translucent complexion, his austere spirituality of expression, his mild, kind, tranquil eyes, and his paternal manner of delivery, transformed him into St. John before my eyes, and I was lost in admiration of the beautiful old man. No wonder that they set such a man to fishing for men and women. There are now 31 Catholic peers of the three kingdoms, 50 Catholic baronets, and 38 Catholic members of the House of Commons. During the past year there have been 63 priests ordained in England and Wales, the total number being 1,489. Number of churches and mission stations, 1,122; monastries for men, 67; monastries for women, 214; colleges and academies, 18. In Scotland there are clergy, 201; chapels and stations, 207; convents for women, 18; colleges 2. There are 19 Catholic chaplains in the British Army.

WAR WITH ENGLAND: WHAT IT MEANS.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* enquires—"Do any of those writers, who talk so easily about war with England, know what it means? If they do, they must be aware that any loose talk of this kind is injurious, and even wicked. If they do not, and yet wish for their own purposes to foment a needless war with that country, we will tell them what it means. It means a struggle which England must regard as one for life or death, and in which it will be prodigal of life and treasure, both to be expended with more determination than it showed in a long war with the first Napoleon. It means a war in which our strength would be fully taxed and from which, with the sea for our battle field, we should emerge with untold debt, no matter what the result of the conflict. And it seems an absolute severance of the two great nations that speak the language and use the institutions that are destined to govern the world, and we trust for the world's benefit. If this is necessary, we will do our part in it like men, with a clear knowledge of consequences; but, if it is not necessary, we will refuse to be hounded on to it, even though the voice be that of a charmer.'

FACTS ABOUT THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

On the 19th of October last, Gen. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, having gathered together 127 men, declared for the independence of Cuba. The movement, so small in its inception, has grown so rapidly that in the six months which has elapsed, it has spread over 20,000 of the 30,000 square miles which make up the Island. This region embraces 147 cities, towns and villages, more than half of which are said to be in the hands of the revolutionists.

The Island has 150,000 men able to bear arms, 45,000 of whom are now in the ranks of the rebels; 20,000 being in the Eastern and 15,000 in the Central Department. The population of these districts number 548,738, of whom 298,935 are whites, 128,818 negroes who were free before the revolution, and 120,985 negroes who have been liberated by the rebel leaders. There are yet 180,000 slaves on the Island who will be set at liberty if the revolutionists get the opportunity.

The estimated wealth of the real estate in the portion of the Island now in the hands of the rebels was, in 1862, $550,000,000, and its commerce and industry were reckoned as representing a capital of $774,000,000. The yearly products were: Sugar $62,000,000, tobacco $15,000,000, other produce $52,000,000.

It will be thus seen that the revolutionists have made rapid progress in securing men and territory, and the Spanish authorities find the outbreak anything but the trifling affair they at first represented it to be.—*St. John News.*

President Grant has given orders that will prevent filibustering expeditions leaving the United States for Cuba.

It is reported that the father and brother of the late Ensign Whittaker have left England in order to be present at young Chaloner's trial, in Quebec, which will take place some time during the present month.

We learn from an American paper that a Central Irish Bureau has been established at New York, with branch societies in Western cities, for the helping along of immigrants.

Oppression after eating, headache, and nervous debility, are the effects of indigestion. One, or two at most, of "Parsons' Purgative Pills will give immediate relief.

"Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" may be administered to children with perfect success, in cases of croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and almost any of the diseases to which they are liable.

Holloway's Pills are acknowledged to be the best medicine for debilitated constitution, disordered liver, bile, and indigestion. The wonderful efficacy of this remedy, and the good effects produced on patients suffering from the above complaints, would appear incredible were they not substantiated by innumerable proofs of the cures effected by them, and the permanent benefit derived from their use. They soothe and strengthen the nervous system, purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and invigorate the constitution. These remedies, once used, inspire implicit confidence, and thousands, from personal experience of the ease afforded by them, have relieved their afflicted friends by recommending the early employment of and steady perseverance with, these invaluable medicaments.

JUDSON'S PILLS.—We give you in this Medicine the result of a lifetime of Study and Trial, before this Medicine all others are but Nostrums. We ask you to use them because we know their virtues. Trial is the touchstone by which to prove them worthy. Get our Almanac. Sold by all dealers.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, April 8.

Cuban advices state that the Government navy will soon be reinforced by ten gunboats from Spain, and others are said to be building in this country.

The insurrection in the District of Sagua de La Grande is reported to be nearly ended.

New York, April 8.

President Grant yesterday sent a message to Congress recommending that before the adjournment, provision should be made for submitting the Virginia Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection at an election next May or June, in order that it may, if adopted, be submitted to Congress at the beginning of the winter session, and thus secure the admission of Virginia to representation. The message makes similar recommendations regarding Mississippi.

The election in Rhode Island yesterday, resulted in the success of the entire republican ticket.

New York, April 8.

Twitchell, who was sentenced to be hanged today, in Philadelphia, for murdering his mother-in-law, was found dead in his cell this morning.

A San Francisco despatch says a terrible fire took place yesterday at the Yellow Jacket and Crown Point mines, in Nevada, by which thirty-six lives were lost.

London, April 9.

In the House of Commons this evening, Hon. Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the Annual Budget, in the explanation of which he said the Ministry proposed to deal separately with general expenditures and those for the Abyssinian War. The estimates made by the Hon. George W. Hunt, his predecessor in office, were £73,000,000, while the receipts were £72,500,000, a deficit of £500,000 which had to be met this year. Mr. Lowe estimated the expenditure of the present fiscal year at £68,250,000, showing a reduction of £2,250,000 from the estimated expenditure of last year, which was gained chiefly in the Admiralty and War Office.

He estimated the revenue of the present fiscal year at £73,000,000, or excess over last year of £500,000 so if the Abyssinian war were not to by provided for the surplus would be £4,500,000. The whole expense of the Abyssinian war was £9,000,000, of which £7,000,000 were expended in India. The country had still £4,000,000 of this amount to pay. The surplus of the present year would just balance the Abyssinian and the general deficit.

Under the circumstances, said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is desirable to raise a further sum by taxation. He regarded the present means of collection as expensive and unsatisfactory, and said its only warrant was in its antiquity. He proposed to collect the assessed taxes by means of Excise Licenses granted at the commencement of each year in a return to be furnished by the tax payers. The income tax is to be collected in the same manner. By these measures £3,250,000 will be brought into the financial year in addition to the amounts heretofore collected, but of this amount he proposed a reduction of a penny on the income tax, to repeal the import duty on corn, and the fire insurance duty, and to rearrange general smaller items. This will give a decrease of £3,000,000, and will leave nearly £500,000 clear surplus. Mr. Hunt, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Lowe, said, the reduction in the estimates were due to the efforts of the late Government, in making the army and navy more efficient. After a long and desultory conversation, the usual resolution of leave to bring in the Budget was agreed to. The *Standard* of to-day sharply criticises the Budget. The rest of the press generally eulogise it.

New York, April 9.

Easton was hanged in Philadelphia yesterday for the murder of Timothy Keenan. Twitchell committed suicide with strychnine. The House of Representatives, at Washington, has passed the reconstruction Bill applying to Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and will probably adjourn to-morrow.

New York, April 10

A despatch from Montreal says extra precautions are being taken in watching the banks, in consequence of information having been received by the bank authorities that an organized robbery was to be attempted. The various bank agencies throughout the country have been notified by telegraph to place a double guard over the banks at night.

London, April 9.

In the House of Lords the Bill introduced by Earl Russel authorizing the creation of Life Peerage was read for the first time. Earl Granville announced that the Hudson Bay Company had agreed to cede its territorial rights in British North America to the Crown on the terms proposed. In the House of Commons, Mr. Harcourt inquired what action the Ministry intended to take concerning the report of the Neutrality Commission. Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, replied that the Government were preparing and would soon introduce a bill based on the recommendations of Commission.

Havana, April 9.

Francisco Leon and Augustin Medina were garroted to-day in the presence of a vast crowd of spectators. They both maintained their composure and firmness to the last. Leon, in ascending the scaffold shouted, "Viva Independencia." There was great excitement among the spectators. Some parties uttered seditious cries and the volunteers who guarded the scaffold faced about and fired about twenty shots into the crowd with disastrous effect. Six men were killed and many wounded. Heavy rains have fallen during the present week throughout the Island.

Madrid, April 10.

Advices from Madrid give report that Marshal Serranno, President of the Council, and Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, are about to resign, and that a Directory is being formed to take control of the Government. In the Cortes of yesterday, Olozuga made a speech in which he urged upon that body the adoption of a statute to be incorporated in the War Constitution, which shall materially modify the powers and functions of the Ministry as well as reduce that branch of the Government numerically.

New York, April 10.

San Francisco telegrams report that the fire at Gold Hill is still raging. Twenty-eight dead bodies have been found, and seventeen are missing.

New York, April 14.

A private letter from a reliable source in Havana says that the Government there intends to confiscate the property of all suspected parties.

Washington, April 12.

The project of Canadian Annexation in the settlement of the Alabama claims, with the joint consent of England and the Colonies, begins to attract attention in the Government and Diplomatic circles, and is by some regarded as likely to become a prominent feature of Grant's Administration.

The views expressed on this subject by part of the American press, the favorable response of the English newspapers, and the demand for annexation among the Colonies, especially Nova Scotia, have encouraged belief in the feasibility of the scheme, if managed with Diplomatic tact and careful regard to English honor.

Objections to the possibility of its accomplishment, and doubts as to the policy and safety of such an enlargement of the Republic, are strongly urged by individuals, but it is confidently asserted by others that public opinion is setting in favor of our acceptance of Canada, should it be tendered by Great Britain, as the surest mode of harmonizing the interests and ending the jealousies between the two countries, and affording the basis of a permanent and cordial peace.

J. Lothrop Motley was to-day nominated for Minister to England.

Gold closed at 132.

FROM EUROPE.

London, April 12, evening

A meeting of the Conservative members of Parliament was held to-day. Over two hundred members attended.

Mr Disraeli was present and made a speech, in which he indicated the future policy of the party on the Irish Church question, and announced the amendments which would be proposed by the opposition to the bill now pending in the House of Commons.

London, April 12.

The Pope's Jubilee was celebrated at Rome with great splendor. The Pope said mass at St. Peter's and a Te Deum was sung in the presence of the Cardinals, Foreign Ambassadors, notabilities from all parts of Europe, and an immense congregation. In the evening the