FOR SPECULATORS

SING MEN!

fer for SALE or to RENT several valuable FREEHOLD BELFAST and other parts of the Island in good cultivation uch good and valid title and immediate possession can be

ots (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in UMMER HILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, top roduce are annually shipped and nearly all paid for in Cash. r Great Britain the United States &c. ice, and Temperance Society have been established for some ity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be bah ady for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the ers.

000 bushels produce with a double Wharf and site for a

btained by calling at the office of Messrs. BELL & SON, had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANGUS, . W. HUGHES, Painter Office, Charlottetown, and to he Mummy's Mowing Machine, the celebrated g Mills of Messrs. ROUSE, Mill View, the Honble. Jas ette; where CLOTH is received and returned with des

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

WM. LOUGHAN,

(Late of the Customs Department)

SHIP BROKER, &c.,

Having rented the SCALES on

Queen's Wharf,

He will attend to the weighing of COAL, OATS HAY, &c.

Charlottetown, - P. E. Island.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City and centrally situated: it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ The Best of Liquors always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P.E. I.
Nov. 25, 1863.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"

78 King St. - - - -St. John, N. B.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it

THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES

☞ The Proprietor, thankful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will spare no pains or expense to render the House still further deserving their patronage.—Every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 31, 1866.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities, increasing the growth of the Hair.

W.R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1867.

ALL CURES MADE EASY

BY

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstance, if the use of these medicines be perseverred in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach consequently in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more available than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Bad Breasts	Chiego-foot	Gout	Sore-throats
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular swellings	Sore-legs
Bunions	Corns (Soft)	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Bites of Musquitoes &c.	Cancers	Piles	Tumors
Sand-flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Wounds

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s 1d, 2s, 3s 4d, 5s, 11s 6d, 22s, and 33s each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each box.

August 7, 1863.

The Herald.

VOL. IV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SEPTEMBER 9, 1868. NO. 47.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, Queen Street.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR SEPTEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

FULL MOON, 1st day, 11h. 45m., even., S.
LAST QUARTER, 9th day, 5h. 52m., even., S.
NEW MOON, 16th day, 9h. 7m., morning, N. W.
FIRST QUARTER, 23rd day, 11h. 9m., morn., W.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon sets.	DAY'S LENGTH
		h m		h m	h m	h m
1	Tuesday	5 22	6 35	10 24	6 5	13 13
2	Wednesday	26	34	11 6	6 59	8
3	Thursday	28	31	11 53	7 24	3
4	Friday	30	30	even.	7 50	0
5	Saturday	31	28	1 0	8 20	12 57
6	Sunday	32	26	1 41	8 55	54
7	Monday	33	24	2 23	9 24	51
8	Tuesday	34	22	3 5	10 2	48
9	Wednesday	35	20	3 49	10 50	45
10	Thursday	37	19	4 36	11 42	42
11	Friday	38	17	5 25	morn.	39
12	Saturday	39	15	6 19	0 42	36
13	Sunday	40	13	7 14	1 52	33
14	Monday	41	11	8 9	2 29	30
15	Tuesday	42	9	9 5	4 18	27
16	Wednesday	43	7	9 59	sets.	24
17	Thursday	44	5	10 55	7 5	21
18	Friday	45	4	11 46	7 42	19
19	Saturday	46	3	morn.	8 18	17
20	Sunday	47	1	0 33	8 47	14
21	Monday	48	5 59	1 29	9 28	11
22	Tuesday	50	57	2 21	10 12	7
23	Wednesday	51	54	3 12	11 1	3
24	Thursday	52	51	4 5	11 53	11 59
25	Friday	53	48	5 1	morn.	55
26	Saturday	54	46	5 50	0 42	52
27	Sunday	55	44	6 55	1 40	49
28	Monday	56	43	7 30	2 36	47
29	Tuesday	57	41	8 26	3 36	44
30	Wednesday	58	39	9 47	4 35	41

THE OLD FAVOURITE HOSPITABLE

BOARDING HOUSE,

At The Head Of St. Peter's Bay.

ESTABLISHED by the late John Sutherland, Esq., is now opened for the accommodation of travellers, and the Proprietor solicits a share of Public Patronage. No trouble or expense will be spared to make visitors comfortable.

ANTHONY McCORMACK.

Head of St. Peter's Bay,
June 17, 1868.

RONALD McDONALD,

Commission Merchant, Auctioneer,

AND

COLLECTING AGENT.

Souris, Jan'y 2, 1868. 1v

CORNS & WARTS

Are Permanently and Effectually Cured by the use of

ROBINSON'S

PATENT CORN SOLVENT.

For Sale by

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 13, 1867.

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

CONVAYNCER, &c.

Office,---Great-George St., Charlottetown.

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

August 22.1866. E tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNIES-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of

ALLEY & DAVIES,

Office - - - - O'Halloran's Building,

Great George Street.

GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.

Oct. 23, 1867. tf

KING STREET.

NEAR WELSH AND OWEN'S OFFICE.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for past favors, and begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has on hand a

Large Stock of Ready-made Men's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Women's Balmoral, Elastic Side, and other Boots.

ALSO, 250 PAIRS

Children and Misses Boots,

which will be disposed of low for Cash.

JAMES STANLEY.

Ch'town, 14th May, 1868.

COTTON DUCK,

THE Subscriber is AGENT for the Sale of the celebrated

Russel Mills Cotton Duck,

and is prepared to fill all orders for the same with the least possible delay.

Also on hand COTTON BOAT DUCK, and COTTON DRILLLINGS, suitable for Boat Sails; together with Cotton Sail Twine, Pure Bee's Wax, &c.

I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, May 20, 1868.

DAWSON'S ESTATE.

Important Notice!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have been instructed by the TRUSTEES of W. B. DAWSON'S ESTATE, to SUE all parties, without any distinction, whose unsettled Accounts, or Notes of Hand, to W. B DAWSON or GEORGE NICOLL, are not immediately paid,

ALLEY & DAVIES,
Atty's for Trustees of Dawson's Estate.

Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

COPPER PAINT.

CONSTANTLY on hand, Gallon and Half Gallon Cans of

Tarr & Wonson's Copper Paint,

which effectually prevents the action of worms on the bottoms of Vessels and Boats and also prevents the collection of Barnacles, Grass, &c.

I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, May 20, 1868.

PACKET

BETWEEN

SOURIS & CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE FAST-SAILING and COMMODIOUS Schooner "A. R. McDONALD," will run between Souris & Charlottetown, calling at the intermediate ports, as soon as the navigation permits.

DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.

January 29, 1868. 1y

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement

THE Mails for the United Kingdom, the neighboring Provinces, the United States, &c., will, until further notice, be closed at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:—

For Canada, New Brunswick and the United States, via Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, every alternate Monday and Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, as follows, viz:—

Monday,	May, 18,	Monday,	September 7,
Wednesday,	do 20,	Wednesday,	do 9,
Monday,	June 1,	Monday,	do 21,
Wednesday,	do 3,	Wednesday,	do 23,
Monday,	do 15,	Monday,	October, 5,
Wednesday,	do 17,	Wednesday,	do 7,
Monday,	do 29,	Monday,	do 19,
Wednesday,	July, 1,	Wednesday,	do 21,
Monday,	do 13,	Monday,	November 2,
Wednesday,	do 15,	Wednesday,	do 4,
Monday,	do 27,	Monday,	do 16,
Wednesday,	do 29,	Wednesday,	do 18,
Monday,	Aug. 10,	Monday,	do 30,
Wednesday,	do 12,	Wednesday,	Dec. 2,
Monday,	do 24,	Monday,	do 14,
Wednesday,	do 26,	Wednesday,	do 16,

Mails for Summerside, St. Eleanor's and Bedeque, to be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

And Mails for Georgetown and Souris, per Steamer, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Letters to be registered and newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Ch'town, May 4th, 1868.

Sundries.

Hay, per ton,	
Straw, per cwt	
Timothy Seed,	
Clover Seed, per lb.,	
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s 6d to 2s
Sheepskins,	1s 6d to 2s
Apples, per doz.,	6d to 9d
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

A. HERMANS,

GUN-SMITH,

BELL-HANGER AND TIN-SMITH.

BEGS to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has again commenced Business on Dorchester Street, next door to the Reading Room Building, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

ON HAND,

A neat assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

Including the patent Box TON Copper Pot, which received the Gold Medal Prize, at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Also, BON TON LANTERNS, which will surpass everything in the Market, and suitable for either Farm use or on board Vessels.

A few WAYNE COOLERS on hand, which together with a large variety of other Stock will be sold cheap for Cash.

Mr. HERMANS is Agent for SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE, a new, economical and superior article used in washing, whereby a saving of fifty per cent is guaranteed, and for which he begs to solicit the patronage of Laundry Maids, &c.

Ch'town, July 24, 1867.

Poetry.

[FOR THE HERALD.]

THE ROSE OF SPRINGTON VALE.

My native land is bonny
When comes the month of May;
Then flowers of richest fragrance
Bloom in their colors gay,
The bluebell and the gowan
Bedeck each hill and dale;
But the fairest 'mong those flowers
Is the Rose of Springton Vale.

Oh softly blow, ye breezes
Around this gentle flower,
Let no rude blast of fortune
Disturb its peaceful bower:
But heavenly gifts, like dew-drops,
Descend with blessings hale,
To nourish, in its beauty,
The Rose of Springton Vale.

And tho' no more I cherish
The hope to make it mine,—
My fondest dreams all vanished
Now Annie no longer smiles;—
Yet still my bosom's feelings
Doth Cupid oft assail,
While gazing on thy beauty,
Sweet Rose of Springton Vale.

The summer now is coming,
A wreath's around her brow,
And countless merry songsters
Rejoice among the boughs,
While I am still unhappy,
Lone wand'ring through the dale,
Sad morning that I've lost thee,
Lov'd Rose of Springton Vale.

Strathalbyn, May 1st, 1868. J.

Miscellaneous.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ADDRESS TO THE TAILORS.

The remarks of President Johnson, upon the occasion of a visit of the delegates of the Journeymen Tailors' International Union to him, recently are thus reported:—"I have no speech to make, gentlemen, but to express my thanks for this visit. Those engaged in labor should not let themselves be imposed upon by others. If those who labor would devote their time, their intellect, their influence and intelligence, to the elevation of labor, much good can be accomplished. We should not be ashamed of our professions, whether tailors, shoemakers, or of any profession in the mechanical line. Labor should be elevated into an aristocracy, and if all mechanics and laborers will pursue the right course the time will come when we will create an aristocracy of labor. An aristocracy of labor would produce merit, morals, virtue and intelligence. This is the kind of aristocracy I am in favor of. It is not the profession of the man, but his associations that degrade him. Let us endeavor to elevate ourselves, and we elevate our professions. It is worth that makes the man. Let us rely upon our own worth and merit for success. The most pleasant hours of my life were those I spent in a tailor-shop. I am proud of it. I was not only a mechanic, but had the reputation of being a good one. I do not wish to be facetious, but as there has been a good deal said about the President being a tailor, I will go back to the Scripture, which says Adam was a tailor, and was the first to take a stitch or make a suit of clothes, and surely if Adam was a tailor, I do not consider myself, as President, degraded to have been one. I have only spoken in a friendly way, and I thank all present for the compliment you have paid me. I have the gratification of saying that, notwithstanding my early calling, when I, too, worked as a tailor, I have not become giddy or proud in the position I now hold as President. Once more I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor of this visit.'

A SAD STORY.—Those who have been around the Central Station late at night have doubtless observed an old man, dignified in appearance, and evidently superior to such surroundings, who for some time past has been seeking lodgings there. He has a strange history—has had an experience in life that possesses all the singularity of romance. Before the war he was a planter in Texas, and possessed of immense wealth. His deposits in the Union Bank of this city at one time reached $80,000 in gold. His landed estate stretched over leagues of territory, and more resembled a German principality than the possessions of an American planter. His homestead was the seat of ease and opulence, and a family of children added interest to his home, and gave an incentive to the accumulation of wealth. On the breaking out of the war he went to Europe; but before leaving he made his will, and executed papers which placed his property in the hands of his son and son-in-law. This was done that in case of his death there should be no trouble about the distribution of his estate. At the end of the war he came back. But his absence had given his children a control of wealth they did not mean to surrender. They refused to recognise him, or permit him to have even a pittance with which to support life. A difficulty occurred between himself and son, in which the latter was shot and dangerously wounded. So exasperated was the outraged parent that he even expressed the regret that the life of his offspring had not been sacrificed. He finally came to this city, and instituted legal proceedings for the recovery of some property which he had in this State. Pending the slow developments of the courts, without money and without friends, this old man, nearly 80 years of age, is compelled to seek shelter at a police station while a daughter of his, residing in a princely mansion, not a dozen squares away, enjoys every luxury that immense wealth and unbounded resources can secure. Is not his history stranger than fiction?—*New Orleans Picayune.*

SCENE IN A PERFUMER'S.—Sentimental young lady to perfumer: "I don't think you forwarded the scent I meant; it seems entirely different to that I ordered." Perfumer, who is very fond of punning:—"Madam, I am sure that what you meant I sent; the scent I sent was the scent you meant; consequently, we are both of one sentiment." "Dear me, no!" she replied, with a shudder; "I'm fond of cats in their places, but I should as soon think of eating dog soup!" The gentleman did not urge her.

MAXIMILIAN'S WIDOW.

There is unfortunately only too much reason to fear that the recovery of the unhappy Princess will be neither so speedy nor so complete as was inferred from the improvement which took place on the removal of her Majesty from Miramar to Leaken. Withdrawn from the rigorous isolation to which she was ordered by the medical men at Miramar and having returned to scenes dear to the recollections of her youth and the bosom of the Royal family of Belgium, where she is surrounded with the most affectionate attentions, the dejected spirits of the Empress Charlotte appeared to revive, and she seemed by degrees to assume her former serenity. Her Majesty beguiled her leisure with painting, and by keeping up a correspondence with the members of the Imperial family of Austria, and other friends, in walking in the beautiful park of Leaken, or by carriage exercise in the environs of the palace. She took her meals regularly in company with the King and Queen of the Belgians; in short, with the exception of certain little restraints which were still necessary, she appeared to be in a fair way of perfect recovery. Suddenly, on the beginning of June, on the anniversary of the tragedy of Queretaro, symptoms of internal agitation manifested themselves to such a degree as to occasion apprehensions of a fresh attack of delirium, which soon developed itself. The Empress is now a prey to the most extraordinary excitement, aggravated by the excessive heat and the want of sleep to which Her Majesty is subject. As at Miramar, she had an invincible aversion to every description of food, although she herself orders every morning what she would like to have at her meals. She refuses to sit at the table, and will not taste anything unless it is offered to her by Queen Marie-Henrietta, her sister-in-law, who takes a seat by her side and feeds her like a child. At bed-time it often happens that the Queen is obliged to use her personal influence to prevail upon the Empress to retire to rest. It is altogether incorrect to state, as some journals have done, that the Empress Charlotte seeks an opportunity of escaping from the Palace of Leaken, and returning to Miramar. On the contrary, notwithstanding the disordered state of her mind, she is able to feel the value of the care which is taken of her by the King and Queen of the Belgians, who watch over her with the most tender solicitude, and she fears nothing so much as the possibility of her departure for Miramar. The apprehension, indeed, of such a contingency affects her, and in a great degree occasions her want of sleep. In physical health the Empress continues to be as well as possible, and her medical advisers are of opinion that the only efficient remedy for the present attack is by all available means to spare Her Majesty every kind of emotion. This will explain why all other persons excepting the members of the royal family are prohibited from seeing her, and why she is allowed to receive no correspondence of a nature to make any impression upon her mind, which imperatively demands the most perfect repose.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

(From the Manchester Examiner.)

Yesterday evening a deplorable accident occurred at a place of amusement known as "B. Lang's Victoria Music Hall," Victoria Bridge. The room in which the entertainment took place occupies the three upper floors of a four-storey building, the outer portion of which is a range of shops. A large number of persons were admitted yesterday evening at 2d. each, the ordinary price, to witness the benefit performance of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford, vocalists. The performance commenced at 6.30. All went well till about 10 o'clock. Shortly after that hour, some of the youths in the back part of the pit, in their eagerness to obtain a better view of what was going on upon the stage, lifted themselves by the gas pendants, three of which were soon broken off. No evil consequence could have followed had not somebody in the pit raised the alarm of "fire." There was immediately a rush for the staircase from the upper galleries. The gallery is six feet wide and winds up between walls from the ground floor to the top gallery, with a landing stage on each floor. The crush of people attempting to leave was terrific, and appears to have been the sole cause of the loss of life.

Mr. Clifford rose up on the stage and did all he could to allay the panic by telling the people there was nothing to fear if they would keep their places. All remonstrances were in vain. Men and women precipitated themselves recklessly one over another down the first flight. The degree of pressure at the onset may be judged from the fact that out of an audience of nearly 1000 in two galleries, scarcely a score forbore to rush to the common staircase. The other half of the audience, who were in the pit, would find comparatively safe egress from a separate staircase. At the time this account was written it was not ascertained how many were injured from the crush on the stairs, or how many by the attempts to save themselves through jumping from the windows.

From 10.15 to 11 o'clock twenty-six dead bodies were received at the infirmary. A large number of severely injured cases were also taken to the infirmary, of which thirteen or fourteen were considered so serious that they were sent for treatment to the surgical ward. Of these several are set down as dangerous cases. Eight persons, after having received treatment for bruises and contused wounds, were sent out. Shortly after the accident had occurred, and as soon as information of its serious nature had time to spread, a large and deeply excited crowd gathered outside of the infirmary gates, many of whom were women, who, believing that their friends might be among the killed, made clamorous and weeping entreaties to be admitted to the dead-house, but up to midnight it was impossible to admit anyone within the walls, and none of the bodies had been identified.

"Will you have some catsup?" asked a gentleman of Aunt Priscilla at a dinner table. "Dear me, no!" she replid, with a shudder; "I'm fond of cats in their places, but I should as soon think of eating dog soup!"

REPEAL DELEGATES' REPORT.

THE LEGAL OPINION OF EMINENT COUNSEL ADVERSE TO THAT OF HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL WILKINS.

The Report of the Repeal Delegation, in printed form, was laid on the table of the House, yesterday afternoon, and is signed by Joseph Howe, Wm. Annand, Jared C. Troop, and H. W. Smith, the four Delegates from Nova Scotia. The Report says that at the first interview with the Duke of Buckingham, the general subject was discussed with His Grace, and with Mr. Adderly and Mr. Elliott, who were present at the Colonial office, at the time of the interview. This lasted more than an hour, and the conversation, says the Report, ranged over the whole field of controversy. The Delegates say, they "kept strictly within the limit of their instructions, asking for a Repeal of the British American Act, as related to Nova Scotia, and urging all the arguments that occurred to them as bearing on the accomplishment of that object. Though no formal decision was announced, it was apparent from the earnestness and vivacity with which their arguments were combatted, that unless a very strong pressure was brought to bear by public opinion and Parliament, the Government would meet the prayer for repeal by a direct negative. At the close of the discussion His Grace informed them that the subject being very important, he would not undertake to decide it, but would bring it, at the first convenient season before the whole cabi-cabinet."

They then go on to state the mode adopted to combat the difficulties they had to contend with, and to counteract the many influences opposed to them. Their position in fact is admitted to have been a difficult one "from the fact that both the great political parties in the State stood pledged" to the policy of Confederation.

As it appeared to them very desirable that the legal argument constructed by the Attorney General, should be either sustained or eliminated from the field of controversy, they thought it prudent, after consultation, to retain James Drowdy, Esq., a gentleman standing high in his profession as a Solicitor, who recommended that a case should be prepared, and the legal points raised by Mr. Wilkins, submitted to eminent Counsel.

Sir Roundell Palmer and Vernon Harcourt, Q. C., were selected, and the Delegates held with them an interesting consultation. The following are the questions submitted and the answers elicited thereto:

1. *Question.*—Has the Imperial Parliament the right to legislate away the constitution of a Colony granted by Royal Charter and developed into "Responsible Government," as was the case in regard to Nova Scotia?

Answer.—As a matter of law, properly so called, we are of opinion that there is no limit to the authority of the Imperial Legislature over a Colony in the situation of Nova Scotia.

2. *Question.*—Supposing that there is in the Imperial Parliament the inherent right to deal with a Colonial constitution such as that possessed by Nova Scotia, is the right absolute, or must the legislation of the Imperial Parliament receive the ratification by statute of the local Legislature, before it can become law for the Province to be affected by it?

Answer.—As the authority of the Imperial Legislature is absolute, it cannot in any legal sense be held to be dependent on the consent of the Colony testified in any particular form.

3. *Question.*—How is the validity of an Act of Parliament affected by the fact that the statement in its preamble, on which it professes principally to proceed, is based upon entire error?

Answer.—The recital in the preamble is very important, as evidence that the Imperial Legislature did not, in fact, intend or assume to exercise its extreme rights, but founded itself on the supposed consent of the Colony. This may afford a valid argument for the repeal of the Act, if the fact of this consent should be disproved; but such a recital not being essential to the foundation of the authority of the Legislature, which is supreme and independent, cannot affect the legal validity of the statute.

4. *Question.*—How far does the judgment given by Lord Mansfield in Campbell v. Hall, Cowper's Report, p.—establish the independence of a self-governed Colony from the control of the Imperial Parliament in matters affecting that Colony's constitution and revenues.

Answer.—This is answered by the reply to the first question.

4. *Question.*—The Delegates from Nova Scotia who joined last year in the London Conference, in preparing the Confederation scheme, afterwards enacted by the Imperial Parliament, were appointed under a Resolution of the Local Assembly to arrange a basis of union for five Provinces, with Representatives from all five. Two of these Provinces, whose presence in the Union was contemplated by the Resolution referred to refused to join in the conference; and in their absence could be remaining Delegates constitutionally proceed, under the Resolution referred to, to arrange a more limited scheme than that which their instructions indicated?

Answer.—We are of opinion that the authority conferred upon the Delegates by the Resolutions of April, 1866, ought to have been strictly followed, and that they had no authority to negotiate any union but one of the whole Provinces, if (in the general terms used) Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland were, in fact, intended and understood to be included. This defect, however, in the original authority, would be cured by a subsequent ratification of their acts by the Legislature of Nova Scotia.

6. *Question.*—Assuming the power of Parliament to be absolute, would not the hasty and arbitrary exercise of that power, without respect to the wishes of the people, where they had neither forfeited rights nor surrendered them, be unusual, if not unconstitutional?

Answer.—In our opinion, the Imperial Legislature did not assume to extinguish the existing constitution of Nova Scotia, or to impose on it a new form of government without its consent. To have done so, would, in our judgement, have been an extreme exercise of its legal powers. The preamble of the Act 30 Vic. Cap. 3, shows that in fact the English Legislature proceeded on the assumption of a real and substantial consent by the Provinces of Nova Scotia.

ROUNDELL PALMER,
W. V. HARCOURT.

April 16th, 1868. Inner Temple.

An intance of the rapid rise in the value of property in Omaha is related by a correspondent. A German leased a property for twenty years at six hundred dollars a year. Upon it stood a neat little Gothic building which had been used by the Episcopalians as their church. In this he opened a lager beer saloon, retaining in connection with it the garden surrounding it. After waiting for two years, during which time the city rapidly grew, he sublet the remaining portion of the property for $6,000 a year, upon which and the large profits of his business he is becoming one of the wealthy men of the state.