rights of the proprietors. To a great extent that has been accomplished, but there is still a large sum required to complete this great design; and it must be evident to all, that unless it is carried out there would be a large portion of the people dissatisfied. When the Government have purchased some of the lands and made the tenants free, while their neighbors are still under the proprietory yoke, it cannot be expected that they would be satisfied or contented. It is expected that the same privilege will be extended to all the tenants. If it were not for that consideration, I might say, like his honor who spoke last, that the amount was too large, but I do not see that there can be any harm in entrusting the Government with a large loan. It it is used with discretion there will not be any unnecessary loss or expense, and I am satisfied that they will only use the money as fast as land comes into the market. What is the use to talk of purchasing proprietors estates if the Government is not in a position to pay for them? And it must be evident that the state of our finances is not such as to warrant the Government in purchasing lands to any great extent without a loan from some other country. I think we should all unite in carrying out that desirable object, and I hope to see the day when there will be very few discontented farmers on the Island, and when the Government will have to boast that they have made them free and contented by carrying out the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill. The late Government done much to break the yoke of proprietorism, but the large purchases they have made have been heavily felt by the country, and now we have not means to purchase more estates. For my part I would not think of opposing any reasonable measure to carry out the Land Purchase Bill. I believe every member of the Legislature voted for extending the provisions of that Bill last year, and I am glad to see that the majority of this House is of the same opinion still—that you do not intend to obstruct this Bill—but will give the Government a fair opportunity of carrying out that great measure under which so many tenants have become freeholders, and which is so well calculated to put an end to the proprietory system in this Island. I will give the Bill my hearty support.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: I am pleased to find such a general desire on the part of your honors to support this Bill, though I was surprised to find my colleague (Mr. Gordon) take a different view, and one which I do not think the facts of the case warrant. He considered that we were only putting off the evil day; but we must take the circumstance into consideration that, in purchasing the rights of proprietors, the present generation are assuming a burden which should be borne by posterity. He says that the interest of the loan, together with the interest on the present debt of the Colony, will amount to £14,000 a year; but he knows very well that the greatest portion of the public debt is entailed upon us in consequence of the large purchase of Township lands which have been made, particularly those recently purchased, which cost the Government about £80,000. The interest upon the sum alone would be £4,800 a year. The whole debt of the Colony is about £153,000 and the interest about £8,000. Now, if this loan is obtaind, it is contemplated to devote a portion of it to the payment of the principle of the debt of the Colony, which is now bearing interest. His honor also said that, if the loan was negotiated abroad, we would probably have to pay £1000 a year to an agent; and commission besides, but I do not think the facts of the case will warrant such a statement. Besides there is a possibility, as his honor from the First District of Queen's County (Mr. Balderston) said, that a large portion of it might be borrowed in the Island, so that it might not be necessary to borrow abroad for some time to come. It will depend very much upon the estates offered to the Government, and the terms upon which they are offered; though £150,000, if borrowed now, could be invested, to a great extent, in the payment of the debt of the Colony, upon which we are now paying interest. His honor from Bedeque, (Mr. Anderson,) was much alarmed at this Bill. He made up the interest upon the contemplated loan at £9,000, but he forgot that we are paying interest to the amount of £8,000 now. He also figured up the large amount of interest which the Colony would be liable for when the principal of the loan would become due; but if we were to figure up the interest upon the debt of the Colony for twenty years in the same way, it would be an extraordinary amount in our estimation. But we must not lose sight of the fact, that the Bill provides for a sinking fund, by paying £5 per hundred every year, so that in twenty years the whole will be paid off, and not become due at one time, as his honor's remarks would have us to suppose. I must say that I do not look upon this Bill with any alarm, but I believe, on the contrary, that, under proper management, it will be conducive to the prosperity of the Colony generally, freeholders as well as leaseholders, whether it will rest with the present, or any other Government, to carry it out. It divides the responsibility, in some measure, between those who are paying the taxes of the country now and those who will come after us, though the benefits will be more fully experienced by future generations than by the present.

ARRIVAL OF THE "JAVA."

[From the European Times, June 22.]

The serious riots at Birmingham, arising out of attacks made by a person named Murphy on the religion of the Roman Catholics, has produced a painful impression on the public mind. Houses are gutted, property destroyed, the Riot Act was read, and the unbridled ferocity of religious fanaticism had full swing. One or two streets are said to have been laid in ruins. Murphy is the Agent of a body calling itself "The Protestant Electoral Union," the chief patrons of which appear to be Whalley and Colonel Brockman. To show the spirit in which Murphy carries out the commands of his pay-masters, it may be sufficient to mention that in a large building in Birmingham, he delivered what he calls sermons, and there he said, among other outrageous things, that 'Every Popish Priest was a murderer, a cannibal, a liar and a pickpocket.' The *Daily News*, referring to this madman's antics, says:—"He goes about in the name of Protestantism but his spirit is that of the rankest persecution. Protestantism asserts the liberty of individual conviction; Murphy attacks the people for their opinions. Protestantism enlightens by promoting discussion; Murphy does not discuss, he can only vituperate and provoke. There are thousands of sincere Roman Catholics in Birmingham who have as good a right to enjoy their religion in peace as the Archbishop of Canterbury has to draw the revenues of his see. Infallible as is the head of the Church, they must submit to have their tenets discussed like those of the latest born sect; but they ought not to be wantonly outraged. Murphy says he will not desist, for 'his life is in the hand of God;' but that is a reason why it should be well employed and besides, as much may be said of the life of any venomous or malignant thing that crawls upon the face of the earth. Such men as he promote the spread of the Roman Catholic religion, by engaging the sympathy of the generous for its slandered propagators and adherents." The Home Secretary, the Secretary for War, and men of all parties in the House of Commons and in the press have strongly condemned the principle on which the "Protestant Electorial Union" is acting. The magistrates of every town ought to be armed with a discretionary power to prevent such men as Murphy from jeopardising the public peace.

They are having a sad time in Vancouver's Island. Discontent, animosity and bitterness prevail to an alarming degree. They are all the result of the poverty produced by the union of the Island with British Columbia, which took place hardly a twelvemonth ago. Hear the sentiment of one of the papers of the Colony:—"Patriotism is a splendid idea, or sentiment, so long as it pays, but when it empty's a man's pocket or robs his stomach of what is necessary to sustain life, it is no matter of wonder that it loses somewhat of its charm." From a white populd lose somewhat of its charm." the Island run down to population of 22,000 in 1852, "those who remain," we say than 7000 in 1862, and any change that brought a rise, would, "would welcome troubles. One party in the Island from their present propose calling a meeting and prepare to go so far as to to the Home Government, asking that the Colony be allowed to annex itself to the United States. Another party, however, says "wait awhile, there is another chance yet. There is the Confederacy on the Atlantic. We will endeavor to get into that, an get a guarantee for a railway to the Pacific, and if that fails to alleviate our sufferings, annexation to the United States still remains." This is all very encouraging certainly!—*St. John Globe.*

Copper in Newfoundland.—*Chambers' Journal* says:—

"Among other geological facts worth notice is the surprising yield from a copper mine in Newfoundland. When, last year, a few specimens of copper ore from the locality were exhibited at the conversazione of the President of the Royal Society at Burlington House, no one anticipated the discovery that has since taken place. At the depth of seventy feet, while sinking the shaft, the miners came upon a lot of rich ore four feet thick; a level was then run at right angles to the direction of the lodge, and at a distance of eight feet another and richer ledge was struck; ten feet further there was another twenty feet thick; and ten feet still further another of four feet. This is a most extraordinary instance of the occurrence of copper; the yield will be enormous, for the distance to which the several lodge extend are unknown, and many years maybe spent before they are worked out. Specimen of the ore are to be seen in the Great Exhibition at Paris, along with specimens of lead ore also from Newfoundland, described as rich as silver.

The Herald.

Wednesday, July 10, 1867.

THE BARRACKS.

Now that the soldiers have left our shores, never, in all human probability, to be replaced by any portion of the British Army, the deserted Barracks present a fine illustration of the wisdom of the late Government in expending twelve or fifteen thousand pounds of the public money in providing temporary accommodation for the troops. What is to be done with these Barracks, and to what useful purpose can they be applied? are questions that suggest themselves and demand a reply. The Government have appointed a Barrack Master, at a salary of £100 per annum, to take charge of them; but the country will hardly be satisfied to allow that arrangement to become a permanent one. Now, as it is unlikely, because unrequired, that any portion of the Volunteers will be permanently placed in Barracks to do duty in the place of the regulars, we have one or two suggestions to offer as to the disposal of the Barracks. The first is, to transform them into a House of Refuge and Industry, one section of which might be appropriated to the accommodation of the deserving poor of the Colony at large, and the other made into a self-sustaining asylum for inebriates. As to the necessity for a House of Refuge for indigent persons, there can be no question. Year after year the community is called upon to support a class of itinerant paupers, who crowd into the city from all parts of the country, and although assistance is extended to them by the charitably disposed, to the extent of their means, yet it occasionally happens that, from the want of system in bestowing alms, persons have died from actual starvation. The means at present expended by public and private charities, would, if judiciously spent in an institution such as the one proposed, be more than sufficient to meet the calls of the really indigent in our midst. Apart, therefore, from the consideration that the establishment of a House of Refuge and Industry is a duty which no civilized community can consistently ignore, an institution of this kind, properly conducted, would effect a positive saving to the country at large in abolishing the Black Mail system at present in vogue. With reference to an Asylum for Drunkards—who, of late years, have been classified by medical men as Dipsomaniacs—an institution of the kind has been in operation in the State of New York for several years, with the best possible results. The institution has been self-sustaining, and has been productive of so much good to the victims of intemperance, and to society generally, that, although capable of holding several hundred patients, yet the accommodations are far too limited for the number of applications. The inmates consist of almost every class in society—the wealthy and poor, male and female. Frequently the unfortunate drunkard himself makes application for admission, but, in the majority of cases, his friends are required to secure him that privilege. Now, without referring to this example at all, and without going beyond the narrow boundaries of Prince Edward Island, the experience of every day points out the necessity and utility of such institutions. Our own opinion is, that they would exercise a far more potent influence in the way of restraining men's appetites for stimulating drinks, and reclaiming the unfortunate besotted drunkard, than the combined action of Temperance Societies and Legislative prohibitory enactments put together. Their advantages would be, in the first place, to remove those degraded pests to families and society from the way of temptation; and secondly, by subjecting them to the same restraints as lunatics, and compelling them to perform those kinds of labor to which they are best adapted—to wean them from their debasing appetite. If such an institution were in existence, how many families, who have been brought to the very depths of anguish and poverty, through the extravagance of a drunken husband, would have been saved the disgrace, the heart-burnings and penury which always attend the career of the dipsomaniac? The question requires no answer from us; for there are few persons who cannot refer to memory, if not to living illustrations, for a fitting answer. Society protects itself by restraining the personal liberty of the lunatic, but the drunken vagabond, whose appetite for intoxicating drinks has been thoroughly developed and trained, who is quite as little under the influence of reason as the possessor of a straight-jacket, is allowed to degrade himself, to abuse and disgrace his friends among society, and squander all the means he can command with perfect impunity, and it is only when murder, or some equally atrocious crime, is committed, that the law takes hold of him. It is high time that such an anomaly should cease, and we are glad to know that legislation has been applied to matters of this kind with the happiest effects. In offering the suggestion, therefore, to convert the Barracks into a humane institution of the nature indicated, we feel satisfied that we have started a subject well worthy the consideration of the Government or Legislature.—If carried into effect, the money hitherto considered squandered upon these costly monuments of folly and chicanery, known as the Victoria Barracks, would be redeemed, and, in time, come to be regarded as the most judicious ever spent in the Colony. The character for human usefulness, which embalms itself in the hearts of posterity, which is more lasting than that derived from mere human work, however grand or useful, or which attaches itself to those who elevate humanity, and alleviate suffering and woe, would undoubtedly belong to the Government or Party that inaugurated an institution such as we have endeavored to pourtray. There is nothing to prevent it proving self-sustaining, but if a small subsidy from the public purse were required to keep it afloat, it would be money well expended, and would be no loss to the Colony. If the papers that be consider this suggestion too extravagant—though not half so extravagant as maintaining a Volunteer Militia Force, for which there is no earthly use, at an annual expense of £4,000—then the next best thing to be done with the Barracks is to turn them into apartments and rent them, or otherwise sell the whole concern by public auction. If retained as Government property, requiring the supervision of a Barrack Master, they will be an everlasting bill of expense, and there is no valid public or private reason to show why they should be so retained. If there is, we should like to hear it.

From all we can learn, and after reading papers upon both sides, the celebration, in Nova Scotia, of the birth-day of the New Dominion was rather a gloomy affair. Outside of Halifax, nearly all the flags displayed floated at half-mast, and many of them were draped with mourning. The anti-Confederate newspapers issued on the 1st of July appeared in mourning, to mark the premature death of Nova Scotia. It was a foolish, a stupid, and a cowardly action on the part of Tupper to carry Confederation without an appeal to the people of Nova Scotia, and, as a consequence, his name will ever be associated with traitors like Arnold, and poltroons like Castlereagh, no matter how the experiment of the New Dominion will work. It would be an outrage upon all propriety to appoint a man like that Governor, as is hinted in some of the Nova Scotia papers. On Continental Europe, the stiletto or the revolver would have marked the popular appreciation of an act like his, and even within the Dominion, there are places where Dr. Tupper, if he were placed as Governor over them, would receive but scant courtesy in his gubernatorial character, and where he might consider himself fortunate if he escaped personal violence. We say this apart altogether from the merits of Confederation from a Nova Scotia stand-point, but simply to record our disapprobation of the treachery by which he forced Confederation upon an unwilling people. The same energy, talent and unscrupulous means which carried Confederation in Nova Scotia, if employed in stumping the country upon the question, would, we believe, have secured its acceptance by the people, and thus guaranteed harmony throughout the whole Dominion. The opposite course has been pursued, and Dr. Tupper must take the consequences both now and for all future time.

☞ The Wesleyan Bazaar opens to-day, and will be continued to-morrow. We sincerely trust that our Catholic friends will reciprocate with the Wesleyans in patronizing their Bazaar as liberally as *they* did the Convent Bazaar. Whether they do or not, we have no doubt, from our knowledge of the wealth of the Wesleyans, and their liberality and spirit in patronizing affairs which affect their religion, that the Bazaar will be a grand success.

Another Chance for our Crack Shots.—We perceive by the Canadian papers that a grand Shooting Match, to which competitors from all parts of Canada and the Lower Provinces are to be invited, is to come off about the middle of next August. This, we say, will be another chance for Major Pollard, and other crack shots, to distinguish themselves, for we have not the least doubt that, with some practice, they would prove themselves to be a match for the Cannucks, as they were for the New Brunswickers and Nova Scotians. An opportunity to test the proficiency of the latter will be presented on the 10th of September next, when the Cogswell Challenge Cup, open to the Volunteers of the Lower Provinces, will be fired for. We hope to see that cup—(which has to be won three times before it can be carried off)—yet brought to this Island. We do not know what the nature or value of the Canadian prizes will be, but no doubt they will be such as to induce some of our Volunteers to accept the invitation. As the best shots the Colony can produce will be required, we hope to see Major Pollard reinstated in his position among the Volunteers, so that he may properly form one of the competitors. It should not be forgotten in the praises lately bestowed upon the Volunteers, that the Major was the pioneer or founder of the movement in this Island, and his reinstatement, while it would greatly assist in maintaining the credit of the Volunteers as marksmen, would be an act of grace peculiarly acceptable to the Volunteers and the community generally.

The despatches in to-day's paper give all the information which has been received of the murder of Maximilian. Nothing since the assassination of President Lincoln has so shocked the civilized world. The Mexican expedition of Napoleon, which promised so well at first, has proved a most ill-starred affair both for France and Austria. The assertion of the Monroe doctrine, and the cowardly acquiescence therein of Europe, have led to the hopeless insanity of the Empress Carlotta, and finally the death of Maximilian. These transactions will form a curious page in history, and one not very flattering to Napoleon. By almost universal consent, Maximilian is pronounced to be a most admirable Prince, endowed with a chivalric heroism, irreproachable morality, and administrative abilities of a high order. The hostile tactics of the United States, and the covert assistance rendered by them to the Mexican Liberals, are the principal causes of Maximilian's failure to establish his throne firmly in Mexico, and now that unhappy country has relapsed into hopeless anarchy. Under these circumstances, the sooner some strong Government takes it in hand, and rules it with a rod of iron, the better for the turbulent and blood-thirsty semi-savages who inhabit it, and for the civilized world. The manifest destiny of Mexico is annexation to the United States, which we hope soon to see carried into effect, and to which there is now no earthly obstacle.

St. Dunstan's Temperance Society.—At the annual meeting of the above society, held at St. Andrew's Hall on Monday evening the 1st July. The following gentlemen were appointed office-bearers, viz:—President—E. Reilly, Esq.; 1st Vice do.—John Quirk; 2nd Vice do.—M. P. Rotchfort; Treasurer—Thomas Doyle; Secretary—Walter C. Grant.

Committee—Messrs. John Bowers, James McCabe, Edward Carter, John Wynne, Cornelius Callaghan, Alexander McDonald, Joseph McDonald.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir;—Can you inform your readers whether or not it is true that one of the famous "94," who, a year ago, reflected on the "short-sighted policy" of our Legislature, is actually off to Ottawa in search of an office? An early reply will much oblige

Yours, &c.,

ANTI.

July 6, 1867.

Blackwood's Magazine for June which we received by last mail from New York, contains: Brownlow's—Part VI. the Reign of Law; My Hunt of the Silver Fox; Was George III. a Constitutional King?; Strikes and Trades-Unions; Dante in English Terza-Rima; The Reform Bill; Clause III. and Mr. Lowe; Index.

St. Joseph's School.—A public examination of the Pupils attending this school was held in St. Andrew's Hall, on Thursday last. His Lordship the Bishop, and the Rev. Rector of the St. Dunstan's College were the principal examiners, and they discharged the task assigned to them in a manner at once satisfactory to themselves, the children, and the spectators. The examination was a comprehensive one, embracing as it did, the elementary branches of History, Geography, Arithmetic, &c., and in each and all of these classes the children acquitted themselves well. In fact no higher evidence could be offered as to the efficiency of the school as the painstaking zeal of the ladies who manage it, than the result of this Examination, which was closed by a few well chosen remarks from the Bishop. There are over two hundred children attending this School.

School Examinations.—The Annual Examination of St. Dunstan's College comes off to-day. And that of the pupils of the Congregation de Notre Dame to-morrow, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., in St. Andrew's Hall. The Examination at the Prince of Wales College takes place on Friday next. We hope to be able to give an account of the whole of them in next week's paper.

The North British Review, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street New York has been received. Its contents are: 1 Origin of Species; 2 a Dutch Political Novel; 3 Modern views of the Atonement; 4 Factiae; 5 Archbishop Sharp; 6 Characteristics of American Literature—Poetry; 7 M Provest Paradol; 8 Report on Scotch Education.

Drowned at Magaguadavic on the night of the 23d ult., from the brig *Union* of St. Andrew's, Thomas Hughes, of Summerside P. E. I. Deceased was about 21 years of age. He went ashore with a companion about eight o'clock in the evening to get a tooth extracted and on returning between 12 and 1 accidentally fell from the boat and was drowned. The body was recovered next day and an inquest held before Mr. Valentine, Coroner, and Mr. Messenet. The body received a Christain burial. The testimony went to show that Hughes was sober, but that his companion was intoxicated and having fallen asleep in the boat did not know what had happened until aroused from his stupor.—*St. Croix Courier.*

The second match between the St. Dunstan's College and Prince of Wales Cricket Clubs, which came off on the 24th inst., resulted in a still more decided victory for the St. Dunstan's Club, which scored in one innings 143, being more by 43 than the Prince of Wales Club scored in two innings.

Tea Party at Vernon River.—We learn that the Catholics of Vernon River intend having a Tea Party in their locality on or about the last of this month, for the purpose of raising funds in aid of a Catholic Chapel, about to be erected at Montague Bridge. This speaks well for the benevolence and piety of the Vernon River Catholics, and we hope that the good people of that and surrounding districts, as well as those of Charlottetown, will not be backward in contributing as much as their circumstances will permit in aiding such a noble object.—Particulars next week.

Thomas Hughes, aged 23, a native of Summerside, P. E. Island, was drowned from on board the Brig *Union*, at Magaguadavic [illegible]

A Montreal despatch reports that every city, town and village in the Dominion agree in the unanimity and heartiness with which Confederation Day was celebrated. No previous event in the history of the country has called forth such rejoicing.

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., of Atlantic Cable notoriety, will arrive here by the *Princess of Wales* to-night.

At a sale of Flour, on Monday last, the highest price brought for the best brands was 51s. 6d.

SPECIAL CIVIC ELECTION.

This Election for a Common Councilman for Ward No 5 in place Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq., appointed Mayor, took place yesterday at the house of Mr Henry B. Smith. The Poll was opened at 9 o'clock a m, and continued open all day. The contest throughout was lively and exciting, and a great deal of party spirit was exhibited on both sides Mr. Henry B. Smith and Mr. Robert Hooper were the candidates put up, and at the close of the the votes stood as follows:—

	Votes.
Mr Henry B. Smith—	75
Mr. Robert Hooper—	70

Majority for Mr. H. B. Smith, 5 Votes.

The *Court Journal* says:—An English Duchess has gone over to the Catholic Church within a few days. It is a short and easy journey now.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Mrs Dundass, left here on Tuesday evening, in the Steamer *Princess of Wales en route* for New Brunswick and Canada, on a short visit.

The Council of the English Reform League has issued an address to the working men of Europe, denouncing wars and the maintainance of large armies. It is time that the people made themselves heard on matters of this kind. The ambition and passions of monarchs and rulers, working upon the prejudices of of the people, rather than the public weal, are too often the cause of war. The world has now grown old enough and ought to do, except on very rare occasions, all its fighting with the printing press and newspapers. The tax and the drain upon the people of Europe, caused by the maintainance of powerful armies, and by the recent wars, are really frightful; whilst the demoralization that results from supporting in idleness large masses of men, is beyond calculation. We hope this circular of the Reform League is the commencement of a movement that will not leave a soldier in Europe.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

The ceremony of swearing in Sir W. F. Williams as first Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia under the new *regime*, took place to-day at 3 o'clock. The 47th Regt. formed a guard of honor on the occasion, and a salute was fired. There were present within the Bar, besides His Excellency's Staff, His Honor the Equity Judge, His Honor Judge Bliss; Hon Senators McCully, Ritchie, Wier, and Miller; Hon. Messrs. Kenneg, McDonald, Almon, Keith and McNab; H. Blanchard, John Tobin, P. C. Hill, Peter Lynch, Esqrs., and a number of other gentlemen. Outside the Bar there was a large concourse of people. The Equity Judge administered the oaths of office, after which His Excellency was congratulated by the gentlemen present.

The New Local Government was formed to-day, and and sworn into office this afternoon. We believe the following to be the names as far as the Government has been formed:

Hon. H. Blanchard—Atty. General,
" P. C. Hill—Prov. Secretary,
" James McNab—Prov. Treasurer,
" Chas. Allison—Commissioner of Mines and Public Works,
" John McKinnon,
" Samuel Creighton,
Alpin Grant, Esq., Queen's Printer,

SUPREME COURT.

The Trinity Term of the Supreme Court for Queen's County opened on Tuesday, his Lordship the Chief Justice presiding.

The Criminal Calendar contains one Larceny, a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, of malicious Stabbing, and Assault, with intent, &c.

The first record or jury cause was settled. The next five were tried on Wednesday, and a verdict given for the Plaintiff in each case. Gates vs. Bell & others, and O'Neill vs Gaul, actions on promissory notes, were confessed in open Court. In the Queen vs. Ellen DeCoste, indicted for Decit—obtaining money under false pretences—the Grand Jury brought in a True Bill. It appears that one day in May last the prisoner, who was at the time a servant in the employ of Mr Patrick Higgings, Milton, went to the house of Mr Samuel Kidston, Royalty, and told him that her master had been in town the day before with a load of potatoes, which he was unable to sell, and that on his way home he fell off the cart and broke his thigh. The prisoner further added, that Mr Higgings had sent her for some or the whole of the money that was due him from Mr Kidston, who immediatly gave the girl DeCoste 29s. 6d., for which he had nearly a week previously requested Mr Higgins to call. She was tried and convicted. For the Crown, the Solicitor General and E. Palmer; for the defence, Hodgson and McLeod.

McDougald vs. McDougald occupied the whole of Thursday and a part of yesterday. This was an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. The evidence for the prosecution showed that if not paying his addresses to the Plaintiff, the Defendant had at least been keeping company with her for several years, and that on one occasion he went so far as to promise to marry her. Indeed this was hardly denied. On the part the defence testimony was adduced to prove that the Defendant had been absolved from his engagement—whatever it was—by the Plaintiff's consent, and that if this had not been so, circumstances had come to his knowledge subsequently to his making the promise which legally justified him in refusing to fulfil it. For the prosecution, C. Palmer & McLeod; for the defence, Longworth & Hodgson.

In Lamphier vs Jenkins, and Brundage vs Clark, the defendants confessed judgment.

The Queen vs Duncan James Boyle, a master mariner, indicted for an assault with intent, to commit rape, was arraigned yesterday and pleaded not guilty. The prisoner is a married man with a wife and seven children living in Newfoundland, and his intended victim a respectable little girl of tender years. Boyle was tried and convicted of a common assault only. Much credit is due to Philip Smith, one of the witnesses in this case, for the pains he took in defeating the prisoner's evident designs, and we cannot but congratulate the parents upon their child's providential escape.—For the Crown, Sol. Gen. & E. Palmer; for the prisoner, E. J. Hodgson.

The last of the absent debtor suits was disposed of this morning, and the Grand Jury, after making a presentment in favor of a less expensive and more summary trial of petty larcenies, and the establishment of County Courts to be presided over by Barristers of good standing with fixed salaries, and holding office at the pleasure of the Government, were discharged.

The Grand Jury also presented two Tavern Keepers for selling spiritous liquors without license, and another for keeping a disorderly house in the city. They also directed the attention of the Court to the fact that the time of the Jury was largely occupied in the investigation of two charges of Perjury which, after the most careful examination of a great number of witnesses, resulted in the unanimous exculpation of both parties from the charges alleged against him. The dangerous state of the city wells, from the constant filtration into them of the most offensive matter of cesspits, &c., was also made the subject of a presentment. The Grand Jury say there is great reason to fear the most alarming results to the health of the inhabitants, if this evil should be allowed to continue, and they express their belief that a remedy for it ought to be found in a system of periodical removal in small cisterns, of the substances complained of to places where they might be manufactured into manure to the very great advantage of our agricultural interests.

McLeod vs McDonald—an action for a breach of promise, was tried this afternoon. Verdict for the Plaintiff; damages £65; for the prosecution, Palmer & McLeod; for the defence, Longworth & Palmer.

Mr W. W. Sullivan, Law Student, who passed a very creditable examination, was admitted and sworn in an Attorney of the Supreme Court.

The following are the sentences passed on the criminals convicted at this term:—

Ellen DeDoste, Deceit, 2 months' imprisonment.
John Ross, jr., Stabbing, 10 months' imprisonment.
Duncan J. Boyle, Assault, 12 mos. imprisonment.
—*Patriot, June 29.*

[From the N. B. Journal, July 3.]

LATEST FROM MONTREAL.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL, &c.

MINISTERS SWORN IN YESTERDAY AND DEPARTMENTS ARRANGED.

Montreal, July 2.

Ministers were sworn in yesterday and Departments arranged as follows:

Hon John A. McDonald, Premier and Minister of Justice.
Hon J. Ferguson Blair, President of the Council.
Hon G. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia.
Hon Peter Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Hon A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance.
Hon Mr Howland, Minister of Internal Revenue.
Hon S. L. Tilley, Minister of Customs.
Hon Mr Kenny, Receiver General.
Hon Mr Archibald, Secretary of State for Provinces. (Home.)
Hon Mr Langevin, Secretary of State for Canada, (Foreign.)
Hon Mr Campbell, Postmaster General.
Hon Wm McDougall, Minister of Public Works.
Hon Mr Chapais, Minister of Agriculture.

Ministry is strong in interests it represents, and will be sustained.

Upper Canadian Ministers will carry a fair support from Reformers, and in Dominion Government will have a handsome majority.

Governor General has created Premier K. C. B., and Cartier, Tilley, McDougall, Tupper, C. B's.

Markets substantially unchanged.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

Council Office, July 1, 1867.

His Excellency the Lieut Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

To be Justices of the Peace for Queen's County:—Alexander Robertson, of Saint Peter's