News by Telegraph.

LONDON, May 12, eve.—In the House of Commons this evening, the reply of the Queen to the petition of the House of Commons, based on Mr. Gladstone's third resolution was announced. The Queen says "that relying on the wisdom of the House of Commons, she desires that her interest in the Irish Church will not in any way hamper parliamentary legislation on the subject." To-morrow Mr. Gladstone will bring in a bill to suspend for the present any making of additional appointments to the Irish Church.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—The Sultan opened the new Council yerterday, in a speech remarkable for its liberality. He said the time had come when Turkish manners must yield to European civilization.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Advices from the City of Mexico to the 1st of May, say that Juarez is in quiet possession of the Presidency, and that all attempts at revolution in different parts of the country have been suppressed.....The case of John H. Surratt was before the Criminal Court at Washington yesterday, and at the request of the prisoner's counsel the trial was postponed until next June.

OTTAWA, May 12.—The Dominion Government have received no information as yet, of the intended despatch of an American fleet to the Canadian fishing waters. It is reported that the proposed Canadian marine policy will consist mainly of small cruisers especially adapted as coast guards, which will generally remain within a marine league from the shore, and warn intruders away.....An effort will be made in the Senate to defeat the bill for the reduction of the Governor General's salary. It is not probable that that body will take the responsibility of repealing it.....Evidence of considerable importance, of an entirely new character, is now being taken in the assassination case; but its purport will not be allowed to transpire for some days. Detectives have made further seizures of Fenian papers.

OTTAWA, May 12.—The House of Commons yesterday, on motion of Mr. Campbell, of Inverness, voted for correspondence respecting carriage of mails across the straits of Canso. Sir John A. MacDonald has introduced a bill extending the Canadian Insolvent Act to the whole of the Dominion. With some amendments the Militia Bill passed through Committee. The form of oath was changed by omitting reference to "Dominion of Canada." A. G. Jones, of Halifax, in the absence of Mr. Savary, moved the second reading of the bill authorizing the Nova Scotia Banks to issue notes of small denominations, like the Banks do in the other Provinces; he argued that as the Nova Scotia Banks had to bear burthens, so they should enjoy all the privileges of the Banks throughout the Dominion. The Bill was read a second time, and referred to committee on Banking and commerce, Hon. Mr. Rose consenting thereto with the reservation that the Government would not promise to support the Bill, as they had the whole subject of Banking under their consideration and the framing of a general law.....The House met to-day at 11 o'clock. Sir John A. MacDonald moved third reading of the bill respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions. Dorion objected on the ground that the Dominion Parliament had no right to legislate in the premises. This point is now under discussion.

LONDON, May 13, eve.—In accordance with a general understanding arrived at in the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone, this afternoon, soon after the commencement of sitting, moved a bill to prevent the making of further appointments to livings in the Irish Church for a specified period and absolutely suspend proceedings of the Commission of the Irish Church establishment for the same time.... The Queen, today, in presence of a large multitude of spectators, laid with imposing ceremonies the corner stone of the Thames Hospital, which is to be built on the Thames, immediately opposite the Houses of Parliament. Her Majesty was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family, and by members of the Ministry and Chief Officers of State.... The Corporation of the City of London have presented an address to the Queen, declaring profound sympathy with Her Majesty for injuries received by Prince Alfred at the hands of an assassin, and expressing their detestation of the attempted crime.....The funeral of Lord Brougham took place to-day at "Cannes."

NEW YORK, May 14.—Gold opened at 39¾.

LONDON, May 16.—Consols 94¼ a 94⅜ for money; Liverpool Red Wheat 14s. 1d.; Pork firmer at 84s.; Lard dull at 68s.; common Rosin 60s. 3d.; others unchanged. The accounts which have been received by mail and telegraph give promise of an unusually large and fine crop of wheat in the country about the Black Sea.

VIENNA, May 14.—The Bill guaranteeing the right of trial by Jury passed the Lower House of the Austrian Kaisrath yesterday. Charles Francis Adams, U. S. minister to the Court of St. James, took leave of the Queen, with whom he had a special audience. Mr. Adams left London soon afterwards for the Continent, leaving Mr. Moran in charge of the American legation yesterday.....Gold market steady and unchanged.

TORONTO, May 16.—It is stated that the Council of Roman Catholic Bishops, now in session at Quebec, have chosen Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, to be Archbishop of the Provinces, subject to confirmation by the Pope. It is also announced that Father Dowd, of Montreal, will be appointed Coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese, in the room of Bishop Lynch.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Impeachment of President Johnston came up at noon to-day in the Senate, when the question was taken on the 11th article. The vote stood 35 for conviction, to 19 for acquital. The required two-thirds not being affirmative, the President stands acquitted on the 11th article. Immediately after voting, the Senate adjourned to May 26th.

MONTREAL, May 14.—A man named Duggan, a saloon keeper, and two accomplices, were arrested this morning, charged with being implicated in the plot for the assassination of McGee.

The prisoners were examined before Judge Coursol with the doors of the Court closed. A witness testified to being present in Duggan's house in December when the conspiracy was hatched. Twelve American and twelve Canadian Fenians were also present.

One man, called Smith, was selected to do a certain job; but witness could not say which job it was, but he heard one of them say:—"My God, if Mr. McGee only knew what he has in store for him, wouldn't he leave the country." Witness also heard another man say: "Smith, you did that job of burning the Orange Lodge first rate." Witness identified Whalen as the man he heard called Smith.

The prisoners leave for Ottawa to-morrow morning in charge of the officers.

MR. BRIGHT FROM A CONSERVATIVE POINT OF VIEW.—Few people now in existence, could, five years ago, have hoped to have lived long enough to read in the Conservative organ of the British Government, the panegyric on Mr. Bright, which appeared in the *Globe* the other night. It commences thus:—"Mr. Bright is a man of very noble type; he is the natural successor of Charles Fox; he is the great Parliamentary representative of the populace. It is fortunate for England to possess a politician of this order, of such a mould that time moderates his extreme opinions without diminishing his energy, or dimming the splendour of his eloquence. May we always have such a tribune of the people." The *Globe* then goes on to tell the world that Mr. Bright represents the best and manliest characteristics of the stalwart Saxon; that he always is honest and straightforward; that he has no lust for office; that if he hits hard he never hits foul; that he is not only respected but liked by his political opponents; and that the very classes who differ from him most widely in opinion, are precisely those who are most proud of his glorious "Tribune of the people."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A person has been arrested in Montreal, who testifies that the conspiracy to assassinate Hon. T. D. McGee was conceived in Montreal, and that twelve Canadian and twelve American Fenians were in the conspiracy. Whelan was chosen to do the deed. Several of the conspirators have been arrested, and others have escaped to the States.

A young man had drowned himself lately in London, because his pension had ceased. In his written account he said: "And so farewell to this starving world, where there are more rats than cats, and the rats eat up the food."

The Herald.

Wednesday, May 20, 1868.

THE FISHERIES.

The very proper Legislation of the Dominion Parliament, last Session, and in which the Imperial Government concurred, to demand a tonnage duty of $2 from all American vessels fishing in Colonial waters, has excited some attention in the House of Representatives at Washington. The previous tonnage duty of half a dollar was a farce, which, small as it was, was evaded to a great extent by American fishermen. The inadequate force in the Gulf to see that Licenses were taken out at that rate, necessarily rendered the arrangement a failure, as its success depended altogether upon the honesty of American masters. Since the Americans, in a fit of revenge, were so foolish as to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty, and place prohibitive duties upon Colonial productions, the Colonists, it must be admitted, are justified in maintaining, by every means within their power their treaty rights in the matter of their own fishing grounds. It is, therefore, a source of satisfaction to us to find the Dominion and Imperial Governments in unison on this question, determined to enforce in the most summary manner the stipulations of the Treaty of 1818, with respect to the Gulf Fisheries, in cases where American vessels may be caught fishing without license within three marine miles of these shores. A large fleet is to be sent into the Gulf to enforce the Legislation of the Dominion Parliament on this question and if the Americans fancy they can violate with impunity International Law, they will find themselves much mistaken. According to a report which we give below, the American Government is about to despatch a fleet of war vessels into the Gulf, ostensibly for the protection of their own fishermen, but in reality, as a menace to Great Britain and her Colonies. We are gratified to know that Great Britain was never in a better position to repress domestic treason, or undertake a foreign war, than she is at present. The statesmen who guide the destinies of the Empire are possessed of the spirit which brooks neither insult to the national honor, nor violation of the rights of the subject. The sooner, therefore, this question of the fisheries and of Colonial rights is settled, even if it be at the cannon's mouth, the better. We would rather see an appeal to arms at once and the Colonies annexed, than submit to perpetual menace, and systematic robbery and insult. By the judicious exercise of her invincible power at this crisis, Great Britain will do a great deal to win back the waning loyalty of her Provinces, and establish upon this Continent that brilliant *prestige* which has attached to her history for upwards of a thousand years. The Fisheries should be protected at all hazards as much for Imperial interests as for the rights involved in the case. The Americans, will thereby be convinced that the Mother Country and her Colonies are in earnest about the matter, and the Washington Cabinet will shape its course accordingly. Judging from the subjoined report of proceedings in the House of Representatives on the 7th instant, a good deal of "spread-eagleism" was indulged in when the question came up before that Body, but the good sense of the House prevailed over the combative notions of a curious fish called PIKE, from the State of Maine, who desired war and nothing but war with Great Britain. It will be seen that determination upon the part of Imperial and Colonial Authorities alone is wanted to settle the question upon a fair basis, until the Reciprocity Treaty is restored, and Free Trade once more adopted between the Colonies and the United States.

Mr. Pike, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to send a sufficient number of vessels of war to the fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence adjacent to the British provinces for the purpose of protecting American vessels in the exercise of their rights, as recognized in the treaty of 1803, outside of one marine league of the shore line as it follows the indentions of the coast, and also for the purpose of taking care that valuable property in shipping shall not be confiscated for alleged infractions of provincial rights in the fishing grounds; and that whatever punishment for trespass is inflicted shall be in proportion to the pecuniary injury occasioned by the offence. Mr. Pike proceeded to explain and advocate the resolution. He stated, in the course of his remarks, that the government of the Dominion of Canada was proposing to impose a tax of $4 a ton on American fishing vessels, and to send vessels of war to enforce that tax. It was, therefore, proper that the American government should send vessels of war there to protect American interests.

Mr. Benjamin, (rep.) of Mo., inquired whether the President had not that authority already?

Mr. Pike replied that it was because Congress lacked authority to do that. He went on to explain that the third article of the Treaty of Paris recognized certain rights of American fishermen to fish where they had been accustomed to exercise those rights till the Convention of 1818; that at that Convention the American government, for certain reasons yielded the right to fish within three miles of certain coasts, and that the question whether that limit of three miles should be from headland to headland, as contended for by the provincial authorities, or should follow the indentions of the coast, as contended for by the American fishermen.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., remarked that this was one of those matters that should be fully considered, for it certainly implied that if the government should get into a difficulty on the subject it might be a serious one. The last part of the resolution provided that no greater punishment should be allowed than was proportionate to the pecuniary damages occasioned. Who was to be the judge of that? To whom was that great power to be confided? These were questions which should be very carefully considered before such a resolution was passed. He doubted very much the propriety of passing it without knowing more on the subject.

Mr. Chanler, (dem.) of N. Y., opposed the resolution. The fishing along the coast of New England had ceased to be in the hands of fishermen alone, and had fallen into the hands of monopolists, who, by organizing large steam vessels, were absorbing the fishing interests. That was the case around Cape Cod, and it extended also to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This resolution, therefore, was intended to protect such fishing monopolies. Another object of it appeared to be to give increased value to those small iron-clad vessels which the government had been selling, and make it necessary to re-purchase them.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass., spoke for five minutes in support of the resolution. It was simply that American fishermen in those waters should have fair play. It was not a declaration of war. There would be no trouble arising out of it. The President did not propose to interfere unless there was some expression of opinion on the part of Congress. It was but the usual course adopted by Great Britain and other nations to protect the interests of their citizens.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., inquired what tribunal was to decide on the amount of pecuniary damage?

Mr. Butler replied that when an American vessel was carried in by the provincial authorities there would be a naval officer representing the United States, and that when an American vessel-of-war would see a colonial cutter coming up to carry in a fishing vessel because she has caught fish within three miles of the shore the American officer would say "You cannot take that vessel for confiscation; I will accompany you in and be responsible for her damage or what wrong is done."

Mr. Benjamin expressed the opinion that it would be inexpedient to pass the resolution. If a necessity existed for sending more naval vessels to the fishing banks the authority was ample in the President to do it. If he refused to do it Congress should by law direct it to be done, instead of simply requesting him. The effect of passing the resolution would simply be to allow the Secretary of the Navy, if any difficulty grew out of it, to shield himself behind the resolution.

Mr. Pike made some further observations on the subject of the resolution. In the course of them he said the small fishermen cannot fight the authority of Great Britain. The American Government should do it. War! Who is afraid of war? The resolution asks nothing but that our own laws shall be enforced. Are you afraid to enforce them? If you are, I hope you will vote down the resolution.

Mr. Spalding moved to amend the resolution so as to make it read:—

That the President be requested to send a sufficient number of vessels of war to the fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence adjacent to the British Provinces, for the purpose of protecting American vessels in the exercise of their rights as indicated in the existing treaties.

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. Benjamin moved to lay the resolution on the table which was rejected by a vote of 51 to 76.

The joint resolution as thus modified was then passed—yeas 92, nays 39

THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

SINCE our last issue, the telegraph has informed us that President Johnson, contrary to general expectation, has been virtually acquitted by the United States Senate—the Eleventh, and strongest, article of impeachment having broken down. This proves to us that the Senate has on this, as on former occasions, proved a highly Conservative element in the Constitution of the United States—indeed, we may say its safeguard. The impeachment managers appear to have sadly bungled, and the scenes in the House of Representatives, during the progress of the trial, for which they are responsible, are simply disgraceful. The gross personal debate, if debate it can be called, on the 2nd instant, between Representative Donnelly, of Minnesota, and Senator Washburne, of Illinois, was as outrageous and indecent as anything that has ever been reported of a Representative body. The foulest epithets were hurled at each other. Language such as no one would expect to hear outside of the slums of the Five Points, or some other such dens of infamy, was used and reiterated in the halls of Congress. Here is a specimen—Mr. Washburne said it was Donnelly's scheme of plunder which made him (Washburne) oppose him. "Every corrupt measure in Congress had received Mr. Donnelly's support." He (Washburne) "if called upon to make a personal explanation, should only make it with a member (alluding to Donnelly) who is not covered over with crime and infamy, whose record is not stained with every fraud—with whiskey and other frauds—with a man who has not proved false alike to his friends, his country, his constituents, his politics, his religion and his God." This is only a specimen of much more of the same sort from Mr. Washburne. Mr. Donnelly was not behind in the use of choice Billingsgate. He said of Washburne:—"If there be in our midst one low, sordid, vulgar soul—one mind barren of mediocre intelligence, one heart callous to every kindly sentiment, and to every generous emotion, one tongue leprous with slander, one mouth which is like unto a den of foul beasts, giving forth deadly odors; if there be one character which, while blotched and spotted, yet raves and rants and blackguards like a prostitute; if there be here one bold, bad, empty, bellowing demagogue, it is the gentleman from Illinois." Fool, liar, blackguard, wretch, and such like epithets, are freely used by these members of Congress to each other, while Speaker Colfax sits in his chair and hears it all, and the other members laugh and enjoy it as fine fun. No wonder, on reading over this scene, that the New York *Herald* should exclaim: "How dreadfully demoralized our national legislature has become! These foul-mouthed members and an incompetent Speaker are bringing the country into disgrace. They are utterly unfit for the positions they occupy. As to Mr. Colfax, if there were any way of impeaching and removing him from the chair he has so long disgraced, and which he is entirely incapable of occupying, it would be a blessing to the country." All these scandalous scenes, however, naturally result from the Jacobin violence and usurpation of the radical faction in power, and there is little hope of a change, we fear, until the people become aroused, and in the next election send another and better set of men to Washington.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

THE *Patriot* of the 14th says:—"Bishop McIntyre has commenced the cellar wall of a Monastary building, on the lot adjoining Mr. Hyndman's European Exchange. Owen Connolly, Esq., is digging the cellar of a new shop, between the premises of F. LePage, Esq., and McRae's Tailoring Establishment, and the Queen's Printer is doing a similar work on his premises near the Temperance Hall—Messrs. McKinnon and Fraser, Carriage-builders, are also both preparing to build this summer. These, with the Bishop's Palace, will be among the civic improvements for 1868." With reference to His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, we may say that he is actively engaged in building, *not* merely a Monastery, but a school for the Christian Brothers, on the site mentioned by the *Patriot*, and also a residence for himself on the site of Reddin's red Warehouse, Great George Street. Before the Autumn, both these buildings will be completed, to add to the improvements of the City, and the advantage of the Catholic community. Too much praise cannot be given to the Bishop for his self-sacrificing efforts to educate the flock entrusted to his care. With the zeal of the early Apostles, he has, since his elevation to the episcopacy, and without any strain upon the community, founded institutions of learning throughout the Colony, whose fruits, already experienced, will be known and appreciated many years after their author shall have passed to another world to enjoy the rewards of his labor. Under his auspices, aided by a zealous Priesthood and obedient laity, stately temples are being erected to the worship of God, to bless, with the benign influence of religion, the land wherein they exist. The foundations of the moral and intellectual superiority of the Catholic population are being laid broad and deep, so as to be prolonged into future generations. Altogether, the prospects of the Catholic Church in this small Island of the Gulf of St. Lawrence are as bright and cheering as in any portion of Her Gracious Majesty's American possessions. May they improve day by day, and long may the noble and accomplished Prelate, by whose zeal this state of affairs has been brought about, be spared to us to guide us by his wisdom, and to stimulate us by his energy and living faith. To return to the buildings now in course of erection, it may not be amiss to state that they will be some thing noble in their style and dimensions. The Christian Brothers' School, for example, is to be elliptic in style, —seventy-seven feet in length by forty-six in breadth, and four stories high. The Episcopal residence is to be a combination of the Gothic and elliptic styles—the inside consisting of Gothic tracery, with square windows and Gothic tracery on the outside. Its dimensions will be sixty-one feet in length by forty-nine in breadth, and four stories high. The Colonial Building, where the assembled wisdom of the Colony congregates once a year, will be shabby contrasted with either of the buildings whose proportions we have just given, and Great George Street will take precedence as the principal thoroughfare of the city, from the number and character of the buildings which will adorn it before the close of summer.

THE *Patriot* contains a case of "remarkable preservation of a lost child." A little boy, three and a half years old, son of Mr. Alexander Stewart, of Springtown, Lot 67, strayed away from home on the 18th instant, and after being exposed to the inclemency of the weather for twenty-four hours, without food, barefooted, and thinly clad, was found safe and sound, by his parents and their neighbors, who turned out in force to find the little wanderer.

OBITUARY.

Died, at the North American Hotel, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, from Inflammation of the Lungs, after an illness of fourteen days, Edmund F. Byrne, Esq., Assistant Postmaster-General of this Island, aged twenty-six years. The deceased was a young man of exemplary character and superior abilities. His unassuming disposition secured for him many warm friends in Charlottetown, where, previous to his appointment to the Post Office Department, he had been doing business for a few years. In his official capacity, he gave every satisfaction, both to the Government and to the public generally.—nor are we surprised at this from our knowledge of his urbane nature, his aptitude for official duties, and his zeal in the discharge thereof. The principal support of a widowed mother, and cut off in the early bloom of manhood, when his intellect and character were beginning to make him known and appreciated, he died universally regretted by the community at large. But to us, who knew him intimately, and enjoyed his friendship, his untimely death is a source of poignant grief. He sleeps, however, the sleep of peace; for whilst he wished, for the sake of others rather than himself, to live, he died in resignation to the Divine Will, at peace with God and man, and fortified by the last Sacraments of the Church, administered to him by the Very Rev. Dr. MacDonald. We sincerely sympathize with his sorrowing friends, and offer them our condolence on this melancholy occasion. We unite with them in the prayer that the dear deceased may rest in peace, and we entertain a well-grounded belief that he has passed from a miserable world of trials and temptations to a happy and immortal home.

THE "CASE" OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Respecting this subject, the London correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, writing under date of April 25th, furnishes the following:—

"The case of Nova Scotia malcontents will be brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Bright, who will move that counsel be heard on their behalf, at the bar of the House. Messrs. Howe and Annand have retained Mr. Vernon Hancourt (Historicus,) as counsel for the anti-Confederate party. These gentlemen declare that they will be content with appointment of a Parliamentary Committee, and it is probable that Mr Bright will make a motion to that effect. The intention was to bring the subject before the House in the course of next week, but it is expected that the Irish debates will prove an unsuperable obstacle to that arrangement. I do not think there is the slightest chance that even a motion for inquiry will be passed, or that more will be done than is involved in making a Parliamentary demonstration.

The Duke of Buckingham will, of course, decline to comply with the request of the Nova Scotia petitioners; but I believe his formal answer will be expressed in terms so courteous and conciliatory, that the anti-Confederationists will almost forgive the Duke for refusing to take a party and local view of a great Imperial question.

We think our contemporary the *Islander* made a mistake as to the nature of the "Extraordinary meteoric appearance" which he witnessed at Cape Traverse on the 13th inst. The "extraordinary appearance" referred to seemed to us to be the outer lining of a cloud touched by the light of the sun already below the horizon. The peculiar conformation of the clouds in the Northern and Western parts of the heavens at that hour in the evening occasioned the sinuous, zigzag streak of light witnessed by our contemporary—and considering that the luminous track at one time seemed to be connected with the bright star Venus, visible for a time, the mistake is easily accounted for.

ARCHBISHOP CONNOLLY'S ORATION.—The voice of the leading Canadian papers confirms us in our expressed opinion that the oration of His Grace Archbishop Connolly, on the occasion of the Requiem High Mass, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, for the repose of the soul of the late Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee, was a masterpiece of pulpit eloquence—far away in advance of any similar effort that has yet come under public notice. It is a noble tribute of friendship to departed greatness, and as the lessons contained in it are applicable to less exalted personages, we will endeavor to publish it in our next No.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for April, contains the following articles:—1. Don Quixote; 2. The Pilgrim and the Shrine; 3. Modern Notions of Government; The Irish Question; 4. Hindoo Epic Poetry; The Mahabharata; 5. Popular Education; 6. The Church System of Ireland and Canada; 7. Spiritual Wines; 8. Democratic Government in Victoria; Contemporary Literature.

WE are indebted to the Very Rev. Dr. Hannan, of Halifax, for a copy of "Reports of the School Commissioners for the City of Halifax for the years 1866 and 1867, with Extracts from the Laws relative to Public Education; Outline of a System of Public Schools for the City of Halifax; and other information." We hope to make use of this Pamphlet before long.

WE understand that about forty Militia-men of Col. McGill's Regiment are to be sued up to a Magistrates' Court, in City Hall, on Saturday next, for non-attendance at drill. A previous batch were had up and fined on Saturday last.

THE body of the late Michael McWade Esq., of Souris, was recovered on Wednesday last, in a good state of preservation, and was immediately forwarded to Souris for interment. It was found not far distant from the spot where he fell in.

WE beg to call attention to the advertisement in today's paper concerning the BUCKEYE Reaping and Mowing Machine. It is said to be superior to MANNY'S, and can be obtained on reasonable terms on application to Mr. Stewart, the Agent for this Island.

F. HYNDMAN, Esq., R. N., an old school fellow of ours, has been appointed assistant Paymaster in charge to the *Newport*, detailed for surveying service in the Mediterranean. We congratulate our friend upon his appointment.

JAS. F. MONTGOMERY, Esq., has imported this spring, four new kinds of seed potatoes for the use of his tenants. This is the sort of spirit which ought to actuate all landlords, and the exercise of which would be productive of contentment amongst the tenantry.

CHRISTY'S Amateur Minstrels gave two performances in Temperance Hall last week. The performances, we learn, deserved better patronage than they received. The Minstrels promise to visit Pictou during the summer, and give a performance there.

SUMMERSIDE promises to have an opposition steamer this season, a New Brunswick Company being about to place the steamer *Emperor* on the route between the North Shore, Shediac, Summerside, Charlottetown and Pictou.

WE learn that Professor Ingles has signified his intention of withdrawing from the Prince of Wales College at the termination of his present term of agreement, he being about to return to Scotland.

THE Hon. G. W. Howlan will please accept our thanks for a copy of the St. Louis *Guardian*, containing an able article on the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. Having commenced republishing the article from the New York *Tablet*, on the same subject, before the *Guardian* came to hand, the necessity for using the latter is obviated, and we therefore return the paper.

An Ottawa despatch says that an efficient marine police force is to be established, the Home and Canadian Governments each paying half the expense. Formerly, three warnings were given to vessels illegally engaged in fishing; now, every foreign vessel fishing within British jurisdiction, without a license, is at once seized.

We are in receipt of a copy of the May number of the Dominion Monthly, which, as usual, is well filled with choice reading matter. This number, among other attractive features, contains a portrait of the late Hon. T. D. McGee.

The Tablet inscribed on the wall of DesBarret's Block, Ottawa, was unveiled a few days ago. The inscription is as follows:—"Here fell, on the seventh of April, 1868 by the assassin's hand, the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

A return which has been laid before the House of Commons, at Ottawa, respecting the extent of the railways in the Dominion, shows that in Ontario and Quebec, there are 2,188 miles of track; in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 2,522.

THE Spring vessels are arriving. The *Volant* has arrived from Glasgow; the *Consort*, from Liverpool, has also arrived, and the *Undine* is said to be off the Harbor.

A French paper states that Sothern, the English Actor, has gone crazy. He imagines he has eleven fingers, and passes all day in counting his ten, in order to find the missing digit.

IT is said that there is an agent of the Nova Scotia government at present in this city, with the view of purchasing potatoes, oats &c., for some of the poorer people of that province.

THE poor people of Cape Breton petitioned the Dominion House of Commons for assistance, and were met with a prompt refusal. They are to be pitied.

THE Rev. Thos. Duncan, of St. James' Church, Charlottetown, is on a visit to his native land, Scotland, for the benefit of his health.

THE first Prize Meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association will take place at Montreal, on Wednesday, the 15th September.

IN the Hotel des Invalides at Paris are still to be found 940 soldiers of the first Napoleon, among them one who lost both legs more than seventy-five years ago.

The Court of Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts at Cranberry point, Lot 36, has been removed to Fletcher's Corner, Fort Augustus.

MONDAY, the 25th inst., will be observed as a Holiday at the Public Offices in consequence of the Anniversary of Her Majesty's birth falling on Sunday.

RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., of Tryon, has been appointed Commissioner for taking affidavits to be used in the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Island.

THE Hon. Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. Haythorne, and the Hon. Mr. Havilland have been in Halifax during the past week

Sir Roderick J. Murchison has been elected a foreign member of the Paris Academy of Science, in place of Professor Farady, deceased.

ALBERT H. YATES, Esq., has been appointed Marshal of the Vice Admiralty Court of this Island, in the place of Robert Hyndman, Esq., deceased.

FIRST ARRIVAL THIS SPRING.—The Ship *L. C. Owen*, Brown, master, arrived here on Thursday, from Liverpool with a general cargo of goods for this port.

The death is announced of Sir James Simpson, who succeeded to the command of the British troops before Sebastopol, on the death of Lord Raglan.

Since the assassination, Mr. Notman, Montreal, has issued 50,000 photographs of the late Hon. T. D. McGee.

Vesuvius is said to have reformed. It seems to have abandoned its violent courses, and has very nearly quit smoking.

Mr. Kennedy, the Scottish Vocalist, is expected in Halifax next July.

SEVERAL cargoes of hay have been imported into Summerside and Orwell this spring.

NEIL RANKIN, Esq., is going to have an exhibition of Fine arts in his Auction Rooms this day.

THE submarine cable between this Island and the Mainland is again repaired.

THE dwelling house of Lewis Wright, Esq., of Scarlotown, was consumed by fire on Thursday last.

☞ GALBRAITH'S BAND will play on Hillsborough Square on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Two live Fenians are reported to have been arrested recently at Woodstock, N. B.

THE City Fathers are doing a good work by having Queen Street Macadamized.

The interior of the Halifax Hotel, during the past month, has been thoroughly renovated, at a large outlay to the proprietor. The house now is in excellent condition, and we are pleased to learn, extensively patronized. In the management of the establishment the proprietor is assisted by his son Alexr. Heselein, so favorably known as clerk, and by Mr. French as steward.—Judging from present appearances, and the large and increasing amount of travel, we expect soon to see an addition made to the building.—*Hx. Express.*

SYMPATHY AND BENEVOLENCE.—Sympathy and benevolence constitute those finer feelings of the soul which at once adorn human nature. What is it that guards our helpless infancy, and instructs our childhood but sympathy? What is it that performs all the kind offices of friendship, in riper years, but sympathy? What is it that consoles us in our last moments, and defends our character when dead, but sympathy? A person without sympathy, and living only for himself, is the basest and most odious of characters.

THREE WONDERS IN HEAVEN.—John Newton says, "When I get to heaven, I shall see three wonders there. The first wonder shall be to see so many people there whom I did not expect to see; the second wonder will be to miss many whom I did expect to see; and the third and greatest wonder of all will be to find myself there."

Died.

On Lot 40, at his residence, Thomas Donovan, Black Smith native of the Parish of Newtown, Silver Mines, County Waterford, Ireland, in the 74th year of his age. May he rest in peace.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are the best cheapest, and most popular remedies at all seasons, and under all circumstances they may be used with safety and with the certainty of doing good. Eruptions, rashes, and all descriptions of skin diseases, sores, ulcerations, and burns are presently benefited and ultimately cured by these healing, soothing, and purifying medicaments. The Ointment rubbed upon the abdomen checks all tendency to irritations in the bowels, and averts diarrhœa and other disorders of the intestines frequently prevailing through the summer and fruit seasons. Heat lumps, blotches, pimples, inflammations of the skin, muscular pains, neuralgic affections, and enlarged glands can be effectually overcome by using Holloway's remedies according to the instructions accompanying every packet.