Miscellaneous.

DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—The opening of the Great Dublin International Exhipition will take place on the 9th of next May. Goods from all parts of the world are daily arriving there, and the city is already becoming filled with strangers. It appears that the building, although a noble structure, is not sufficiently large to hold all the goods, for which application have been made to the Committee. The Dublin Correspondent of the New York *Tablet* says:—

"The Lord Lieutenant is putting his house in the Phœnix Park in order for the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to open the exhibition, who will be the guest of his Excellency during the three days his Royal Highness will remain on the soil of Ireland. It is said that he will visit Killarney and some other celebrated localities during his stay. The Lord Mayor will give a grand ball in the Mansion House in honor of his visit. It is customary for Kings, Queens and Heirs apparent, on the occasion of such visits to the chief cities of the Empire, to confer a Baronetcy on the Chief Magistrate for the time being. Under these circumstances, plain John Barrington, of the Society of Friends, stands a very good chance of being converted into Sir John by the magic touch of the sword of Royalty."

The Boston "Commercial Bulletin" is terribly hard upon England. It says:—

"Her cowardice is only equalled by her perfidy. It was nothing less than might be expected, that the power which sympathized so ostentatiously with "unhappy Poland" and then stood passively by while she was crushed out; which solemly guaranteed the integrity of Denmark, and then left her to be carved up and appropriated by the German alliance, should also cajole the people of the South into a ruinous rebellion, with the implied promise of support, while her only object was to instigate the two sections of the Union to destroy and desolate each other. The people of both North and South understand this matter fully now, and are ready to bury their mutual resentments in a common cause against the author of their misfortunes."

The French Emperor has determined to pay a visit to Algeria, accompanied by the Prince Imperial.

The Hon. and Right Rev. William Joseph Clifford, D. D., has been nominated to the Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Westminister, vacant by the death of Cardinal Wiseman. Dr. Clifford is the second son of Hugh Charles, seventh Baron Clifford, of Chudleigh, and is brother of Charles Hugh, and the present peer, and of the Hon. Colonel Henry Clifford, C. B., V. C. Assistant Adjutant General. His mother was the only child of Thomas Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, who, at the decease of his wife, (daughter of the Hon. Thomas Clifford) entered holy orders and became a bishop, and was created a cardinal by Pius VIII., in 1830.

CAPTURE OF ASSASSIN BOOTH.

Booth and Harrold were captured at Garratt's farm, near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock. It seems that crutches, owing to the fractured leg. They got there with four or five others, who represented him as a wounded Marylander on his way home. The party who left him promised to call for him on the 26th. Harrold and Booth kept up appearances well. One day at the dinner table the conversation turned on the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, which Booth denounced in severe terms, saying that no punishment was severe enough for the perpetrator. At another time some one said that $200,000 had been offered for booth; and he would like to catch him. Booth said "Yes—it would be a good haul, but the amount, doubtless, would soon be increased to $500,000." The Garratts say they had no idea he was the assassin; they took him for a paroled Confederate, as he wore the uniform. The first intimation the Federals had of his whereabouts was through a rebel captain who was captured at Bowling Green. There are different reports as to the way in which they got to the barn. It is certain, however, that they were there. When called on to surrender, Harrold felt inclined to do so, but Booth called him a coward, and he then refused. Booth said he would never surrender, and that he would fight the whole squad, consisting of 28 men, if they would permit him to place himself 20 yards away. The barn was set on fire, and after a time Harrold came out, and whilst the soldiers were hand-cuffing him, Booth fired his revolver, whereupon a Sergeant named Corbett, intending to wound him, fired and hit him in the head, very nearly in the same place where Mr. Lincoln had been shot. He lived two or three hours, and the accounts say, in that time whispered blasphemies against the government, and sent a message to his mother to the effect that "he died for his country. One account says:—

Booth's moustache had been cut off apparently with scissors, and his beard allowed to grow, changing his appearance considerably. His hair had been cut somewhat shorter than he usually wore it.

Booth's body was at once laid out on a bench, and a guard placed over it. The lips of the corpse are tightly compressed, and the blood has settled in the upper part of his face and neck; otherwise the face is pale and wears a wild, haggard look, indicating exposure to the elements, and a rough time generally in his skulking flight. His hair is disarranged and dirty, and apparently has not been combed since he took his flight. The head and breast are alone exposed to view; the lower part of his body, including hands and feet, being covered with a tarpaulin.

The shot which terminated his accursed life, entered on the left side at the back of his neck, a point, curiously enough, not far distant from that in which his victim, our lamented President, was shot. No orders have as yet been given as to what disposition should be made of his body. Large numbers of persons have been seeking admission to the Navy Yard to-day, to get a sight of the body and hear the particulars; but none excepting the workmen, officers of the yard, and those holding orders from the department, are allowed to enter.

A Spencer carbine which Booth had with him in the barn, at the time he was shot by Sergeant Corbett, and a large knife, with blood on it, (supposed to be the one with which Booth cut Major Rathburn at the theatre box, on the night of the murder, and which was found on Booth's body,) have been brought to this city. The carbine and knife are now in the possession of Colonel Baker.

It is thought that Harrold will tell the whole story, although as yet he is very reserved. The reason assigned for the firing of the barn is that the Federals were afraid the guerillas and secessionists in the neighborhood would come to Booth's assistance.

FORD'S THEATRE.—The Boston *Daily Advertiser* says that "no loyal American can visit this place hereafter without painful feelings, and the suggestion which we have seen, that the spot should be made a memorial ground, is certainly quite proper. Let the property be bought, or if needful, taken possession of by the Government, and a fair price paid for it, the theatre razed to the ground, and the scene of our martyr's death made forever sacred. It should never be kept as a show-house, to gratify the curiosity of visitors, some of whom will have no just conceptions of its lessons; least of all could we endure the idea that any man should make money out of the unhappy notoriety given to the theatre. It should be a national disgrace, and we trust the place will never be opened again for purposes of popular amusement."

The Plague in Russia is attracting great attention and exciting much apprehension in Europe. The British Government had telegraphed to its representative at St. Petersburg for information, and he replied that the fever is contagious, and is analogous with the disease known in England as the relapsing or famine fever, also the remittent or bilious typhoid fever. It was unknown in Russia eight months ago. There is also much ordinary typhus fever at St. Petersburg. A Paris letter says that several medical students who went from France to investigate the disease had died. At St. Petersburg there were one hundred cases a day. Forty physicians had died. One account declares that the disease is not the cholera, but the plague, and that it is accompanied with carbuncles, dilated pupils, &c. In Moscow and other large Russian cities, the food, lodgings, etc., of the poorer classes, were under the surveillance of the police. The *Times* urges upon the British Government to send out physicians to investigate and report upon the disease, which appears to be extending its area of operations, it having made its appearance in Prussia.

A question of murder is now exciting a great deal of interest in Glasgow. In that city a surgeon named Pritchard is in custody on a charge of destroying his wife by poisoning. The contents of the stomach of the deceased have been analyzed, and the presence of antimony discovered. But this suspicious circumstance is not all. The lady's mother-in-law, a Mrs. Taylor, died under suspicious circumstances, and the body is to be exhumed, in order to afford evidence against the accused. All the facts connected with the case bear a striking similarity to that of Palmer, the surgeon, and the interest felt in Scotland relative to it is only inferior to the stir created in Rugley, in Staffordshire, when Palmer was arrested, and subsequently executed at Stafford, though the trial and condemnation took place in London.

A FRENDISH PLOT.—The following appears in the New York papers of Wednesday. It is the second time a charge of this kind has been brought against Blackburn, who, it will be remembered, gave evidence in the Police Office, St. John, in the case of the Chesapeake:

"Captain Smith, of the brig J. Titus, arrived this morning from Bermuda, reports the United States Consul at that port had discovered a plot to introduce the fellow fever into New York.

"It appears that a Dr. Blackburn of Wilmington, North Carolina, had collected four bales of infected clothing, consisting of sheets, shirts and other refuse matter, from the hospitals, which he intended to ship to New York for the purpose of spreading the fever in the city.

"The bales were taken in charge by the authorities, and would be burned on Quarantine Island two days after Mr. Smith left."

The Rev. Dr. M. Wise, at the Jewish Synagogue in Cincinnati, on the 10th April, made the following singular statement about the late Abraham Lincoln, viz:—"Brethern, the lamented Abraham Lincoln is believed to be bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. He was supposed to be a descendant from Hebrew parentage. He said so in my presence. And, indeed, he preserved numerous features of the Hebrew race, both in countenance and character."

The "Richmond Whig" of the 25th April says, that when the surrender of Lee's army became known in Danville, a crowd of citizens and soldiers collected, and after a short consultation made a general rush upon the buildings containing commissary stores, which were plundered. One Building, containing ammunition, while being searched by the populace, ignited, blowing the building and some sixty persons to pieces.

A FRENCH COMMENT.—Sherman's successes in South Carolina are thus commented upon by the "Opinione Nationale" of Paris:—

"The wild despair which induced the Carolinians to set fire to their metropolis, will not win for them the sympathies of the civilized portion of the world, for they have never been anything but mere rebels against a just Government. Their cause has never been that of liberty; their watchword is 'Slaves and Slavery.' The line of conduct adopted by Sherman is well calculated to force the South to return to the path of duty. The General has baffled the plans of his enemy by the skill of his tactics and the energy of his movements, while by his moderation and justice he has aroused in the insurgent population a love of the old Union flag. The progress of the liberating army (armes liberatrice) toward the North will decide the fate of the rebel capital. Richmond will be the last retreat of Mr. Jefferson Davis, and the last rampart behind which rebel slavery will find a shelter."

A letter from Richmond says:—"The women are nearly all dressed in mourning. Sad have been the ravages of death in Virginia. Yesterday I visited the cemetery, and the vast space now occupied—for it has been enlarged to nearly twice its size—contains sixty thousand new graves. Hardly any tombstones have been erected during the last four years. Even the grave of Ex-President Tyler is unmarked by anything but the modest inscription. There are some four private tombs. Here are the Ritchies, the Faulkners, the Letchers, Wises, and a hundred others, besides Monroe, Madison, and others of celebrity, surrounded by lots of new earth. It is said that Gen. A. P. Hill was privately interred here yesterday. It is a beautiful spot, and perhaps the most populous city of the dead in the South.

Sir Hugh Cairns and Mr. Francis S. Reilly, very eminent Counsel in London, have given their opinion that the acts of the St. Alban's raiders were of a belligerent character, and, consequently these acts could not be tried by the standard of municipal law. Judge Smith's decision is thereby upheld.

COLONIAL ITEMS.

THE BURNING OF THE "NEW ENGLAND."—A telegram from St. John, N. B., announces the burning of this fine boat, on the 27th ult., while lying alongside of the wharf, at Reed's Point, St. John. It is most melancholy to state that three of the passengers on board at the time lost their lives, by the burning of the "New England." There will be some difficulty in replacing the loss of this steamer on the St. John and Boston line. Happily the Messrs. King are building a similar boat at St. John which it is stated, can be ready for service in a month from date. The burned steamer was wrapped in flames almost before the fire was discovered.

The St. John "Telegraph" has gone back to its tri-weekly issue, instead of daily as heretofore.

The New Brunswick Legislative session was opened 27th ult. Governor Gordon's speech is a laconic one. He thanks the Legislature for a joint address to the Queen on the birth of a son to the Prince of Wales. The delegations to Charlottetown and Quebec are alluded to.—Of the latter His Excellency says: "The resolutions agreed to by this conference appeared to me to be so important in their character, their adoption fraught with consequences bearing so directly on the future condition and well-being of British America, that in order to enable the people of New Brunswick to give expression to their wishes on the subject, I determined to dissolve the then existing House of Assembly. I now submit these resolutions to your judgment." His Excellency advises the legislature to enquire into the practicability of extending the existing Railway system in New Brunswick, but he thinks any immediate steps in this direction precluded by existing legislation. He says the loyalty of New Brunswick, and the desire for British connection, cannot be doubted.

The Government of New Brunswick intend to introduce a Bill into the House of Assembly of that Province, during the present session, to abolish the office of Postmaster-General, as a political one.

The Captain and Steward of the burned steamer "New England" have testified their belief that the fire was not caused by negligence, or design, but was wholly accidental.

The flour reported to have been fallen in with by Capt. McDonald, near County Harbor, is supposed from the mark on it, diamond S., to have belonged to Strong & Co., of this city, they having shipped a small quantity of the article to Arichat, C.B., and the vessel in which it was sent having thrown it overboard while on passage there during a gale of wind. There must, however, have been some mistake in the quantity reported, as there was but 20 barrels on board the schooner.—*Hx paper.*

A late New Brunswick paper, speaking of Railway Extension, says—"We are reliably informed that Mr. Livesey, who represents British capitalists, is on his way back from England, having completed arrangements to accept the proposals of the Nova Scotian Government for extension of railways from Windsor to Annapolis, and from Truro to the New Brunswick frontier; and from thence to the New Brunswick line, by way of Dorchester, under the subsidy act of our Legislature. The work is to be commenced immediately and pushed on with despatch." We hope the above will prove correct.

Capt. McDonald, of schr. "Cranola," from P. E. Island to-day, says that a vessel that arrived at Country Harbor, reports having seen 500 bbls. flour floating at sea.—Another vessel saw about 100 bbls. Capt. McDonald picked up several barrels marked diamond S, off Country Harbor; it was blowing hard at the time.—*Hx. paper.*

It is supposed that the Session of the New Brunswick Legislature will be very short. Owing to the lateness of its being convened the new Government will not be in a position to develop its policy or submit any very important measure for consideration. The "Freeman" says the speech of the Governor commits his Cabinet to Western Railroad Extension, in language the most positive and unequivocal.

The Government of Newfoundland have requested the Executive of this Province to grant pecuniary aid towards establishing and maintaining a steamer, to make fortnightly trips between St. John and Pictou, and other ports in the Lower Provinces.—*Chron.*

The Governor General of Canada has relieved the thirty companies of Canadian Volunteers stationed on the frontier, and replaced them by twenty-one others of the same force.

GOVERNMENT JOBBERY.—The Quebec coresponden of the "Leader" says there is enormous jobbing in high places in connection with the oil lands in Gaspe. "When Mr. Macdougall was Commissioner of Crown Lands, an Order in Council was issued requiring a survey of all lands by responsible officers of the department before their purchase and sale. This Order is ignored in Lower Canada, though it is still applied in Upper Canada, when there is no favoritism to serve. Tens of thousands of acres of oil-yielding lands in Gaspe are now being alienated by the Government at nominal prices—given away in fact to friends of the Administration." "The idea," says the writer, "is forcing itself upon men's minds that the coalition is rotten throughout, and is spreading its evil influence through all departments of the public service."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—A highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the eastern part of Lot 11 was convened in the Frederic Cove Schoolhouse, on the 26th ult., for the purpose of bestowing a suitable name upon that part of the Lot hitherto known as "Frederick Cove."

The meeting was organized by appointing a Chairman and Secretary for the evening, after which a slight discussion took place, then several names were submitted, and Resolutions moved, when the following were almost unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the eastern part of Lot 11, formerly known as "Frederick Cove," be hereafter called FREELAND.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Examiner, Herald, Ross's Weekly, Protestant and Islander newspapapers for insertion.

The meeting then quietly dispersed.

CHARLES KING, Sec'y.

Freeland, April 29, 1865.

The Herald.

Wednesday, May 10, 1865.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

No 3.

WE presume all parties will concede that Agriculture is the most important branch of industry that can be followed in this Island. This being the case, it follows that the utmost solicitude for the interests of the farming portion of our population should be entertained by the Government of the Colony. As in the mechanical employments of life, the most improved kinds of tools and instruments, tend to lighten the labor of the workman, and contribute materially towards the increase of his gain, so it is with agriculture; the farmer adds to his gain and lightens his toil by using those implements of husbandry best adapted for his operations, by planting the choicest qualities of seeds, and by having the best breeds of farm stock. When the Liberal party were in power a great deal was done for the agricultural interests of our people, through the importation by the Government of stock and seed for the use of the Colony. The Leader of the Liberal Government, the Hon. Mr. Coles, himself a practical and successful farmer, always directed the importation of such stock and seed as he knew would be of use and advantage to our farmers generally. Now, however, a different system prevails. The Conservative Government appear to be influenced by the desire of benefitting the few and not the many. When, last year, in imitation of the example shown them by the late Liberal government they took it into their heads to import a few live animals, they proved themselves to be utterly regardless of the interests of the farmers, both with regard to the cost and breed of the stock. The stock imported last year cost the Colony £1,468 5s. 3d. To this sum must be added the expense of keeping them from the time of their arrival here until they were sold—a period of nearly four months—so that when all things are taken into consideration, and all expenses paid, the stock will cost the Colony little, if anything, short of £2,000. Now, whilst we are of opinion that the Government would have conferred a great benefit on our agriculturalists by having imported good stock, provided they did not cost the Colony too much, we think that the sum paid for the animals imported last year, both as regards their price and the expense attending their keep, is so much money thrown away, as the animals are of very little use to the Colony. Indeed, we have heard several of our best and most practical farmers say, that they would not breed stock from the animals imported; and it is the general opinion that animals far superior, in every respect, to those imported could have been purchased on the Island for three or four hundred pounds. The best proof that can be given of the inferiority of the imported stock is the fact that when sold they did not realize three hundred pounds. Thus is shewn a loss to the Colony in this one importation of about £1,700. This is certainly an excellent way to assist our farmers in their agricultural pursuits, and doubtless the people will award to the Government their full share of credit for the assistance rendered them in the matter of the importation of "improved breed" of stock. The country people must have perceived long before this time that the present Government have never, even through accident, done anything for the benefit of the farmers in a direct manner, or, indeed, we might say, in any way. Their principal object appears to be to benefit the immediate friends and family connexions of the Administration. This benefit to the few, to the injury of the many, had a great deal to do with the recent importation of farm stock. A large part of the sum charged as the expense attending the importation went into the pockets of the Leader of the Government for freight and other things connected with the stock. Very large sums were also paid to friends of the Government for selecting the stock—a fine selection indeed—and to other friends for the feed and attention given to them here previously to their being sold. About a year ago the people of Cape Breton purchased stock in this Island very much superior to those imported by our Government last year from the Old World, and at one quarter of the expense.

Our readers are already aware that during last session of the Legislature the sum of £2,500 was voted for agricultural purposes, and particularly for the purpose of stocking and cultivating a farm in the vicinity of Charlottetown, called the "Model Farm." We do not think that the sum voted is too large for agricultural purposes; but we do think that if it be expended in stocking and cultivating the Model Farm, it will be of very little use to the great majority of our farmers. A model farm, if properly kept, might prove of immense advantage to farmers, but there is not the slightest prospect of our model farm being properly kept. The party in power have evidently resuscitated the thing for the purpose of giving employment and pickings to some of their needy friends, and supplying themselves and a few of their friends, in and near Charlottetown, with stock and farm seeds. We understand it is the intention of the Government to import some more stock during the ensuing summer or autumn, and for the purpose of choosing the animals, we believe, Henry Longworth, Esq., is to be despatched to England and Scotland. We certainly approve of the action of the Government in appointing Mr. Longworth to proceed on the important mission; he is well known to be a gentleman of the strictest integrity, and one in every respect qualified to perform the business which he has been appointed to transact. We have no doubt Mr. L. will have a very pleasant trip, and we hope he will make a better selection of stock than that made last year, and at much less expense to the Colony.

We have some further remarks to make on agricultural matters and on the extravagance of the Government with respect thereto, but we shall refrain from offering them until we have precise information as to the management of the "Model Farm," and the manner in which the £2,500 are to be expended.

THE RECORDER *VS.* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

A PRETTY little row—or what an Irishman would call a *scrimmage*—is impending between the City Fathers and the purchasers of the water lots of the property lately known as the Barrack Square. It appears from the Recorder's statements—which will be found in another part of to-day's paper—that at the time of sale, the auctioneer, Mr. Morris, was "authorized" by the Leader of the Government, Col. Gray, to declare that the purchasers of the shore-front of that property would be permitted to extend breastworks not exceeding four feet in height considerably beyond high-water mark; but the exact distance, it appears, has not been precisely defined. On this understanding the property was sold, and many of the purchasers, on the strength of that understanding, have expended some hundreds of pounds in reclaiming the shore by extending breastworks filled with earth and brush, almost mid-way to low-water mark, thus increasing their property by several hundred feet, and considerably enhancing its value. The City Recorder, however, having had his attention directed to the matter, is of opinion that those breastworks, in so far as they extend beyond the original breastwork of the barrack square, are encroachments upon public rights, over which the Corporation has jurisdiction, and that they should be dealt with as nuisances. The Colonial Secretary here joins issue with the Recorder, and, in an editorial two columns long in the last *Islander*, the former labors to prove the interpretation of the law of the latter to be incorrect. This, no doubt, will prove satisfactory to the owners of the property in question, to whom the issue of the conflict will be more immediately interesting than to the citizens of Charlottetown generally. As for ourselves, without expressing any opinion upon the merits of the two advocates who have brought this matter so prominently before the public, we must say that we fail to discover wherein those partial and contemplated improvements on this property can be considered nuisances. If he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, be considered a benefactor, surely he who causes the "waste of waters" and of sand to give way to well cultivated and beautiful gardens should be considered doubly so, and so far from being annoyed by officious conservators of public rights, he should, on the contrary, be entitled to the thanks of the community. While we say this, we by no means approve of any portion of public property and rights being encroached upon by private individuals, and if the Recorder and the City Council have the law on their side, it should be upheld, regardless of individuals or of consequences. The question then arises, who is right,—the Recorder or the Colonial Secretary? The Supreme Court is the only Body competent to answer that question, to whom, without doubt, it will in due time be submitted, and by their decision, the city will be willing to abide.

NEW MARKET HOUSE.—After a good deal of fussing, the City Fathers have moved in this important matter in so far as to bring in and confirm a report approving of the western section of Queen Square, running parallel with Queen Street, as a site for the proposed new market house. Before, however, any further steps are taken, the City Council desire to have a Toll Bill passed and sanctioned by the Executive Council, without which they refuse to expend anything for a new market house. We suspect that this decision will not give general satisfaction, and it is extremely doubtful if a majority of the citizens will approve of the proposed site; and probably before the Toll Bill is passed and a thorough understanding arrived at between the Government and the Council, more than one-half the city will be petitioning to annul the action of the Council in continuing the principal square of the city as a market place. Judging from appearances, we should say there is a strong probability of a quarter of a century yet elapsing ere a new market house shall adorn this happy metropolis, so there is no pressing necessity for the mal-contents to get into a ferment. The City Fathers are not remarkable for progressive proclivities, and are neither to be driven nor led. Their civic honors having been thrust upon them, they are not susceptible to the impression of popular opinion, so that, whether a new market house be desired or not, there is not much fear of our citizens being amazed, for some time to come, at any display of activity on the part of the Corporation with regard to a new Market House.

MR. MILLNER'S lecture and panorama of the bottle, in St. Andrew's Hall, on Friday night last, was a very excellent affair, and in every way worthy the patronage of the community. The paintings were very well executed, whilst Mr. Millner's lucid explanations rendered the exhibition of surpassing interest. As a lecturer, he is possessed of much originality of thought, a fluency of appropriate language, and the desirable art of commanding the closest attention of an intelligent audience, as he pourtrays and illustrates the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks. Those, therefore, who had the pleasure of attending his lecture and panorama are well satisfied with the character of the evening's entertainment, as affording at once both instruction and amusement, and as being well calculated to advance those principles of temperance, without which both individuals and communities become degraded and debased. We trust that Mr. Millner will, ere long, again renew his panorama and lecture, but at a lower rate, so as to come within the reach of the poorer classes, when he may expect an overflowing house.

SPRING SHIPS.—The *Undine*, owned by the Hon. J. C. Pope, arrived here on Saturday morning last, the 6th inst., from Liverpool, with a general cargo of merchandize. She is the first arrival from Great Britain this season, and has made the passage in about 28 days, thus establishing her character for excellent sailing qualities.

The Ship "L. C. Owen," arrived on Sunday morning last, in 28 days from Liverpool, with a general cargo to L. C. Owen & Co., and others; and on the same day the Barque "Prioress," from Liverpool to Hon. J. C. Pope, with General cargo Merchandize.

MR. LEPAGE has published a spirited acrostic on the assassination of the late President Lincoln. Mr. LePage's muse appears to be equal to every emergency, and is quite as fresh and original this time as on previous occasions.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Report of proceedings of a meeting of the City Council, held on Saturday last, the 29th April. His Worship the Mayor in the Chair. Minutes of last meeting were read by the Clerk and adopted. Said minutes referred, among other matters, to a resolution authorizing the City Surveyor to have a platform erected, without delay, in front of the premises occupied by T. O'Connell, on Queen Street.

In compliance with a Resolution passed at a previous meeting of the City Council, to the effect that the Recorder should submit, in writing, a Report relative to the encroachments on the shore of the harbor, in front of the lots sold by the local government, under the Act 26th Victoria, chapter 8, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Government to sell the Military Barracks in Charlottetown," His Honor the Recorder read a Report embracing his opinion on that subject, to the following effect, viz:

1st. That the Act by virtue of which the lots adjoining the harbor of Charlottetown were sold, does not authorize the purchasers of those Lots to extend their Buildings or erections beyond the limits therein stated, that is, beyond the breastwork.

2nd. That by the memorandum of agreement made between His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and the purchasers, the lots in question are bounded by the breastwork.

3rd. That the Government were not authorized to make grants or leases of the shore in front of Charlottetown proper, and consequently, that Col. Gray, as the leader of the Government, was not justified in authorizing the purchasers in question to make or build erections, either temporary or permanent, beyond the said breastwork.

4th. That the shore in front of Charlottetown proper is by Act 25th Victoria, cap. 19, virtually vested in the city.

The learned Recorder, therefore, under these circumstances, was of opinion that it was the duty of the City Council to take the proper steps to have these obstructions alluded to in his Report removed. That, however, he said, would be a matter of serious consideration; and as those encroachments appeared to have had the sanction, or quasi sanction of the Government, it might be considered a matter of courtesy to communicate with the Executive Government, before having recourse to the intervention of a Court of Law.

A short debate then followed, during which Councillors Morris, Reddin, Theo. DesBrisay, Alex. Brown, and W. E. Dawson addressed the Civic Board on the subject of the Report before them. After which, on motion of Councillor Theo. Desbrisay, the following Resolution relative to the matter was unanimously adopted, viz.—

"That the Recorder be directed to give notice to the purchasers of lots, formerly the Barrack Square property, who are erecting breastworks opposite their purchases, to remove the same, and to desist from making any further encroachments thereon."

Councillor J. H. Gates directed the attention of the Board to encroachments of a similar character, in front of properties between Cut Street and Governor's Bridge, and said the owners of such properties should be notified as well as those owning barrack lots.

His honor the Recorder then explained at considerable length the extent and nature of the privileges of parties owning lots fronting on the water; and also the right of the public which he said should be guarded against the obstructions created by private individuals.

The City Clerk then read a communication from Mr. Silas Barnard, the lessee of the City Wharves, applying for an extension of the lease for Queen's Wharf, with the view of enabling the Boston Steamboat Company to make further improvements on said wharf. On motion of Councillor W. E. Dawson, Mr. Barnard's letter was referred to a special committee to report thereon.

Councillor Desbrisay then called the attention of the Board to the grant of £1,000 made by the Legislature, towards the erection of a new Market House.

The necessity of immediate action on that important subject was then very generally expressed by several members of the Council Board; and the difficulty of de-