foreign invasion. And as the bill made no provision for such common defence, he did not feel called upon to support it.

Hon Leader of the Opposition contended that a bill of that nature, affecting the military interests of the Colony, should have been presented to the House as a Government measure, and not subjected to the indifference with which it was treated by hon members in that House. In the whole course of his reading on Constitutional History, he could find no such improper procedure as that now adopted relative to the bill in question.

Similar views were expressed by other hon members of the Opposition, expressive of their astonishment to find even some hon members among the adherents of His Excellency the Commander in Chief characterising and opposing the bill.

Hon Leader of the Government contended that the bill was but simply an amendment to some of the details of the bill of last session, and introduced no new principle.

Hon Attorney General, and other members of the majority also urged that the subject was an open question and should not be viewed as a party or Government measure. Its object was to attend or render more perfect the Militia Act of last Session relative to the general working of the law relating to Volunteers and Militia. It was, therefore, absurd to view the minor matters of detail in the light of a vitally constitutional question.

The debate was prolonged until a very late hour, at the close of which the chairman reported progress and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 16.

Mr Reilly directed the attention of the House to the following paragraph in the Summary Report of Tuesday last, viz:

"Further remarks from several hon members were then made, to the effect that it was highly necessary to exclude from all public Schools and Institutions of learning, all books of objectionable character not on the list of books sanctioned by the Board of Education."

He (Mr Reilly) wished it to be distinctly understood that Collier's History, to which he took objection, was one of the School series of books recommended by the Board of Education for the use of the District Schools of the Island.

On motion of Dr Jenkins, a Committee was appointed to present an address to His Excellency thanking him for his various Communications and Messages to the House during the present Session.

House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Bill to amend the law relating to the Volunteers of the Island

Mr Cameron in the chair.

Dr Jenkins submitted a Resolution, to the effect, that for the more efficient organization of the Militia the whole population liable to serve should be called out to muster once a year, at the time appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, at which muster the one half of said population should be chosen by ballot to drill for a term not exceeding ten days in each year: the division so fixed upon by ballot to have the privilege of providing substitutes, such substitutes to be subject to Medical inspection by the Surgeon of the Regiment in which they might be chosen to serve. The division thus decided upon by ballot, should be called out for drill for one year, and the following year that portion of the population exempt by ballot for the previous year, should be liable to be called out for drill. In time of war, invasion, or insurrection, the whole population should be liable to serve and be called out. The adoption of some such system as the above, he (Dr Jenkins) thought would tend to the more efficient discipline of the Colony.

The Resolution was not, however, entertained.

After some time spent in Committee, the Chairman reported the bill as amended, agreed to.

House in Committee on the state of the Hillsboro' Ferry.

Hon Mr Davies submitted the report of the Committee appointed in accordance with a resolution of the House on that subject.

Said report recommends the placing of a sum sufficient at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of entering into more efficient arrangements with the contractor of the Ferry, with the view of causing him to run the Ferry Steamer every quarter of an hour, from 9 o'clock a m to 4 p m, on Market days, and to dredge certain portions of the river so as to ensure the crossing of the Steamer at the lowest tides, and also to make other necessary and loudly called for improvements for the safety and convenience of the travelling public in relation to the Ferry; or otherwise, if the Government thought advisable, they might buy out the contractors interest in said Ferry. The report also provides for the exercise of discretionary power on the part of the Government relative to the matter.

Hon Mr Davies said one of the principal entrances to the City was by the Charlottetown Ferry. He spoke of the delay and inconvenience experienced by the public, caused by the long time allowed by the contract at dinner hour; and also stated that frequently the boat, at low tide, full of passengers, horses, carriages, carts, &c., stuck on the Flats, thus causing detention, frequently to the loss of the public. Hence the necessity of taking immediate action on the subject.

Dr Jenkins endorsed the remarks of the Hon Mr Davies, which, from said experience, he knew to be correct. Frequently, when his ly called upon to cross the Ferry in the discharge of his professional duties, he was compelled to borrow boats. In his opinion the time had arrived when two Steamers were required on that Ferry. The services of a Dredging Machine were much required.

Mr Owen said that the delay frequently caused by the Steamer not floating over the middle ground, as it is termed, was altogether disgraceful. Men and women, with their bags and baskets, were thus detained and prevented from getting to market in time to compete with others in the sale of their produce and other wares, and consequently were subjected not only to inconvenience, but also pecuniary loss.

Hon Leader of the Government said the improvements contemplated by the report would incur a heavy expenditure of public money; the subject, however, was of great importance and must receive due consideration.

His Hon the Speaker also expressed his desire to see better accommodation to the public in crossing the Ferry, relative to which the interests of the whole Southern section of the Colony were at stake.

Hon Mr Henderson was in favor of effecting the improvements alluded to, with the view of removing the grievances so justly complained of by the public relative to the Charlottetown Ferry. The principle of granting a subsidy to the contractor for the performance of the work required, was, in his opinion, the most effective means of lessening the evils complained of.

Mr Howatt said the report embraced a wide field, involving an expenditure of no ordinary character. He was opposed to giving the Government unlimited power in the matter. He would support any reasonable grant for increased facilities to the public, but he thought an estimate of the probable sum requisite should have been submitted.

Hon Leader of the Opposition said the interests of the people of the whole Southern section of the Island were affected by this question. He would, therefore, support the adoption of the report.

Mr Brecken also concurred with what had been said in favor of the required improvements alluded to in the report. The Charlottetown Ferry was an important thoroughfare and required a much larger boat than the one now employed.

Mr Frazee was in favor of empowering the Government to compromise with the present Contractor, so as to annul his agreement and issue new tenders for another contract.

Hon Leader of the Opposition then moved to amend the report, to the effect that it is expedient to enable the Government to annul the present contract, by buying out the interest of the Contractor, with the view of giving the Government full discretionary power in the matter.

Hon Mr Duncan supported that amendment. The present boat was entirely too small, and in every way inadequate for the performance of the work required. It was high time to entertain the question, in order that the necessary accommodations might be provided. The trade and traffic of that portion of the country affected by the contract had out-grown its facilities. Loads of produce were frequently left on Southport wharf that could not be brought to market, because of the crowded state of the Steamer. It was truly disgraceful not to provide the necessary facilities to the public.

Hon Mr Howlan—The question was one of great importance, involving perhaps an expenditure of £3,000. It would be well to know if that House would sustain the Government in making changes of the important character contemplated by the Resolution now before the Committee. It said he, the traffic has grown, why has not the Contractor provided enlarged boats proportionate to such growth? If a small boat would pay previously surely a larger one would now, with a greater traffic, be made to pay also. If the Contractor would provide a larger boat he would support the principle of giving a subsidy as the most preferable course to adopt.

The Resolution in question, as amended, was then adopted.

Hon Davies, Kelly and Mr Owen were appointed a Committee to prepare an address to His Excellency, in Council, to give effect to the said recommendations of the said resolutions.

On motion of Dr Jenkins, a Committee was appointed to enquire, during the recess, into the practicability of running a Steamboat, during winter, between Wood Islands and Pictou or some adjacent port of Nova Scotia, and report thereon next Session.

On motion of the Hon Leader of the Government, it was resolved that a Committee be appointed to report to the Executive Government, at their earliest convenience, the best method of improving the Highways throughout the Island, and that the Legislative Council be requested to appoint a Committee to join the same.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 17.

House in Committee on Despatches.

The subject of Tenant League disturbance, sending for troops to suppress such disturbances, and the contemplated withdrawal of the troops, elicited a lively debate, during which hon members on both sides of the House expressed the hope that a detachment of Her Majesty's troops would always be allowed to remain in the Colony.

At the close of said debate, the remaining portion of the forenoon was occupied in receiving Messages from the Legislative Council, relative to the sanction of that hon body to several bills passed by the House.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, His Excellency was received with a Guard of Honor composed of Capt Boyce's Company of the 4th King's Own Royals and some of the local Volunteer Companies in front of the Colonial Building, after which His Excellency and Staff proceeded to the Council Chamber, where he was pleased to give his assent to the following Acts, viz:

An Act for raising a Revenue.

An Act to amend the Act relating to Land Assessment.

An Act to Incorporate the Alberton Masonic Hall Company.

An Act to continue certain Acts therein mentioned.

An Act to continue and amend the Act relating to the rules and limits of Jails in this Island.

An Act to diminish the delay and expense of proceedings in the Court of Chancery in this Island.

An Act relating to pleadings and practice in the Supreme Court.

An Act to amend the Education Act.

An Act to enable George C Styles to obtain Letters Patent for the invention of a new and useful improvement in the construction of Spinning Wheels.

An Act to amend the Act relating to Prince of Wales College.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Trustees of Estates.

An Act exempting property belonging to Her Majesty and the Government from Duties or Assessments.

An act to repeal the Act to compel Masters of Vessels to exhibit a light while in Harbor in the night time, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

An Act to authorize the Government to raise a loan of money for the public service of the Island.

An Act to alter the Act relating to the Revenue.

An Act for appropriating certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year 1867.

An Act to incorporate the Flax Company of Prince Edward Island.

An Act to incorporate the Charlottetown Hotel Company.

An Act to authorize the establishment of additional Small Debt Courts at Somerset, Lot 27, and Montague Bridge, and other purposes.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the regulation of the Militia and Volunteer Forces.

After which His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the Speech which appeared in the *Herald* of the 22nd of April last.

The Herald.

Wednesday, July 3, 1867.

THE NEW DOMINION.

THERE is, according to the *New York Tablet*, something grand, nay; sublime, in the birth of a new Dominion, be it an empire, kingdom, or republic. It is a moment fraught with solemn thought, when the nations of the earth can say with one acclaim, "a new State, a new Nation is born unto us." "Time," says this Catholic and influential journal, "the great father of the great I AM, has given to the family of nations a new member—the present, conceiving of the past, has borne unto the future a child of great promise. A star has arisen in the northern sky, and who may calculate its future magnitude? Vast are the regions that own the sway of the new dominion, stretching far into the north, even to the shores of Hudson's Bay, and from Lake Huron and Georgian Bay to the Atlantic Ocean. Hitherto this immense territory was of comparatively small account in the political economy, and in the history of the world counted almost nothing. And wherefore this? Because it was merely known as "the British Colonies of North America"—detached colonies, too, and was, therefore, neither of more or less account than a dependency of Great Britain—a dependency, moreover, which was well known to be rather an incumbrance than otherwise to the Mother Country.

Now, this must have been a somewhat mortifying state of things for the high-spirited, intelligent, and enterprising people of all the Provinces, and we think they have done well in assuming an attitude more becoming their rapid growth and nationality—under the protection, of course, of the Mother Country. It was time for Canada and New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, to cast off the chrysalide shell of the colonial state and come forth in the newer existence befitting their increased development. None know better than we the talent, the energy, the public spirit, the general intelligence of these British Colonists—we have lived amongst them; we know what they have done, and what they are capable of doing, and we are glad that they have made themselves a nation. As a people, they are full of life and vigor; there is a freshness and a heartiness about them that argues well for their national success. Their moral and political atmosphere is, as yet, free, to a great extent, from the vitiating influences that counteract the best legislation in older States. Their politicians have not reached that depth of moral degradation wherein all principle, all ideas of patriotism are lost sight of, and only petty, private interest is kept in view; they may establish their dominion on a grand and solid basis, while their sky is still unclouded, their path free before them, and the wheels of their chariot unclogged by the weight of venal corruption that is the curse of countries we all know."

This, we say, is the language of a Catholic paper of great weight and talent, published in the commercial metropolis of the United States, with reference to the Dominion of Canada, which has been ushered into existence on the first of the present month. We confess that the lively and imaginative pictures sometimes drawn by writers like the foregoing, almost overcome our repugnance to the scheme of Confederation. It is pleasant for communities, as well as individuals, to indulge in hopes of future greatness and prosperity. That which is peculiar to every school-boy is often cherished in advanced life, and the day-dreams of our earlier years are not untrequently the incentives which spur the adventurous politician and astute statesman to seek fame in the slippery halls of legislation. The rude blasts of adversity, or the stern realities of practical experience, alone dispel those pleasing fancies of the imagination which at times hold captive almost every class and condition of men. However much, therefore, we may have been charmed, or however much we may have been disposed to look with favor upon the glowing future of the new Dominion, as painted—in language, it is true, of rare power and beauty, by the writer in the *Tablet*,—a plain statement of the truth in reference to the new relations and new position assumed by the Dominion has somewhat toned us down to a second sober thought, so that, whilst we hope that the friendly anticipations of this writer may be more than realized, yet, we hesitate to believe in the success of the experiment in "nationality" embodied in the Queen's Proclamation for confederating these Provinces. We believe that much general good will flow from the establishment of the Dominion, in the inauguration of complete inter-Colonial free trade, uniformity of currency and laws, and also in the establishment of Courts of Appeal which will be within the reach of every man, and where the ends of justice will be more likely to be secured than under the existing state of affairs; still, all those advantages might have been obtained without the assistance of a political union; and the complete surrender of our political rights and privileges may be too high a price to pay for benefits which are patent and indisputable, and which will, in all probability, be supplemented by a "bribe" of $800,000. We have given the view which one friend of the Dominion of Canada entertains of its permanence and future greatness. We will now present the other side of the picture, as reversed by no less a personage than the Hon. T. D. McGee. In a recent address to his constituents, after considering the effects upon the British North American Provinces of the Imperial Act of Confederation, asks the important question: "In what position do we stand?" and answers it thus: "A gigantic skeleton of empire has been committed to our charge, to feed and clothe, and equip and educate. We may—I say it advisedly—look upon this recent legislation as *the last interference of England in our domestic affairs*. Doubtless the mother country will watch our onward progress with peculiar interest, *but the less we trouble Downing Street hereafter, the more we shall be respected by all parties in England. We have passed forever*, BY OUR OWN ACT, *out of the condition of Colonies, and if we still desire to perpetuate the connection, it must be in the new and as yet to be created character of—allies*."

Here the idea of thorough independence from the Mother Country is plainly broached, and with independence, we must, as a matter of course, assume all the responsibilities and expenses of Nationality. The task of providing adequate defences—fortifications, armies and navies—will have to be assumed immediately, and this to a people who have been comparatively free from such burdens, will be severely trying. And even after every possible effort has been put forth in this direction, the question will intrude itself.—Can the Dominion hold its own against the United States should they assume an aggressive attitude? Will it be possible to avert Annexation? Secretary Seward evidently thinks not, and many sober, reflecting persons in the Provinces, are of the same opinion. It is the thought that these Provinces have passed forever from the happy boyhood of Provincial life to assume the higher and more onerous position of National manhood "that gives us pause," and binds us to an "isolation policy." However, having once crossed the Rubicon—let us hope with the same successful career before it, unmarked by the sudden and tragic death which distinguished the history of the conquering Cæsar—we wish the Dominion "God speed," and all we ask of its rulers is to let Prince Edward Island alone until she is prepared by the conviction resulting from experience, to voluntarily pronounce in favor of union and cast in her lot with the confederated Provinces.

A correspondent in the last *Patriot*, who signs himself "A True Liberal," complains that many incompetent persons have been appointed to office, and dubbed J. P's. by the present Government. All we can say is, that if the Government imitated the example of their predecessors in office, a good many incompetent persons must have been appointed. "True Liberal" should look at home before launching his censures at the present Administration, and we think if he were to extend his researches, he would discover that "the Justice of the Peace who does not know a single letter of the alphabet" is a legacy from the late Government. We would advise him to investigate into the matter before appearing in print again.—*Com.*

"The Government of Prince Edward Island have refused, it seems, to pay the expense incurred by sending troops to that Province to quell a series of disturbances which the civil power found itself unable to put down. It will be remembered that the Government of the day applied to the military authorities for aid, and it was given on the understanding that the Islanders should bear the cost of transport, &c. This they now very meanly and unjustly repudiate, on the plea that the same has been asked from no other British Colony. This is a complete mistake. Application was made for troops to be sent to Sydney, C. B., by the authorities there in 1864, in consequence of an apprehended outbreak among the miners, who were on a strike. The troops were sent, and so was a bill of costs from Downing street for sending them, to the amount of $1692.92. The services of the troops were not required, and they returned almost immediately; but the account was paid to Commissary General Routh, and very properly. Payment for the use of troops for exceptional services such as the above is always required by the British Government in all the Colonies, and has been paid by the Cape, New Zealand, Australia and other places. The reason we presume is, that it is an extra cost which is not provided for in the army estimates; it must be paid by somebody, and it is natural and right that it should be by those who get the benefit. The Islanders had better pay up."

We copy the foregoing from a late number of the *Halifax Express*, which, in point of accuracy, is about on a par with the Toronto *Leader*, and other Confederate organs which have indulged in a chorus of delight at the little bill presented by the Imperial Government. The only difference between the *Express* and its compeers in misrepresentation, is in the lack of the kind advice which they give to join Confederation if we wish too escape paying the little bill, and all the evils of "isolation." Now, we beg to inform the *Express* that there is no truth in the assertion that the Government have refused to pay the expenses incurred by sending the troops to this Island to collect rents for the proprietors. The "cost of transport" was paid to the farthing long ago. But it appears that the British Government, which entailed upon the Colony the curse of an oppressive landlordism, and permitted the Island to be defrauded of its just rights by a few rapacious proprietors, did not consider the cost of transport sufficient, and now present for payment the little bill of £5,000 sterling—the cost of *feeding* the soldiers while stationed here. We believe the late Government would have been justified in repudiating even the cost of transporting the troops from place to place while engaged in tenant-hunting, and the claim ought to have been met by a counter bill of the Quit Rents and Fishery Reserves of which the Colony has been robbed through the assistance of the Imperial Government.—Having paid the "cost of transport," however, we think it is rather too bad to be called upon to defray the expenses of *feeding* and supporting the troops—a thing which is unparalelled in the history of the Colonies—and which, if allowed, would degrade the soldiers to the position of mercenaries. The Government may very properly refuse to pay this unjust demand, which, if pressed, ought to be met by an offset in the manner above indicated. We trust the *Express* and others interested will note the difference between his and our version of the history of the "little bill," and give the Island credit for what it deserves.

THE *Islander* of Friday last has another long article on the Loan Bill, the burden of which is, that if the money is obtained, it will be applied to paying off the warrants now afloat, and that thus an injury will be inflicted upon those who have invested their capital in such warrants. If the money were to be so applied, we believe it would be a positive benefit to the Colony; for once the warrants were called in, the money which is now bound up in them would not be allowed to remain idle, but would be invested in enterprises which would tend to develope the trade and resources of the Colony. So far, therefore, from the Loan proving an injury in the way pointed out by the *Islander*, it would be a source of much benefit both to individuals and the community at large. The *Islander* has failed to establish one good reason against the Loan, or to satisfactorily account for the change which his own opinions have undergone upon the subject within the last few years. The very fact of his being opposed to the measure now, is almost *prima facie* evidence that it is much needed, and will effect all that its friends anticipate for it.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—About 5 o'clock on Monday morning, Mr. Alexander McKenzie, confectioner, discovered a fellow busily engaged with a crow-bar endeavoring to break into his shop on Kent street. The sweet-mouthed thief—who had paid two similar friendly visits on former occasions, and abstracted a lot of pound-cake and confectionery on each visit,—took the alarm, and, in his hasty retreat, left his crow-bar behind him. Although hotly pursued by Mr. McKenzie, the would-be burglar succeeded in making his escape. We trust, however, that justice will yet overtake him, and accord to him his proper deserts.

(Since writing the foregoing we learn that the burglar, whose name is McLeod, has been captured by Policeman McKinnon.)

PARIS has been inundated by the number of crowned heads who have visited it for the purpose of seeing the grand Exposition,—the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey being among the number.

Several of our Union friends displayed quite a show of hunting on Monday last, in honor of the Dominion of Canada, which was ushered into existence on that day by the Queen's Proclamation. It was scarcely consistent to hoist the Union Jack. The flag adorned by the Beaver and Maple Leaves would have been more appropriate.

CRICKET MATCH.—On Wednesday last, a friendly game of Cricket took place between the Cricket Club of the Prince of Wales College and the St. Dunstan's College. The Charlottetown Cricket Club were kind enough to give the use of their grounds for the occasion. The match resulted in favor of the St. Dunstan's Club, with five wickets to put down. We understand that the return match will be played on the same grounds on Thursday, the 4th July; wickets to be pitched at 2 o'clock, p. m.

A man named Andrew McGilvary, of Grand River Road, Lot 54, lost his house, barn, and their contents, by fire, on the 12th inst. Some persons were burning brush in the neighborhood of his residence, and the fire having communicated with his fencing, soon spread, set fire to his house, and afterwards, his barn. McGilvary is left in destitute circumstances, and is in Town seeking assistance.—*Isl.*

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

On Monday last a public meeting of the citizens of Charlottetown was held at the Old City Hall, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Mayor, in the room of Hon. T. H. Haviland, deceased. After some remarks from several gentlemen, Hon. Dr. Young was proposed by the Hon. George Coles, and seconded by Mr. B. Moore; Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq., was proposed by Mr. A. McNeill and seconded by H. Haszard Esquire. A division was then called for when it appeared that a majority was in favor of Dr. Young. The result of the contest yesterday, however, has been the election of Theophilus DesBrisay, Esquire.

The result of the Poll was as follows:—

	DesBrisay,	Young.
Ward No. 1	26	9
2	42	16
3	41	5
4	74	19
5	89	7
	272	56

Returning Officers.—John Morris, James Reddin, Richard Heartz, George Robert Beer, Alexander Brown.

In justice to Hon Dr. Young, we may state that he has been absent from the Island for the last two or three weeks.—*Pat.*

The largest and most soldierly Volunteer Review ever witnessed in Charlottetown came off on the cricket ground yesterday, being the thirty-first anniversary of the Queen's Coronation. Besides the mounted Rifles, and City Artillery, there were on the ground the Prince of Wales, Irish, Prince Edward, Dundas, Bayfield, Thistle, Royalty, Little York, Hampton (Crapaud) and Milton Companies, in all numbering between 750 and 800 men of which any Colony might be proud. Everything passed off well, and the arrangements and the manner in which they were carried out reflect great credit upon Colonel Smith and the Officers, and Drill Instructors under his command. The Volunteer Band—whose services are indispensible on such occasions—were present, and discoursed sweet music to the Volunteers, to and from the cricket grounds.—*Pat.*

A grand Convention of the Reform Party of Upper Canada is to be held in Music Hall, Toronto, on the 20th inst. The *Globe* urges the Reformers to increased activity, and not to lose a moment in electing delegates, as the Convention will undoubtedly exercise a great influence in the coming political contest. It is evident that the days of the coalition in Canada are numbered. What effect it will have upon Confederation we do not pretend to say, but if Upper Canada returns a majority of Reformers, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick a majority of Anti-Unionists, the bantling will be in a very precarious state

CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLEN FACTORY COMPANY.—The first regular meeting of this Company was held yesterday afternoon in the neat and capacious hall over Mr. John Scott's Carriage Depot, Kent Street. A goodly number of Shareholders were in attendance. Charles Gregor, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. D. Laird appointed Secretary of the meeting. A code of By-Laws were agreed to, and Directors balloted for. The following were the persons elected as Directors:—

David Laird,
George H. Lockerby,
Alexander Simpson,
Alexander McMillan,
Charles Gregor,
James Laird, Jun.,
David M. Fraser.

At a meeting of the Directors held on the evening of the same day, Mr. D. Laird was chosen President of the Company, and Mr. John Scott, carriage-maker, Secretary and Treasurer.

Parties desirous of becoming shareholders may apply to either of the Directors, or to the Secretary at his office in Kent Street.—*Pat.*

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

Council Office, June 14.

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

Mr. William H. McNeill, to be Harbor Master and Ballast Master for Rustico Bay, in terms of the Act of 15 Vic., cap. 18.

Mr. Donald Farquharson to be Wharfinger for the Wharf at Elliot River, in the place of Mr. Allan McDonald.

Messrs. John Lord, James Rablee, and Thomas Dawson, to be Commissioners of Sewers for Tryon River, in terms of the Act of 36 Geo. III., cap 7.

Alexander K. Beaton, Esq., to be Keeper of the Light House recently erected at the East Point of this Island.

Mr. Martin McInnis, to be Harbor Master and Ballast Master for St. Peter's Bay, in terms of the Act of 12th Vic., cap. 18.

COUNCIL OFFICE, 15th June, 1867.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts, in terms of the Act of 23rd Victoria, Cap. 16, and to appoint the days on which they shall hold their respective Courts, viz:—

PRINCE COUNTY—CASCUMPEC.

First Wednesday in each month.

John Gordon, Township No. Three; Alexander Horton, Alberton; Maurice O'Connor, Esquires.

TOWNSHIP NO. 15.

Second Thursday.

James Kilbride, William Gregg, Esquires, Murdoch McKinnon, Junior, Esquire, Trout River, continued as a Commissioner of this Court.

SAINT ELEANOR'S.

Second Wednesday.

Stephen MacNeill, George Compton, Joseph Belony Perry, Esquires.

SUMMERSIDE.

Third Wednesday.

Daniel Enman, Thomas Schurman, Lemuel Vickerson, Esquires.

KING'S COUNTY—BAY FORTUNE.

Second Thursday.

Joseph MacDonald, John C. Underhay, Allan MacDonald, Esquires.

SAINT PETER'S.

Second Wednesday.

William H. MacEwen, John MacDonald, Head of Hillsborough River. The Hon. John Jardine being continued as a member of this Court.

SAINT PETER'S BAY.

Third Wednesday.

Martin MacInnis, Peter MacCallum and David Lewis, Esquires, being continued as Commissioners of this Court.

CHARLES DESBRISAY C. E. C.

DOMINION CABINET.—We are in a position to make the following announcements, derived from our correspondent in Montreal and thoroughly reliable. The following gentlemen constitute the cabinet:—

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. The Hon. William McDougall; Hon. J. Ferguson Blair; Hon. Mr. Campbell; Hon. Mr. Howland.

FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—The Hon. Mr. Cartier; Sir Narcisse Belleau; Hon. Mr. Langevin; Hon. A. T. Galt.

FOR NOVA SCOTIA.—The Honorable Edward Kenney; Honorable A. G. Archibald.

FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Hon. S. L. Tilley; Hon. Peter Mitchell.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS PROVISIONALLY AND TEMPORALLY:—General Stead, of Ontario; General Michel, for Quebec; General Williams, for Nova Scotia; General Doyle, for New Brunswick.

The Departments will not be arranged till Saturday. There is a strong feeling in favor of Mr. Tilley's taking the portfolio of Finance, but he is averse to doing so. The proceedings are perfectly harmonious. The Hon. Mr. Kenney, who, it is believed, at the urgent request of Dr. Tupper, enters the Cabinet, as one of the new Senators. He is a merchant and a gentleman of the highest social standing.—*Morning Journal, June 26.*

(From the St. John (N. B.) Freeman.)

DIED

At her late residence, in the city of Fredericton, on the 20th of May last, from the effects of an accident which she received in April, 1866, and which she bore with a patient resignation to the will of Providence,

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

in the 83rd year of her age. The deceased was attended, during her last illness, by Dr. Smith, who did all that mortal man could do to prolong her life, and he thinks he would have been successful but for a bitter dose a quack gave her, who used to deal in pills; this brought on a relapse from which it was impossible to relieve her. The body will lie in State till the 1st day of July, 1867, when the funeral will take place from her late residence to the grave-yard at Ottawa, in the following order:—

1st. Prof. Gould's band, dressed in the deepest mourning, playing the Dead March from Sammy, "Bryne O'Lynn had no breeches to wear."

2d. The Attorney General in uniform, carrying the Union Jack up side down, half-mast high.

3d. The Provincial Secretary, smiling, dressed up in his fancy suit, sword reversed, followed by the editor of the *News*, dressed as a "Fenian," carrying Mr. Tilley's Cocked Hat.

4th. The Body, drawn on the Corporation Scavenger Cart, in charge of Councillor Yeats and the editor of the *Reporter*. The beautiful coffin containing the corpse was made in Canada by Thos. D. McGee.

5th. The Rev. Mr. Elder, as the editor of the *Journal*, dressed in his pepper and salt uniform, and singing "Pat Moloy."

6th. The hon. member from St. John, and his two little sons, singing the mournful dirge,

"I have no country now,
Mr. Tilley sold my country,
Tow, Row, Row,"

The hungry swarm will then fall in according to their rank and station, headed by R. D. Wilmot in his editorial robes. The ex-Common Clerk will bring up the rear, dressed in his prophetic robes, sitting on a large rock and looking into the future. He will be drawn by Flagg's two white mules. The Hon. Peter will have full charge of the crowd; he will conduct the funeral