

The Herald.

Wednesday, March 25, 1868.

THE WILDERNESS LAND BILL.

It has long been a matter of complaint that our young men, the bone and sinew of the country, do not settle in the island, but go to seek their fortunes abroad. Many of them, after a stay of five or six years in the United States, or in the Provinces, return very little richer in pocket, and by no means improved in their manners to enlighten the desolate land of their nativity. This continuous drain upon the energies of the country is, we admit, in great part owing to the restlessness and "noble discontent" felt by every youth of enterprise and ability all the world over, and to the very limited sphere which the island affords to the young men born within its borders; but we believe that much of the emigration from our shores must also be attributed to the difficulties which have, from its earliest settlement, been thrown in the way of an intending settler's procuring a spot of land which he can, without question, call his own, on this island. Whether reasonable or unreasonable, we will not now pause to enquire; but the fact is undeniable—men in America feel an insuperable dislike to holding wilderness land under lease. The rude sense of justice which, in a greater or less degree, is implanted in the breast of every man by nature, revolts at the idea of paying any brother mortal, no matter how high his station, a yearly sum for the privilege of converting the unproductive forest into a cultivated farm. He feels that the severe and continuous labors he has to undergo, and the many hardships and privations he is forced to bear in effecting the change, have given him a right to the soil—in fact, the only right which he and others of his class can prevail on themselves voluntarily to recognize. Proprietors and claimants who claim a right to the wilderness lands of the country, on which they have bestowed no labor, they look upon as tyrants and usurpers. They consider such soil, by right, the possession of its cultivators, and that Governments should only hold it as trustees for their use and benefit. Such opinions as these, with regard to wilderness land, are not peculiar to this island. They are held by the whole farming community on this continent, and, if we do not very much mistake, by the most advanced thinkers on the other side of the water. But to return to our subject. Feeling such an unquenchable repugnance to the rent-paying system, our young men have left the land of their birth, endeared to them by the strongest ties and the most binding associations, by hundreds, to settle among strangers in a land where the rights of the clearer of the land and the breaker up of the virgin soil are known and recognized. It was found that many young men—farmers' sons—the very best class of settlers, were deterred from purchasing wilderness lands from the conditions imposed on the sale by the law. Many who could pay the sum required to enable them to take possession of a farm, shrank from binding themselves to pay the instalments as they became due. Every one who has settled on a new farm knows how difficult it is, for the first few years, by the almost exertions of the settler, to force it to yield him a bare maintenance. Indeed, in the great majority of cases, he is compelled to eke out a very scanty living by working, in the busy seasons, for the farmers of the older and richer settlements. Knowing this, we do not at all wonder that many of our young men were unwilling to promise, in the ten first and poorest years of their settler's career, to pay for their farms. The present Government, understanding the condition of the people, and sympathizing with them in their difficulties and hardships, and having, moreover, no interest, either direct or indirect, in keeping up the price of proprietors' lands, are about to introduce a law, by the provisions of which the poor, but industrious and energetic settler, will be able to obtain a farm without incurring obligations which it would be unreasonable to expect him, without assistance, or without encumbering his farm, punctually to fulfil. The title of this law is that which is placed at the head of this article. The following are some of its provisions:—

The Government will cause all the wilderness land in its possession to be surveyed and laid out in farms of fifty and a hundred acres each. These farms are to be classed by the proper authority, and the price of each class determined by the Governor and Council. The farms are to be let or sold to actual settlers on the following conditions:—

- 1st. The land to be given, for the first seven years, free.
- 2d. Each settler is to build a house, not less than twenty feet square, or of an equal area, or to erect buildings on the property to the value of £20 currency, within two years of the date of the deed.
- 3d. To clear, at least, one acre of land yearly, for the first seven years.
- 4th. To pay land tax from the date of the deed. The deed is to be paid for, as at present, under the Land Purchase Bill.
- 5th. After the expiration of seven years—that is, the eighth year after settlement—the payment of the land tax begins. On that year, the first ten equal annual instalments are to be paid to the Government. After the seven years have elapsed, the unpaid purchase money bears an interest of 4 per cent. per annum.
- 6th. By this law, we see that a sober, industrious young man may settle on a wood farm without the dismal prospect of being embarrassed in paying for it. The first seven years have expired, he will be comfortably settled; with, in the great majority of cases, have, at least, fifteen or twenty acres of cleared land, a snug house and barn, a horse, a cow or two, and some pigs and sheep. He will then be in a position to begin paying his instalments, which, after all, will not amount to a great deal more than his annual rent under the old system; and, in ten years time, if health and strength are vigorous, he will be the happy possessor of a fine farm. The prospect to a strong, healthy, hopeful young fellow, who wishes to make a comfortable home for the girl of his choice, is a very cheering one. He knows the difficulties he will have to encounter; his previous life will have prepared him for successfully surmounting them, and he can take possession of his farm with the consciousness, that, if no extraordinary misfortune befall him, he will be able to meet all his liabilities, and owe a free farm when the time shall have expired. Settlers, too, on old estates, who have been long hopelessly and vainly struggling under a load of back rent, will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity which the new law will give them of beginning life again under happier auspices than before. The old wood-out farm can be sold, old debts paid off, and a fresh start can be made in the woods. We venture to say that, in a few years, such settlers will be plentiful, and much more contented than if they had remained dragging out a miserable existence on the old place. The quantity of wilderness land at the disposal of the Government is considerable, being upwards of 120,000 acres, 80,000 acres of which are first-class hardwood land. The Government have wisely taken precaution that none but those who really intend to settle on the land will be able to obtain it. There is nothing in the Wilderness Land Act to hinder the intending settler from purchasing a farm according to the terms of the present Land Purchase Act. We are sorry to find that the new law does not contain a clause similar to that in the Homestead Law of the United States and Canada, whereby the settler, and his children after him, the land which he has purchased. If, by the terms of the Act, the lands bought under it were not liable to be sold for debt, and if it were placed beyond the power of the settler to encumber it in any way, we think that, while injustice would be done to no class, a very great benefit would be extended to the farmers of this and the next generation. The measure, as it is, is a very liberal one, and one which we are convinced will be the means of doing a great deal of good; but if the clause we allude to were added, it would be still better, and calculated to do much more good to the cultivators of the soil.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

It is our painful duty this week to announce the death, under most distressing circumstances, of Michael McWade, Esq., of Souris. The deceased gentleman left home on Monday, for Charlottetown, where he had some business to transact. He arrived in Town on Tuesday, and, after the transaction of his business, stayed for home on Wednesday night. He kept the Hillsborough Inn up to Mount Stewart Bridge, where he rested and refreshed himself and beast, and then pursued his way to the Head of St. Peter's Bay, by what are known as the "logjacks" and the Bay Ice. It was about dusk when he reached the Head of St. Peter's Bay. He was within a stone's throw of the shore. He was seen by parties on the ice, in which the soft weather of the previous days had made a small opening. Several individuals, at a distance, sought to him to become of the dangerous spot; but, whether from the increasing gloom of evening, he failed to perceive the opening in time, or that he did not hear the warnings of the parties alluded to, is unknown, but, said to relate, he drove right into the opening. One piercing shriek in the twilight, and one alone, told to those within hearing the calamity that had overtaken him. In a few moments, a crowd gathered and looked on in amazement and grief. The body of the deceased was seen to rise from the ice, and lie on his back, his head and feet protruding above the surface. The water at this place is not over three feet in depth; but, on this occasion, from the cause above mentioned, it was from eight to nine feet deep, and here he found the portal which led to eternity. A large number of persons assembled at the scene of the calamity shortly after it happened, with the view of recovering the body. On Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday the search was renewed with an increased force of men and horses, but up to Monday evening, no progress was made, their efforts had proved unsuccessful. The news of Mr. McWade's untimely death created a profound sensation in Souris, where he had been doing business for about 15 years. Wherever he was known—and he had a wide range of acquaintances throughout this island—he was highly esteemed for his manly and irreproachable character. The accident forcibly reminds us of the truth of Scripture, that "in the midst of life we are in death." Mr. McWade was about 45 years of age; he was a successful business man, and, as a consequence, he leaves his family well provided for, in a pecuniary point of view. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn their heavy loss; but Providence, which tempers the grief of the bereaved, will doubtless comfort them in their bereavement, and, in his own good time, dry the mourner's tears.

THE TWO VACANCIES IN THE DOMINION SENATE.

The two vacancies in the Dominion Senate from the New Brunswick quota have been filled by the appointing three of Messrs. James Dever and John Glaser. The former gentleman is a Catholic, and, although not considered a representative man by many of his co-religionists, yet he has doubtless been appointed a Senator at the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Tilly, to appease the Catholics of New Brunswick.

AN IRISH COLONY IN BRAZIL.

The Chevalier de Almeida and several subordinate agents have been sent by the Brazilian Government to Great Britain to influence this movement. The ship *Charlotta* has already sailed from the Mersey for Rio de Janeiro, with 200 emigrants; and it is believed that from 6,000 to 8,000 will embark for Southern Brazil during the present year.

TWO LAWYERS ENGAGED ON OPPOSITE SIDES IN A CASE.

Two lawyers engaged on opposite sides in a case tried before one of the Halifax Courts a few days ago, quarrelled and came to blows. After being separated, one of them remarked that the matter would be settled outside the Court, whereas the Magistrate ordered them both to be placed under arrest on the previous night, and required to give bonds to the amount of \$400 each to keep the peace for six months.

THE CANADIAN PAPERS REPORT A REVOLUTION IN BRITAIN.

The Canadian papers report a revolution in Britain. Mr. Cartier and Sir John A. McDonald, with reference to the route to be adopted for the later-colonial railway—Mr. Cartier demanding, in the name of Lower Canada, the Major Railway, or Northern line, and Sir John opposing it. Sir John was eventually forced to yield, and peace has been restored.

THE ELECTION OF MR. WORKMAN, AS MAYOR OF MONTREAL.

The election of Mr. Workman, as Mayor of Montreal, is protested against by Mr. Beaudry, on the ground that one of the election days, (Ash Wednesday), was a statutory holiday.

STRENGTHENING IS AGITATING FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

STRENGTHENING is agitating for local improvements, including "sewerage, public streets, buildings, fire department, etc." Right, Strengthened! Go ahead!

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK HAS GRANTED TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS IN AID OF THE DISTRESSED FISHERMEN OF NOVA SCOTIA.

An English mail was received in town on Sunday evening.

QUEEN'S COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday last, the 4th inst., the adjourned meeting of the above Society was held in the Court Room, in the Colonial Building, to receive and consider the Bye-Laws and regulations drawn up by the Committee appointed for the purpose, and to transact other necessary business.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

1. That this Society shall be known and designated as "The Queen's County Rifle Association."
2. That the object of this Association shall be the improvement and furtherance of Rifle Competition, and the general welfare of the Regiment.
3. That this Society shall consist of all the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Queen's County Regiment of Volunteers.
4. That the affairs of the Association shall be under the control and management of a President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Council or Committee of representatives, which shall meet annually by the members from the officers of the Regiment, and a Secretary and Treasurer chosen from their number. Seven of the above members shall constitute a quorum of Council.
5. There shall be a Patron and a Vice Patron named annually by the Association.
6. The annual subscription of members shall not be less than six shillings and three pence each.
7. All competitors for prizes must appear in the uniform of their respective Companies.
8. That the annual meeting of this Society shall be held on the first Monday in March of each year, at such place as the President and Council may deem suitable, when all members are expected to appear in uniform.
9. That the Council shall meet quarterly, or oftener if required, and the Secretary shall keep minutes of its proceedings.
10. Nominations shall be made by the Treasurer, for any purpose, without an order from the President, in order to be presented to the Council.
11. In all matters of a purely military character, the Council shall confer with the Colonel of the Regiment.
12. Any member subscribing the sum of thirty shillings or more, shall be entitled to become an honorary member of this Association, on being duly elected by the Council, and shall have all the privileges of membership.
13. A Report of the proceedings of the Society for the past year, shall be submitted by the Council at each annual meeting.
14. That the Council shall have the power of making such Bye-Laws as from time to time shall be deemed necessary.

THE ABOVE RULES HAVING BEEN AGREED TO, IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY DECIDED THAT A COMMITTEE OF THREE OFFICERS BE APPOINTED TO PREPARE A RESOLUTION TO BE PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT, IN ORDER TO PRODUCE, IF POSSIBLE, A SATISFACTORY RIFLE RANGE FOR VOLUNTEERS.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, MARCH 7, 1868.

LOCALITY NEWLY NAMED.—FURNISH TO NOTICE, a general meeting of the inhabitants of Cassepuce Village was held in the school room of the said place, on Wednesday evening, the 4th inst., for the purpose of giving the locality a new name. The meeting being duly organized by electing Mr. John Cousins as Chairman, and Mr. James Hardly, Postmaster, as Secretary, the following resolutions were passed:—

SILAS HODGSON, Secy.

ALEXANDRIA, Lot 6, March 4, 1868.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, in the house occupied by Mr. George Harvey, on St. Stephen Street. The fire company with the fire engine were so on the spot. A good supply of water was sent from the fire engine to the house, and by the exertions of the company and the large number of people who had assembled, the fire was confined to the one house, and completely extinguished; not, however, until the house in which it broke out had been pretty well destroyed inside. The wind at the time was blowing very strong from the North, and the house on fire being in the center of a cluster of buildings, the fire was very dangerous. It was thought at first there would be a big fire; but thanks to a kind Providence and the noble exertions of the inhabitants, who worked well, we have been saved a dire calamity, and the loss is not so great as it was in good order. The origin of the fire is not exactly known, but it is said to have originated from a stove pipe. We understand the house was insured.—*Star and Mercury.*

THE NINE CITY COMPANIES OF THE 1ST QUEEN'S COUNTY REGIMENT OF MILITIA, COMPLETED THEIR ANNUAL DRILL ON WEDNESDAY.

His Excellency reviewed them in the Drill Shed at 4 p. m., and expressed himself gratified with the progress made by this wing of the Regiment. Lieut. Col. McGill, the efficient commanding officer, assisted by Major DeBols and Adjutant Currie, exercised the men at company and battalion drill for two hours, and when they had finished their drill, they were complimented by the military knowledge, discipline and experience of the Inspecting Field Officer, Col. Smith, who was very present, both in the management of our Militia, and in the execution of the drill. After giving three cheers to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the men were dismissed from further attendance this week, and were invited to partake of refreshments provided by the officers of the Regiment.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEATHS.

On Friday evening, B. Laid, Esq. will open the question, "Would it tend to advance the prosperity of this Colony to make it a free port?"

A NEW TRAMP PASSED THROUGH HALIFAX ON SATURDAY LAST.

A new tramp passed through Halifax on Saturday last, he was of a hand-built frame, four boys the oldest sixteen years and the youngest four years of age, in which the father, who was an invalid, being unable to walk. The mother walked on behind the eldest two boys, and was in the way to Chatham and then to Nova Scotia. It is said that they have travelled in this manner all the way from Detroit by way of Quebec, River St. Louis and Fort Fairfield, being journey on foot.—*Star and Mercury.*

EFFECT OF IMPROVEMENT AT THE SOUTH.—Col. Forney reports the following remarks recently made by a distinguished Southern, a native of Georgia:

"The removal of Andrew Johnson would be lifting the South from a greater load than any another man has ever suffered. We are like men struggling with a giant—our steps are watched, our words noted, our lives threatened, our labor plundered, our best men slandered, our great improvements retarded, our friends kept away, our hopes driven off, all because Andrew Johnson pardons, pays, and pushes on our enemies. We shall make Georgia a Republican State by a tremendous vote, but no tongue can tell what the President would do to us if he were to be removed. He is better off than our brethren of Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana. In the first of the reign of terror is more severe than it ever was during the rebellion, while Gen. Grant's excesses to his bad work by Andrew Johnson, refuses to arrest it. Give us a Republican in the Presidential chair, and we shall require nothing from Congress. Millions will be immediately moved to the public treasury, and there will be an instant submission on the part of the public enemies. All that is needed to make the South bloom as a garden, is to notify the emigrant and the capitalist that they will be protected by laws. I belonged to the Democratic party in its best days, voted for James Buchanan in 1856, and for John C. Breckinridge in 1860; but when I realized that the overthrow of the Democratic party was simply to prepare the way for the rebellion, I took my stand, and now, regretting the delusion under which I labored, I am resolved to do all I can to repair my mistake."

WE LEARN BY DESPATCHES TO OUR OWN AND THE HALIFAX PAPERS THAT THE SENATORS HAD BEEN OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

Mr. Benson of St. Catharines, takes Ferguson's place. The Halifax papers announce that Mr. Archibald Gordon, a native of Nova Scotia, will be appointed to the Senate. The Government have introduced several bills affecting the currency, Dominion notes, geological surveys, &c. Mr. Connell had moved an address of respect to the late Sir John A. Macdonald, and the Secretary shall keep minutes of its proceedings.

ON SATURDAY LAST, AT WASHLEMOAK, JUST AS DEPUTY SHERIFF DAVID LAWSON WAS LEAVING THE HOUSE OF ONE OF THE NEIGHBOURS, HE WAS SEEN BY MR. JAMES STARKY IN THE ACT OF LEVELLING A GUN ON THE DEPUTY WHO WAS DRIVING AWAY IN A SLEIGH.

Mr. Starky said "Lawson, he's going to shoot at me," whereupon Mr. Lawson turned round just in time to receive part of a charge of shot in the face. Mr. Lawson was conveyed to a house near the depot, and soon afterwards he was removed to the hospital, where he is now lying. The wound is not considered fatal, though one report is that no less than five grains of shot were extracted from the face alone. Mr. Starky is a native of the place, and is a well-to-do man, and then asked him what he thought of the law requiring all orders to the army to pass through army headquarters. Gen. Emery in reply told him that he understood what that order's most such come to him.

A YOUTHFUL INTERFERER.—A sad example of the dangerous effects of the use of intoxicating liquors is given to-day in the person of a poor, wretched looking being, arrested by the police as a vagrant, and committed to jail for one month by Alderman Hughes. This person, whose name is Gordon, was at one time, and that within a very few years, one of the wealthiest men in the county of Oxford, enjoying a large practice as a doctor, and considered an ornament to his profession. There was no position within the County of Oxford, and he could not aspire to, and no society in this county too select to refuse him entrance. His downward career as a drunkard has been steady and rapid, and the once noble and generous man, who had been the subject of pity and charity, emaciated and debilitated through disease and want, covered with filth and crawling with vermin. This is only one of many cases of this kind, which are met with in all parts of the country.—*London, (C. W.) Advertiser.*

AN ENGLISH CRIME.—The Pall Mall Gazette has a paragraph which shows the oppressiveness of the English Game Laws. We quote—"A laborer is stated to have been charged the other day at the Chertsey Petty Sessions with stealing a dead pheasant, the property of the Earl of Derby. There had been a shooting party at Rainford; the brokers had overlooked the bird, and the laborer, passing by some time afterwards, had picked it up, without, as he declared, any 'felonious intention.' The police met him with the pheasant in his hand, but there was nothing to show that he was carrying it to the keeper's lodge or to the nearest police station. The Bench took a favourable view of the case for the prisoner. The chairman said that the magistrates intended to be very lenient, as it was the prisoner's first offence, and that he would merely give him a month's imprisonment with hard labor, hoping that it would be a warning to him." The Derbyshire Advertiser says that the man has actually been sent to prison.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY BY A ROUTE THAT WILL BENEFIT THE COUNTRY ARE CERTAINLY LOOKING UP.

Mr. Sanford Fleming's appointment as principal Engineer is one of our greatest successes. He is a man of strict integrity and high character; and will not swerve an inch from the right course, to please any one. Montreal and Upper Canada, too, seem to be alive to the importance of having the best route chosen. Mr. Fleming has invited Mr. Herby to take charge of a line of survey for the Intercolonial Railway, north of Fredericton. Mr. Buck has also been asked to take charge of a surveying party, on this side of the Province. Some new surveys are also to be made at the North. It will, probably, take a large part of the coming season to make these surveys, and work out the results, so that whatever route is eventually chosen, there is not much probability of a great deal of the road being constructed during this year of grace.—*St. John Globe.*

THE STORY OF URRIDGE, THE SON OF THE OLD EMPEROR OF MEXICO, ACCOMPANYING THE ZOUAVES TO HOME, TURNS OUT TO BE FALSE.

He is but ten years of age, and therefore incapable of serving. His mother's friends have adopted by the late Maximilian is actually in Rome, engaged as a common soldier in the Papal service, having refused a major's commission offered him by the Pope. He will not take any part in the Emperor of Austria. He is but 20 years of age, and is described as very handsome, well educated, and with a very distinguished air. He is at present the lion of the theatrical city, though he goes into little society and seems to be labouring under deep melancholy.

IN CORK, A SHORT TIME AGO, THE CIVIL COURT ENDEAVORED TO RECOVER THE WEDDING BY ANNUATION.

All ye blagues that isn't lawyers, love the court."

OLIO BULL, THE REMOVED TORTURER OF THE BOWELS OF CATS WITH THE CAPILLARIES OF A HORSE'S NARROW, IS TRAVELLING IN MISSOURI.

Expressed in plain English Mr. Bull is playing the violin in Missouri.

IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The demand to impeach was made on this wise:—

Thaddeus Stevens, leaning on the arm of Judge Bingham, entered the Senate Chamber amid profound silence, made a single step forward, and handing his case to the door-keeper, said in a loud and distinct voice:—"Mr. President—In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives and all the people of the United States, we impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives in due form will make good the same, and we do demand that the Senate take order of the same." Vice President Wade then said:—"The Senate will take such order."

A large number of members of the House were in the Senate Chamber, and the scene was very impressive. Afterwards a select committee, consisting of Senators Howard, Cameron, Edmonds, Pomroy and Beverly Johnson, was appointed to prepare the rules for the conduct of the trial.

The following are the articles of impeachment:—

Article First.—That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office, in that he removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War Edwin M. Stanton, while the Senate was in session, and without its consent.

Article Second.—That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, committed a high crime in this: that on the 21st day of February, 1868, he did, in violation of the act of July 31, 1861, defining conspiracy, and of the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices.

Article Third.—That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of a high crime in this: that on the 21st day of February, 1868, he conspired with Lorenzo Thomas and others unknown to the House of Representatives, by force, threat or intimidation, to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of the Department of War, from holding the said office, in violation of the act of July 31, 1861, defining conspiracy, and of the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices.

Article Fourth.—That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of a high crime in this: that, regardless of his oath, and in violation of the Constitution, he did on the 21st day of February, 1868, appoint a Secretary of War, ad interim, to wit, Lorenzo Thomas, without the consent of the Senate, no vacancy existing in the said office of Secretary of the Department of War.

The fifth article is not definitely determined, but it is supposed that it will charge the President with attempting to induce officers of the army to violate the articles of war authorized by Congress and approved by himself. General Emery testified that the President had sent for him, and inquired particularly about the forces under his command, and then asked him what he thought of the law requiring all orders to the army to pass through army headquarters. Gen. Emery in reply told him that he understood what that order's most such come to him.

The act upon which the third article is based is the one approved July 31, 1861, entitled "An Act to Define and Punish Certain Crimes, and the part applicable to the present case is as follows:—"Be it enacted, &c.: That if two or more persons within any State or Territory shall conspire together by force to prevent, hinder or delay, the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States against the will or contrary to the authority of the United States, or by force, intimidation or threat, to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust or place of confidence under the United States, each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime."

The President's friends declare that he has received piles of telegrams from all parts of the Union with assurances of support and confidence. It is stated that Attorney-General Stanbery, Judge Black and Chief Justice Chase, will defend the President before the Senate.

A YOUNG MAN HAS JUST BEEN HANGED IN SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN FOR THE MURDER OF HIS FATHER AND MOTHER, FOUR BROTHERS, A SISTER AND A SERVANT GIRL.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, 19th March, 1868.—The district limits of the 1st Queen's County Regiment of Militia are hereby altered, and a new Regiment is constituted, whose name is Gordon's County Regiment of Militia.

The Companies composing the former 1st Queen's County Regiment will be apportioned as follows:—1st Queen's County Regiment—Company Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 18, which will be numbered from 1 to 9 inclusive. 6th Queen's County Regiment—Companies 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, which will be numbered from 1 to 9 inclusive.

6th Queen's County Regiment of Militia—Major Geo. DeBols, from 1st Queen's County Regiment, to be Lieut. Colonel. MILITIA.—Captain Thos. Owen, from the 1st King's County Regiment, to be a Major unattached. Queen's County Regiment of Vol. Militia, under-mentioned Officers, having qualified in accordance with the Militia Law, are confirmed in their appointments: Lieut. A. Lord, W. J. Fraser, and Emory L. Pooler.

PASSENGERS.

In the Ice boat on Saturday last—Hon. J. C. Pope, who arrived at Halifax in the Steamer *Begonia*, from Liverpool, on the 8th inst. In the Ice boat on Thursday afternoon last—Capt. Erant, from New Brunswick.

MARRIED.

At Trenton, on the 23rd February, by the Rev. Thomas Phelps, P. P., Mr. Thomas Power, of Covehead Road, to Miss Johanna Deane, of the same place.

DIED.

At Kildare, on the 14th inst., in the 32d year of her age, Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. John G. Mc. phy, after an illness of nine days, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will. She leaves a bereaved husband and three children to mourn their irreparable loss.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes all parties from purchasing any Notes of Hand in possession of Catherine Poole, of Savage Harbor, given by me in her favor, for land purchase, or any other debt, to call on said land, which leaves the notes of no value. DAMEL FERHAN, Secy.

Notice to McVarish & Coffin's Debtors.

PERSONS owing the late firm of Messrs. McVarish & Coffin, of Lot 25, are hereby notified to pay the Subscribers who hold an assignment of Messrs. McVarish & Coffin's debts. PALMER & MELROD, Ch'ns, March 25th, 1868. e 2v

DRAFT HORSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, upon reasonable terms, a large draft horse, rising eight years, free from all vicious traits, and well trained. No better horse could be desired for truck or farm work, and the best season of Spring is near at hand, now is the time to buy him at a bargain. H. B. HULL, Ch'wn, March 25, 1868. t