

of a hostile country—I allude to Ireland (hear, hear). There is a party in England which speaks of justice to Ireland as if it were merely a catch phrase for the popular ear in that country, and as if it had no real meaning. I hold that to sustain in a country a foreign and hostile church, and to contribute all the ecclesiastical revenues of that country to that church, and that church enclosure within its borders but a very small minority of the people, is an act of injustice such as I believe statesmanship or unstatesmanship has never yet committed in any other country than this (applause). I say further, that to maintain laws which are adverse to the natural division of land, where the whole of the soil has been confiscated within the last 200 years, is to perpetuate the exclusion of the people from the possession of their own soil, and to create and make perpetual pauperism and discontent. If these things had been done in Poland, in Hungary, in Venetia, under the influence of a competing government, I believe that there is not a single man or woman in England that would not have been ready to condemn such a state of things. I have raised my voice on many occasions—I believe on every fitting occasion since I have been in Parliament, and many times out of it—against a state of things which is absolutely destructive of content and loyalty in Ireland (hear, hear)

THE PRINCE'S DAY.
Air—St. Patrick's Day.
Though dark are our sorrows, to-day we'll forget them,
And smile through our tears like a sunbeam in showers;
There never were hearts, if our rulers would let them,
More fervid to be tranquil and blest than ours!
But just when the chain has ceased to pain,
And hope has enervated it round with flowers,
There comes a new link, our spirits to sink,
Oh! the joy of such hearts, like the light of the pole,
Is a flash amid darkness, too brilliant to stay;
But though 'twere the last little spark in our souls,
We must light it up now, on our Prince's day.
Contempt of the nation who calls you a day!
Though three to your foe, to your friends you are true;
And the tribute most high to a head that is royal,
Is love from a heart that loves liberty too.
White cowards who bright your fame, your right
Would shrink from the blaze of the battle array;
The standard of green in front would be seen—
Oh! my life on your faith! were you summum this minute,
You'd cast every bitter remembrance away,
And show what the arm of old Erin has in it,
When roused by the foe on her Prince's day.
He loves the green isle, and his love is recorded
In hearts which have suffered too much to forget;
And hope shall be crown'd, and attachment reward'd,
And Erin's gay jubilee shine out yet!
The gem may be broke by many a stroke,
But nothing can cloud its native ray;
Each fragment will cast a light to the last;
And thus Erin, my country! though broken thou art,
There's a lustre within thee that never will decay;
A spirit that lives through each suffering part,
And now unites at their pain, on the Prince's day.
—MOORE.

DRIFT ON MY BARK.
Drift on, my bark! The subaerbs sleep
Upon the tranquil bill;
The flagging waters ally creep
And meek to try to sleep.
The languid breeze that lightly plays
Its softest, sweetest air,
Upon the river, falls to raise
One golden ripple there,
And on my breast she is at rest,
Drift on, drift on!
Drift on, my bark! The day is worn,
The shadows round us close,
O'er distant hill and waving corn
The dying sunset glows.
The asphodel, the grown dark at last,
Wakes with a dreary sigh,
And joins the breeze, now rising fast,
In mournful lullaby;
But still I hear a whisper near:
Drift on, drift on!
Drift on, my bark! The night winds chill
Sweep round—the luteen calls,
O'er waving corn and distant hill,
The gathering darkness falls.
One pale and solitary star
Steals out a timid light,
The curlew-chimney out afar
A wretched good night!
The day is done, we are alone:
Drift on, drift on!

PUR UP THE BARS.
After the milking was over
Annie would follow the cows
Hail a mile down to the clover,
And turn them into the clover.
Neat little figure is Annie,
Hanging the bars in the lane,
Laying down ever so many
Jugs in the sunlight's beam.
Wild roses blooming beside her
Match not her cheeks' lovely red;
And the leaves trying to hide her,
Daunt at her musical tread.
Whisking curls peep from her bonnet,
Scowling the bright studs from their nest,
And the heart—oh, to have won it!
Beats with gentle unrest.
Lips may be humming a ditty,
And needs may show unbecoming;
But anxious there are—what a pity
That some one too easy to learn.
Now while the robins are meeting
Why does she wait in the lane?
Though, if while some one is meeting,
No one, of course, could complain.
Lights in the farm-house are gleaming,
And how must be late in their place,
But little Annie stands dreaming,
A blush on her beautiful face.
Is it late? Not that she care now
Ah, merry eyes, and wild and brown,
Could you not tell why she waits now
Just the next night of a frown?
Over the path by the hillside
Some one would wander by night,
Some one who comes on the misty side,
Led by two eyes that were bright.
Meadow and valley grow stiller
Under the moon's pale light,
Would it be strange if the miller
Helped Annie to put up the bars?

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

HALIFAX, March 1.
The R. M. Steamship *Asia* arrived here to-day at noon, from Liverpool, G. B., via Queenstown, bringing news to the 10th ult.
The Reform scheme of the Government is either openly denounced or "damned with faint praise" by every journal in London, save a couple which are devoted to the advocacy of Tory principles. The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:
Mr. Disraeli's speech was a surprise to all but those members of the Government who are in the Cabinet. For the opposition it was a surprise and a satisfaction. To the majority of Mr. Disraeli's own followers it was a surprise and a rebuff. So deep was the feeling that a half blunder had been committed when Mr. Disraeli set down, that we believe the public will soon regret that one or two of the subordinate members of the Government propose to resign. Indeed there was a rumor on Monday night that one or more resignations had already been sent in.
A number of the Liberal party have already consulted together with reference to the reform scheme of the Government. Disraeli's approval of the "resolutions" was so general that it will probably take a distinct shape—perhaps the form of a motion of no confidence—when the subject next comes before the House of Commons. The "resolutions" have also been condemned by the Reform League, the London Working Men's Association and a public meeting in Birmingham.
Mr. Bright, in a telegram sent to the Birmingham meeting, states that the proposals of the Government are only calculated to disappoint, to insult, and to irritate those who ask for an honest reform in the representation.
A numerous deputation of R-formers, headed by Mr. Bright, met Mr. Gladstone on Monday, and presented to him a very complimentary address. The right honorable gentleman made a reply, expressive of his faith in a speedy and satisfactory settlement on the reform question.
The reform demonstration in London on Monday was a success. It was attended by several hundreds of suspicious-looking fellows, who proved to be Fenians. The local volunteers were called out, and police snuff-boxes were taken to regulate any attacks. The demonstration was attended by a detachment of the Scots Fusilier Guards, 500 or 600 strong. Whatever may have been the intention of the Fenians, the prompt action of the authorities put a stop to their competitors and all remains quiet. The presence of a strong garrison in the city is sure to bring further Fenian designs. Had the most taken possession of the city, they would have had at their service 900 stand of arms, 1000 swords, and 200,000 rounds of gunpowder. To guard these weapons and stores, there were on duty two companies and 50 soldiers of the 5th regiment, and one officer and 25 men of the militia staff. The Government, after the deed had been nearly done, ordered the Fenian quarters, part of a building in Chester. Troops are also to be stationed in Liverpool.

There is stirring news from Ireland. The Fenians have made an important movement. On Thursday night a body of the conspirators attacked a police station near Valentin, and seized some arms. They also attacked the Atlantic cable, and succeeded in partially severing the communication. The outbreak does not extend beyond the district of Killarney, where the Fenian party have taken up a position in the mountains; and as the Government has sent troops into the neighborhood it is not probable that the insurrectionary movement will be extended to the rest of the island. The Fenians are doing all they can to keep suspicious persons out of the country; and during the week they have been reported to have taken possession of the Fenian quarters in Dublin by the Liverpool and Holyhead steamers.
The Bank of England rate of discount, which had stood at 3 1/2 per cent since the 21st ult., was on Thursday lowered to 3 per cent. On the 16th of August last the rate stood so high as 10 per cent., and since that time has steadily declined. On the 21st ult. it was 6 per cent., on the 23rd to 7 per cent., on the 30th to 6 per cent., on September 6th to 5 per cent., on September 27th to 4 1/2 per cent., on November 8th to 4 per cent. There was no further change until December 20th, when, as already stated, it was reduced to 3 per cent.
Sir J. B. Kaye, the Solicitor-General, has been returned for Anson without opposition.
The Right Hon. M. Morris, the recently-appointed Attorney-General for Ireland, has been selected for a future appointment, either at the Old Bailey or in the Court of Queen's Bench, to answer the charge of murder preferred against him for the part they took in the trial, conviction, and execution of Mr. Gordon, an Irishman in the negro rebellion at Morant Bay. Their standing in the dock, however, was their own choice. The chief magistrate told them they might have seats near their counsel, but they preferred to stand in the dock. As the expense of the prosecution is defrayed by public subscriptions collected for the purpose by a committee composed chiefly of members of the Anti-Slavery Society, and the offence charged was committed by officers of the Crown engaged in the public service at the time, we are not surprised to find that the defence has been taken up by the Government. Mr. Eyre has not yet come or been brought into the police-court.
A journal specially devoted to military and naval affairs says that the army estimates are nearly completed. A considerable amount of financial reduction has been effected under the head of "wasteful stores." Some of the recommendations which they recommend, and some, too, that were apparently most valued, will not be found adopted in the estimates. The proposal, however, to give an additional 24 day to reconnoitering units will be maintained. The total of the army estimates will not be much in excess of those of last year.
Advices from Rome state that the departure of the French troops from that city has not caused the slightest attempt at anything like political agitation. There is no excitement and no interesting English dialogue, in which the French ambassador and the Holy See and the king of Italy. The Pope and his friends have

resolved on increasing the foreign legion and returning to the old system of guarding the Papal throne by a foreign soldiery. His holiness is said to be in excellent health and spirits.
The decree, which provides for the augmentation of the cavalry squadrons of the French army, is looked upon as an indication of the intention of the Emperor to increase the effective as well as the reserve of the French army. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that "no one seems to doubt that the Emperor has decided on an increased warlike expenditure for what, in Imperial language, is termed 'defensive and police purposes.' It is difficult to imagine who is to get to attack France; and if the army is placed on something like a war footing, it is not that a dangerous instrument to hold in hand."
His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will probably put to sea in command of the *Galates* within three or four days of the 20th inst.
We believe that the visit of the Prince of Wales to Paris, at the opening of the Exhibition is finally settled; and that he will return with the Princess to Paris finally.
It is understood in Paris that an aide-de-camp of the King of Prussia has gone to St. Petersburg with the instructions concerning a treaty of alliance about to be signed between the courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg. The matter has caused some talk in Paris, where such an alliance would be regarded with anxiety.

FROM THE STATES.
BOSTON, J. F. McGUIRE.
This distinguished gentleman was entertained at dinner at the Park Hotel, Boston, on Monday evening last. He will deliver a lecture at the Boston Theatre on the afternoon of the 17th March, for the benefit of the Home for Destitute Roman Catholic Children.
EUROPEAN AND N. A. RAILWAY.
The bill granting aid to the European & North America Railway to the amount of \$1,000,000, passed the Senate without material opposition, and the House passed it without any discussion or negative vote. It has been reported by a motion reconsiderer, but there is little prospect of defeating it.
THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.
Notwithstanding all the exertions made to have the President sign the Military Reconstruction Bill, he has concluded to veto it. His veto message is completed, and was to be sent to Congress on Thursday. This is a compromise measure, and the Reverend Johnson Democrats, allowing Congress to pass the bill over the veto.
DEFEAT OF THE NIAGARA CANAL BILL.
Mr. Fessenden moved to take up the Army Appropriation Bill. Mr. Chandler called for the unfinished business—the bill to incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company. Mr. Chandler said the bill was quite as important as any from the committee on Finance. The committee of the lakes reported as follows: "The committee report that it was necessary to have this outlet. After considerable discussion the question was taken up by the motion of Mr. Fessenden, when it was agreed to by a vote of 24, yeas 18. This was the quietus of the House Niagara Falls Ship Canal Bill; but Mr. Chandler gave notice that he would on Monday introduce in the next session, a bill for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls by the General Government, free to all the world.

CONFEDERATION BILL.
THE BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE UNION AND GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
We publish below, for the benefit of our readers, a few clauses from the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada.
EXTRACTS FROM A BILL INTITLED
An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof; and for purposes connected therewith.
II.—UNION.
It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare by proclamation, that, on and after a day to be appointed by that Council, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be one Dominion under the name of Canada; and on and after the day so appointed the said Provinces shall form and be one Dominion under that name accordingly.
3. Canada shall be divided into four Provinces, to-wit: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.
4. The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have the same limits as at the passing of this Act.
III.—EXECUTIVE POWER.
11. There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and the members of which shall be appointed by the Queen, and the members thereof shall be from time to time chosen and named by the Governor General and sworn in as Privy Counsellors, and members thereof shall be from time to time named by the Governor-General.
12. It shall be lawful for the Queen, if Her Majesty shall be so advised, to appoint the Governor-General from time to time, and to remove him at any time, and to severally to be his Deputy or Deputies within any part or parts of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, during the pleasure of the Governor-General, such of the powers, authorities, and functions of the Governor-General as the Governor-General deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him, or them, and to entrust to him, or them, such of the powers, authorities, and functions of the Queen as the Queen may be so advised to invest in the Governor-General himself of any power, authority, or function.
13. The command-in-chief of the land and naval militia, and of all naval and military forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.
IV.—LEGISLATIVE POWER.
19. The Parliament of Canada shall be called together not later than six months after the Union.
THE SENATE.
21. The Senate shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, consist of twenty-two members, who shall be appointed by the Queen, and shall be divided as follows:
1. Ontario; 7.
2. The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which three divisions shall (subject to the provisions of this Act) be equally represented in the Senate or given by twenty-four Senators; Quebec, by twenty-four Senators, and the Maritime Provinces by twenty-four Senators, twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia, and twelve thereof representing New Brunswick.
22. The Governor-General shall, from time to time, and to the number of any person or persons, subject to the provisions of this Act, every person or persons so appointed shall be a member of the Senate and a Senator.
23. Such persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen may be so advised, and shall be sworn in as Senators, and their names shall be inserted in the Queen's Proclamation of Union.
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
27. The House of Commons shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, consist of one hundred and eighty-one members, of whom eighty-one shall be elected for Ontario, sixty-five for Quebec, sixteen for Nova Scotia, and fifteen for New Brunswick.
Money Votes; Royal Assent.
54. It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address, or bill, or to appropriate any part of the public revenue, or to incur any debt or liability, or to impose any tax or impost, or to propose any measure, or to recommend to that House by message of the Governor-General in the session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill is proposed.
55. Where a bill passed by the House of Commons is presented to the Governor-General for his assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, whether he assents to the provisions of this Act and to the Queen's name, or that he withholds the Queen's assent, or that he reserves the bill for the consideration of the Queen's pleasure.

Correspondence.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MISCOUCHE CONVENT.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
Sir,—Aware that your paper is always favorable to the advancement of Education, I trust you will favor me by publishing the report of the above named entertainment, which took place on the 27th ult.
After a picnic at drive, enjoyed with some kind friends, in the park and bringing off one of the winter's coldest days, we were introduced into the large convent hall, which was beautifully and tastefully decorated with evergreens, flowers, etc., and capable of containing several hundred persons, was crowded to the brim. Among the visitors, we noticed the Rev. Mr. Quevillon and the Rev. Mr. Tremblay, Messrs. J. A. McDonald, N. J. Brown, R. Holmes, J. O. Aveson and H. Hunt.
Looking towards the platform, we perceived that the entertainment by the young ladies already commenced, and we were notified by a friend that a part of the entertainment was over. The young ladies were seated on the platform went through a French drama in an able manner, and for which they received the applause of the whole audience. An English drama, in which Miss Borgeois, of Stadaux, took a prominent part, greatly attracted the attention of the audience. Some French comic songs, by Miss Perry and Miss Borgeois, kept the guests in continual bursts of laughter. The instructive French dialogue, in which the Rev. Mr. Quevillon and the Rev. Mr. Tremblay took part, was very interesting, and the audience gave great credit to the performance by several repeated claps. Lovers of music were then enraptured when the first notes of a beautiful and melodious English song, in which we were treated to hear those sweet voices vibrating in our ears the most interesting English dialogue, in which the Rev. Mr. Quevillon, who took part, and the Rev. Mr. Tremblay, from Misses, took part, and aroused the sympathy of our hearts.

A universal snuff, finished by God Save the Queen, crowned the scene. The Rev. Mr. Quevillon, the founder of the establishment, then thanked the assembly for having so liberally patronized the efforts of the good ladies of the convent. The Rev. Mr. Tremblay, who had having passed during the greater part of the day, to be present at such a recreation, he felt surprised and rewarded at the end. If there had been more present from Egmont Bay they might have been induced to send their children where they were brought up as well as an establishment of that kind. Mr. N. J. Brown also said a few words in favor of the convent, and showed his determination to patronize it by saying that he would play one of his daughters under the care of the ladies of the convent. After this the people dispersed, satisfied and amply rewarded for their trouble.
EGMONT BAY, March 21, 1867.
YOUR REPORTER.

The Herald.

Wednesday, March 23, 1867.

On Saturday afternoon last, when the Declaration of Members was over, the Liberals forced themselves into a procession, in honor of their victory, and marched through the principal streets of the City. First came the Amherst City Band, in a "two-horse team," then the triumphant sleigh, drawn by six horses, and following in order, some forty or fifty sleighs, accompanied by the usual miscellaneous crowd of small boys, and street boys, who are always ready to "hooray" for a victor or sleigh, were Messrs. Coles and Hendry, Kelly, Balderson, Messrs. Kirkham, Calbeck, and one or two other members. The display of bunting was as large and varied as is generally seen on such occasions, and among the rest, was a flag painted by Mr. John Murphy, upon which was inscribed, "George Cole, the Introductor and Supporter of Responsible Government." Everything, we believe, passed off harmoniously and quietly, with perhaps an exceptional case of noisy drunkenness. The members elected did not indulge in much speechifying, having doubtless arrived at the rendezvous in company with most of their supporters, who remained at home, that to their action in the future, rather than to their words in the present, can they look for the continued support and approval of the people.

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11. There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and the members of which shall be appointed by the Queen, and the members thereof shall be from time to time chosen and named by the Governor General and sworn in as Privy Counsellors, and members thereof shall be from time to time named by the Governor-General.
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54. It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address, or bill, or to appropriate any part of the public revenue, or to incur any debt or liability, or to impose any tax or impost, or to propose any measure, or to recommend to that House by message of the Governor-General in the session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill is proposed.
55. Where a bill passed by the House of Commons is presented to the Governor-General for his assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, whether he assents to the provisions of this Act and to the Queen's name, or that he withholds the Queen's assent, or that he reserves the bill for the consideration of the Queen's pleasure.

Y.—PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS.
Executive Power.
58. For each Province there shall be an officer, styled the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada.
59. A Lieutenant-Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General; but any Lieutenant-Governor appointed after the commencement of the first session of the Parliament of Canada shall not be removable within five years from his appointment, exclusive of the time he may be absent from the Province in writing within one month after the order for his removal is made, and shall be communicated by message to the Senate and to the House of Commons within one week thereafter if the Parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within one week after the commencement of the next session of the Parliament.
60. The salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.
Legislative Power.
1.—ONTARIO.
62. There shall be a Legislature for Ontario, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of one House, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.
2.—QUEBEC.
71. There shall be a Legislature for Quebec, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of two Houses, styled the Legislative Council of Quebec and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.
EDUCATION.
93. In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to Education, subject according to the following provisions:—
(1.) Nothing in any law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the Union.
(2.) All the powers, privileges, and duties of a Governor-General in Council in relation to Upper Canada by law conferred, and imposed in Upper Canada on the separate schools and school trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the dissenting schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec.
(3.) Where in any Province a system of separate or dissenting schools existing by law at the Union or is hereafter established in the Legislature of the Province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any Act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to Education:
(4.) In case any such Provincial Law as from time to time comes to the Governor-General in Council requires for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor-General in Council under this section.
VII.—JUDICATURE.
96. The Governor-General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior District and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
118. The following sums shall be paid yearly by Canada to the several Provinces for the support of their Governments and Legislatures.
Ontario Eighty thousand Dollars.
Quebec Seventy thousand.
Nova Scotia Sixty thousand.
New Brunswick Fifty thousand.
Two hundred and forty thousand; and an annual grant in aid of each Province shall be made annual to eighty cents per head of the population, as ascertained by the census of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one; and in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by each subsequent decennial census, until the population of each of those two Provinces amounts to four hundred thousand souls, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain. Such grants shall be in full settlement of all future demands on Canada, and shall be paid half-yearly in advance to each Province; but the Government of Canada shall deduct from such grants, as against any Province, all sums chargeable as interest on the public debt of that Province in excess of the several amounts stipulated in this Act.

X.—INTERPROVINCIAL RAILWAY.
145. Inasmuch as the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have joined in a declaration that the construction of the Interprovincial Railway is essential to the consolidation of the Union of British North America, and to the best interests of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed that provision should be made for its immediate construction by the Government of Canada; therefore in order to give effect to that agreement, it shall be the duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the commencement, within six months after the Union, of a Railway connecting the River St. Lawrence with the city of Halifax in Nova Scotia, and for the completion thereof without pecuniary aid, and the completion thereof with all practicable speed.
XI. Clause provides for the future entrance of F. E. Island, Newfoundland and British Columbia on such terms as these depending may deem just and equitable.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR KING'S, PRINCE AND QUEEN'S COUNTIES.
Saturday last being Declaration Day, we have obtained the result of the polling on the 26th ultimo, for the above Counties:
QUEEN'S COUNTY.
1ST DISTRICT.
Cameron, 727
Matheson, 501
Boer—Lot 20, 6; Lot 29, 147; Lot 67, 1; Lot 24, 8; Lot 30, 64; Lot 21, 6; special votes, 5. In all, 277.
2ND DISTRICT.
McNeill, 715
D. McNeill, 545
4TH DISTRICT.
Duncan, 697
Stewart, 540
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Brecken, 589
Hyndman, 442
KING'S COUNTY.
1ST DISTRICT.
Liberals. Conservatives.
Joseph Henley, 716. Ren' McEachern, 867.
Edw'd. Kitchman, 699.
2ND DISTRICT.
Edward Whelan, 709.
Wm. E. Clarke, 597.
Edward Bellamy, 591.
3RD DISTRICT.
Joseph Whelan, 609.
Charles Clay, 482.
Donald Munro, 57.
E. Thornton, 3.
4TH DISTRICT.
J. H. Fletcher, 444. S. Proves, 609.
Manoah Ross, 362. K. Henderson, 457.
CHARLOTTETOWN AND ROYALTY.
George Moor, 132. T. H. Haveland, 169.
R. McAslay, 148.

PRINCE
1ST D
Howland, 752.
Bell, 690.
Conroy, 470.
Perry, 426.
O'Leary, 96.
2ND D
Gregg, 190.
3RD
Arseneault, 459.
Sindlar, 554.
4TH
Howat, 739.
Laird, 689.
5TH
McDonald, 303.
Hazzard, 293.
The following Candidates were declared as having voted in wrong order:
Mr. McDonald of Queen's, and Mr. Howat were declared as electors.
We believe it is the petition the House of Mr. McAulay, and 3 same against the return Mr. McDonald of County has likewise a return of Messrs. Green.

PEI
For new Post Offices requiring an outline of a lot, immediately to the City of Montreal, should be sent to the City Engineer, before the 1st of April next, will be too late. It is now the duty of the Legislature, unless the Colonial Secretary's From not objecting to the commissioning for one object thrown aside to be the unavailing grumbler originators and signers to act and have their will, they will have themselves what they want.

THE LONDON QUARTERS
has been received from New York. It contains some of his Companion's 1866 of New York; 4 Geo. 1866; 4. Game a lion; 8. Yankee Hun Irish Ferventism. The writings and genealogy of Coleridge and Chas. I. the estimate set upon appear to be too high; 1 the most pleasant, geographically or critical, we would not begrudge the London Quarterly for.

CHARLOTTETOWN SOCIETY.
The Ladies of the Society, who last, will take place on Friday evening. The doors will be open to the public will be admitted of 3d.
March 13, 1867.
The Lottery, which on the 24th Janu Chapel, South; and the following drawers:
Rev. A. Trudell, Daniel McInnis, R. Joseph McLellan,
It is rumored in of Montreal, is to of this Island, and of that position occupation.
PRESENTATION—acknowledged.
Mr. Dix, on behalf Lot 5, with a supple had previously got him-selves, as well as are fairly entitled.

THE SUMMERS
there at 2s 3d. In Charlottetown.
We understand that the Grammar on Tuesday last considerable time in the number of studies. They use Aetna. Geomet every branch able to themselves. Etc.—The two bell, Thomas H themselves by their answers, by S. Journal.
The infants Pri is the best and easiest of children, corrects acidity, and gives rest, but perfectly safe in itself. It is highly recommended by High Holborn, L

PRESENTATION—acknowledged.
Mr. J. J. Rice, B. Rev. and Dean community of M. Buffalo R-be, as t appreciation of the.

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