

The Herald.

VOL. IV.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MAY 6, 1868.

NO. 29.

THE HERALD

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BY
EDWARD REILLY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
at his Office, Queen Street.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."
For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the Herald Office.

ALMANACK FOR MAY.

MOON'S PHASES.	
DAY	MOON
1 Friday	4 51 7 4 53 2 22 11 13
2 Saturday	49 5 6 51 2 51 16
3 Sunday	47 6 7 54 3 28 19
4 Monday	46 7 8 57 4 0 22
5 Tuesday	45 8 9 59 4 29 24
6 Wednesday	44 9 10 18 5 15 25
7 Thursday	43 10 11 16 8 8 27
8 Friday	42 12 11 57 8 59 30
9 Saturday	41 13 even 9 59 32
10 Sunday	40 14 1 21 10 42 31
11 Monday	39 15 2 7 11 45 32
12 Tuesday	38 17 2 51 12 39 33
13 Wednesday	36 18 3 36 0 16 42
14 Thursday	35 19 4 25 0 50 44
15 Friday	34 20 5 16 1 21 46
16 Saturday	33 21 6 10 1 50 49
17 Sunday	31 23 7 4 2 17 52
18 Monday	30 24 7 59 2 46 54
19 Tuesday	29 25 8 47 3 15 56
20 Wednesday	28 26 9 33 3 48 58
21 Thursday	27 27 10 28 4 20 59
22 Friday	26 28 11 13 5 2 2
23 Saturday	25 29 11 58 5 59 4
24 Sunday	24 30 12 3 6 58 7
25 Monday	23 31 0 41 10 53 10
26 Tuesday	22 32 1 29 11 40 11
27 Wednesday	21 33 2 20 12 21 13
28 Thursday	20 34 3 7 0 21 15
29 Friday	19 35 4 26 0 58 17
30 Saturday	18 37 5 27 1 31 18
31 Sunday	17 39 6 28 2 2 20

Prices Current.

PROVISIONS.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	64 to 104
Do by the quarter.	54 to 94
Pork, (cured) do (small)	41 to 81
Mutton, per lb.	54 to 94
Lamb per lb.	44 to 84
Ham, per lb.	54 to 94
Butter, (fresh) do (small)	14 to 24
Do by the tub.	14 to 24
Clams, per lb.	34 to 54
Yellow, per lb.	94 to 104
Lard, per lb.	84 to 104
Flour, per lb.	34 to 54
Wheat, per 100 lbs.	24 to 34
Eggs, per dozen.	84 to 114
GRAIN.	
Barley, per bushel.	54 to 64
Oats, per bushel.	34 to 44
VEGETABLES.	
Peas, per quart.	3
Potatoes, per bushel.	3
POULTRY.	
Geese, per pair.	24 to 34
Turkeys, each.	14 to 24
Fowls, each.	14 to 24
Chickens per pair.	14 to 24
Ducks, per pair.	14 to 24
FISH.	
Crabs, per qt.	20 to 30
Headings, per barrel.	25 to 30
Macrel, per dozen.	14 to 24
LUMBER.	
Boards (Homlock) do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	13s to 18s
Shingles, per M	13s to 18s
SUNDRIES.	
Hay, per ton.	80s to 90s
Straw, per cut	15s to 18s
Timothy Seed.	15s to 18s
Clover Seed, per lb.	1s to 1s 8d
Hempseed, per yard.	4s to 6s
Calfskin, per lb.	4d to 6d
Hides, per lb.	4d to 6d
Wool, per lb.	1s to 1s 4d
Sheepskin, per doz.	5s to 7s
Apples, per doz.	5s to 7s
Parrtridges.	5s to 7s

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

A. HERMANS, GUNSMITH.

BELL-HANGER AND TINSMITH.
DEGIS to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has again commenced business on Borchers Street, next door to the Reading Room building, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.
ON HAND,
A new assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.
including the patent Box Tox Correr Pot, which received the Gold Medal Prize, at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Also, BOTTLE LANTERNS, which will surpass anything in the Market, and suitable for either Farm use or board Vessels.
A few WATER COOLERS on hand, which together with a large variety of other Stock will be sold cheap for Cash.
Mr. HERMANS is Agent for SAWYER'S CRYSTAL GLASS, a new, economical and superior article used in washing, whereby a saving of fifty per cent is guaranteed, and for which he begs to solicit the patronage of Laundry Maids, &c.
Charlottetown, July 24, 1867.

CORNS & WARTS

Are Permanently and Effectually Cured by the use of
ROBINSON'S PATENT CORN SOLVENT.
For Sale by
City Drug Store, Dec. 13, 1867. W. R. WATSON
RONALD McDONALD,
Commission Merchant, Auctioneer,
and
COLLECTING AGENT.
Souris, Jan'y 2, 1868.

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister at Law.
CONVAYNOER, & Co.
Office,--Great-George St. Charlottetown.
(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)
August 22, 1866. E 11

W. R. KOUCHAN,

(Late of the Customs Department)

SHIP BROKER, &c.,

Having rented the SCALES on
Queen's Wharf,
He will attend to the weighing of COAL, OATS, HAY, &c.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into a CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS AT LAW, under the name, Style and firm of
ALLEY & DAVIES,
Office -- in O'Connell's Building,
Great George Street,
GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.
Oct. 23, 1867.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that a call of ONE PER CENT, on all sums insured in the Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company, required by the 23rd JULY, 1868, and 25th JULY, 1868, is hereby required within forty days from the date hereof, to pay LADIES, otherwise proceedings will be taken the next day, to enforce payment from all defaulters.
Dated this 25th January, 1868.
HENRY PALMER,
Secy & Treasurer.

SHOP TO LET.

TO LET, one of the Shops in REDDIN'S NEW BUILDING, immediately adjoining the Drug Store of W. R. Watson, Esq., Lower Queen Street. For a business stand this shop is not surpassed in the city. Possession can be given about the 1st of April next.
Enquire of
B. D. REDDIN,
Charlottetown, Feb. 25, 1868.

DR. J. HOMER,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON;
HAS established a convenient OFFICE in the building formerly occupied by DR. SUTHERLAND, on the corner of Kent and Great-George Streets, Charlottetown, where he may be consulted upon all the different branches of the Medical Profession FOR A MONTH OR TWO.
N. B. Special attention given to the most modern and successful method of treating diseases of the Eye and EAR.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Board of Directors for the current year:
Wm. George Bess, President,
Mark Butcher, Esq.,
Hon. George Cole, Mark Thomas Esq.,
Hon. H. J. Calver, John Scott, Esq.,
Bertman Moore, Esq., Thos. W. Dook, Esq.,
William Dook, Esq., Hon. W. W. Lord,
Artemus Lord, Esq., Wm. Ward, Esq.,
Office hours from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
H. PALMER, Secretary.
Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St.,
Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1868. } p 1

COTTON DUCK,

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the
Russell's Mills Cotton Duck,
the Subscriber is prepared to receive orders for all the different Numbers, in quantities to suit purchasers.
Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.
I. C. HALL.

PACKET

SOURIS & CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE FAST-SAILING and COMFORTABLE Schooner "A. R. McDONALD," will run between Souris & Charlottetown, calling at the intermediate ports, as soon as the navigation permits.
DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.
January 29, 1868.

FREEDHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers to sell, by Private Contract, the following Property, namely:
A SHED, on Queen Street, at present in the occupation of Edward Reilly, Esq., and used as a Book-store and Printing Office.
A DWELLING HOUSE, on Pownall Street, occupied by Mrs. Sallenger as a Boarding-house.
A HOUSE, on King Street, in the rear of Mrs. Sallenger's, occupied by Mr. Dunn.
A DWELLING HOUSE, on the rear of Easton Street, occupied by Mr. Fitzgerald, pensioner.
Also--the DWELLING on Queen Street, occupied by the subscriber.
RUF MONAGHAN,
Charlottetown, March 4, 1868.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued.)

THURSDAY, April 9.

SEED GRAIN SOCIETIES.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Lord, a bill to incorporate societies for the sale and distribution of seed grain on credit, was read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole House. Hon. Mr. Gordon in the chair.

Hon. Mr. MURHEAD: The bill says that the documents of the societies are to be registered in the office of the Prothonotary or deputy Prothonotary of the County, but there is no scale of fees fixed which the officer will be entitled to receive. In the office of the deputy Prothonotary of Prince County, documents are merely filed, and an index or entry made of them, but this bill says a book is to be kept in which they are to be registered.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I think that matter may be left to the society. If they wish to have a book opened and a registry kept of their documents, they must pay the fees. His honor says that documents are not registered in the deputy Prothonotary's office in Prince County, but merely filed, and I think it is a very strange way of doing business. If there is a Prothonotary there, he should keep a book and have the documents properly registered, but as far as these societies are concerned, I think it may be left to them to make their own bargain about the registering of their documents, and the amount of fees need not be stated in the bill.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: The deputy Prothonotaries are bound to file all documents kept in their office and to keep a book of entry, for which they are entitled to a fee of one shilling. They are also entitled to a further fee for giving a certificate under their hand and seal. Papers relating to these societies would come under the same provision.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: The act is very strict, and I must say I am surprised at the statement of his honor from Summerside. The Prothonotary must keep a book, and it must be ready for inspection at all times. I think he is allowed a fee for every hundred words. I know the deputy Prothonotary at Georgetown attends to the business of his office very suitably.

Hon. Mr. MURHEAD: I do not think the law requires a bill of sale to be registered or transcribed, it is filed and an entry made of it, and if a person wants a copy of it, he has to pay for it. You can go to the office at any time and see a bill of sale on file.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: If it is not customary to register those papers, perhaps it would be sufficient to file them and it would save expense. I would not like to see any obstacle thrown in the way of those societies.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: There is provision in the bill giving those societies power to make their own bye-laws, and they consider it necessary to have their documents registered, they will make a law regulating the fees to be paid for doing so.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I do not see any necessity for any amendment. To require the papers to be registered will entail expense, and why not leave the bill as it is? It has been passed by the House of Assembly, and they should protect the interests of the people as well as us. The object of the bill is merely to legalize a society which has been in existence for years, and it is sufficient to have bills of sale filed, why is not sufficient for these documents also? Some of your honours speak of arranging a scale of fees, and perhaps some poor man who has not paid his seed oats will be brought to the Court--and expense heaped upon him. I am prepared to support the bill as it is, for I believe it is better than we can make it with any amendment we can introduce.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: We want to protect the poor man by fixing a scale of fees, so that the Prothonotary would not be allowed to charge whatever he liked. He is required by this bill to register the documents, and it is our duty to see that he shall not be allowed to charge more than a certain rate for doing so.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: As the bill was passed by the House of Assembly, it expressly says that the documents are to be registered, that is, transcribed in a book to file a certificate, is not, in my opinion, sufficient safety, for this corporation will have power to purchase a right for their warehouse, and the title to that will depend upon the regularity of their proceedings. The purchaser will have a right to see that their titles are registered, and therefore, I quite agree with the bill, that they should not simply be filed, in case of a removal of the office, or in case of fire, they would stand a much better chance of being preserved. I do not think any person would ask a public officer to transcribe a docu-

ment, without paying him for doing so, and the only thing is to see that the fees be charged are not too high. No honest community would attempt to impose a duty upon a public officer without proper remuneration. I do not think there is anything exceptional in the bill, or anything that we need be apprehensive of. It appears to be a very innocent kind of institution, and, as far as I can see, it is likely to prove a useful one. I hope that in every settlement a similar society will be formed, and that our agriculturists will be more provident of that which is of the greatest value to them--their seed grain. This very year shows how improvident many of them are. They thresh out and run to market with their grain as long as they can get a load sold without looking to the future, and in the Spring they often have to buy a similar article at 130 per cent. higher price. I think these societies will be very useful, and I do not see that any inconvenience can result in any class. The alterations we propose to make in the bill, the sum of one penny per bushel, and no grain shall be received from the institution to hold a piece of land to build upon, and all corporations have that power. I therefore propose the following amendment:--

"The preliminary expenses necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, shall be paid by the members of the said Society, ratably, according to the quantity of grain subscribed by them, respectively; but shall not exceed in the whole, the sum of one penny per bushel, and no grain shall be received from any such subscriber without being accompanied by such payment."

"The amount to be rated and paid, shall be ascertained by the members of the Society, and accounted for in such manner as may be prescribed by any order or by-law of the said Society."

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I have no doubt but his honor is sincere in proposing that amendment, but at the same time, I think it is better as well to pass the bill as it came before us. It may be necessary to make alterations at a future time. I know it is the desire of your honours to make the bill as useful as possible, and the simpler and less expensive it can be made, the better. It appears that it is the common way to have documents filed in the office of the Deputy Prothonotary of Prince County, and I do not think it is necessary to make any change in this instance.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I shall certainly support the amendment. There should be a specified amount for copying or registering the documents, otherwise, there may be some difficulty about the matter. In any bill of this kind where documents are required to be registered, the fees for doing so are mentioned, and why not in this bill, so that parties would know what they have to pay, instead of having it left open for them to quarrel about.

Hon. Mr. LORD: If documents have hitherto been filed in the Office of the Deputy Prothonotary of Prince County, and there has not been any complaints about it, I do not see why we should make a change for the sake of those few inhabitants of Egmont Bay, who, it is not likely, will ever take their documents to St. Eleanor's to get them registered. I will, therefore, oppose the amendment, though I will not object to inserting the word "filed" instead of "registered."

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: The greater number of the documents filed in the Office of the Deputy Prothonotary of Prince County, are merely kept from one term of the Court till another; but the papers of this Society would, perhaps, require to be kept for ages, for they will require a piece of land for a site for their buildings.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: The documents filed in the Office of the Deputy Prothonotary are simply papers in the suits till the pleadings are completed. When a case in Court is tried and decided, judgment is entered up in a book. Those papers are only kept there for a year or so, but the papers of this Society will concern Real Estate, and they should be kept in some better way than merely filed. Objection is taken to the expense of registering, but what will it amount to? There cannot be a vast number of societies organized under this Bill. Suppose there are ten in each County--and our heads will probably be pretty gray before we will see that many--the expense of registering their documents would not be more than 2s. 6d. or 3s., each, or 27 10s. for the three Counties. Really I do not think it will pay us to debate the matter much longer.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: I quite agree with his honor who has just spoken, for any bank or institution that would not pay for registering its documents would scarcely be worth going into. I do not think the documents of those Societies will be a vast number of societies organized under this Bill. Suppose there are ten in each County--and our heads will probably be pretty gray before we will see that many--the expense of registering their documents would not be more than 2s. 6d. or 3s., each, or 27 10s. for the three Counties. Really I do not think it will pay us to debate the matter much longer.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: The amendment I would like to see introduced is one to regulate the scale of fees for registering the documents.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: His honor from Prince County appears to think that we are opposed to the bill, but such is not the case. I think the amendment proposed by his honor from the City, is quite necessary. I have conversed with those who introduced the bill, and they agree that it is necessary, for without that, there would be no means of raising the preliminary expenses.

Amendment agreed to.

Hon. Mr. PALMER also proposed the following amendments, which were agreed to:--

"It shall be lawful for the said Society to acquire and hold lands, and immovable or real and personal property, provided that the real estate to be held by the said Society, shall, at the time, exceed in value the sum of one Thousand Pounds; and it shall be lawful for the said Society to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of said property and Estate, in any manner they may see fit."

"The Prothonotary or Deputy Prothonotary shall be entitled, for registering the certificates aforesaid, to a fee of . . . for every hundred words, and for a certificate of such registry, the sum of . . ."

The House was then resumed, and the Chairman reported the Bill agreed to, with several amendments.

Hon. Mr. PALMER presented to the House a bill for shortening the language of Sheriff's Writs. Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Saturday next.

IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Bear, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration the report of the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed to report upon the best method of improving the Highways of the Colony.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I must confess, your honours, that I am a little disappointed that the recommendations in the report, cannot be embodied in an act this session, but several circumstances have concurred to prevent that from being done. Though the Committee were tolerably diligent in prosecuting their enquiries, yet the report was not prepared to submit to the Executive Council till after the Legislature met, and then a press of other business rendered it impossible to give the subject that consideration which its importance demands. But perhaps the delay will not turn out to be much disadvantageous, for when a thorough change is contemplated in any department of the public service, it is desirable that the country should be made fully acquainted with its nature. And though the report will not be acted upon this Session, yet, I cannot but rejoice that your honours have an opportunity of expressing your opinion upon it, and the publication of it will familiarize the minds of many others with it. The appendix, I regret to say, is not yet before us in a printed form, but I trust it will be forthcoming in a few days. Considerable delay was experienced in getting information from abroad, particularly respecting stone-breaking machines, for we considered that little progress could be made in macadamizing the roads unless some cheaper method of breaking the stones were adopted than by hand. We thought it would be advisable to import a stone-breaker, but we felt it to be our duty before recommending that course, to satisfy ourselves thoroughly of its competency, and eventually, we obtained considerable information on that subject. His honor in the chair (Mr. Beer) communicated with some correspondents of his own, in England, upon the subject, and the replies have been very satisfactory. One including a statement from the Granite Company, that their Machine had broken 20,000 tons, which shows that it is an efficient one, and I believe it is not liable to get out of order. The Committee considered that unless some machine of that kind could be employed, it would be almost impossible to macadamize our roads to any extent, and our proceedings were delayed, in order to be fully informed upon this point. Mr. Owen, one of the Committee, was in England, and we waited for some information which we expected to obtain through him, respecting the salaries of overseers, and some other matters, which information was also very satisfactory. It was stated that Blake's Stone-Breaker sometimes crushes the stone instead of breaking it, but we felt that any little loss that would be sustained in that way, would be fully compensated for by the great saving that would be effected, when compared with breaking the stone with the hammer. Mr. Owen also obtained information respecting the cost of a small steam engine to drive the stone-breaker, and we enquired as to the relative cost of getting one built in Charlottetown. Considerable delay would be experienced in getting one built here, but perhaps that may yet be found the most feasible plan. The committee have expressed their opinions that the radical defect in our road system, was to be found in the absence of competent superintendence, and I am convinced that this is at the very root of the evil. There is no person permanently employed to see that the intentions of the Legislature are carried out. There was a considerable

amount of money laid out for roads last year, but the results were very unsatisfactory. I do not attribute blame to any person, or accuse any party of negligence, for you cannot expect men to leave or neglect their own business for the paucity of salary that is paid to our road Commissioners. You would not put an experienced ploughman to work for the wages that our road Commissioners receive. The committee had Mr. Williams, the Charlottetown Commissioner, before them, who stated that Charlottetown roads would require the whole time of an individual to superintend them. In the old country they have finished roads, and they require comparatively little attention; but here they are only in a half-finished state, and require repairs almost every week. The committee, to meet this difficulty, suggested the appointment of a Board of Works, but I would greatly prefer to have one individual of the proper class, that is, a civil engineer of good experience, but we thought the colony could not afford to retain one permanently. The members of a Board of Works are frequently divided in their opinions, and no particular individual feels himself responsible. But a civil engineer generally receives high emoluments, and we thought it would be better to avail ourselves of such services as we have at hand. No doubt your honours have observed that there are three distinct recommendations in the report. One refers to the roads near Charlottetown, and other places where traffic occurs in great numbers. These we recommended to have macadamized with hard stone, and to be placed under a different system of management, because the expenditure would be so much greater. The second recommendation is that those places should be placed under the management of a capable individual. The main purpose of the report is to have the roads repaired, and to be placed under a different system of management, because the expenditure would be so much greater. The third recommendation is that those places should be placed under the management of a capable individual. The main purpose of the report is to have the roads repaired, and to be placed under a different system of management, because the expenditure would be so much greater.

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THE HERALD, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1868.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Bell, from the Committee to whom was referred the petition of George Meggison, of Lot 53, presented to the House the report of said Committee, to the effect, that said Committee had investigated, so far as they possibly could, the charges of the petitioners, and that they deeply sympathized with them, they regretted that they could not recommend the prayer of the petition.

Deeds, was read a second time, submitted to a Committee, and after some amendments, was reported agreed to; and the bill being suspended relative to the 2nd reading of a bill, it was read a third time and passed.

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News by Telegraph.

OTTAWA, April 22.—Baptiste Langlois, the French Canadian who saw the murder committed, was taken to jail this morning to see whether he could identify among the prisoners the man who shot.

OTTAWA, April 23.—Detective Cullen overheard in the cells a conversation between Whelan and Doyle, which told Doyle the whole story of the murder of Mr. McCreck.

London, April 27.—The greater portion of the day was occupied in Conference with the Legislative Council, relative to the amendments made by that body to the Unfortunate Debtors' Act.

The Herald.

Wednesday, May 6, 1868.

The Herald. The vote in the Dominion Commons to reduce the...

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL. G. & S. DAVIES. HAVE removed temporarily to Messrs. Dodd & Rogers' New Brick Store, opposite the City Hall, Queen Street.

PASTURE, PASTURE, PASTURE! WELLS watered Pasture on the Lower Royalty Road. Apply to GEORGE COLES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers have this day entered into partnership as PLASTERERS, under the name, style and firm of SMITH & McDONALD.

They are prepared to execute all orders for Plastering from town or country, of all descriptions, in the best and most fashionable style, and at the lowest rates.

FIRST ARRIVAL! Flour, Cornmeal, Pilot Bread THE Subscriber will sell for CASH—

320 Barrels FLOUR, 200 do kiln-dried CORNMEAL, 30 Bags do

DAWSON'S ESTATE. Important Notice! THE SUBSCRIBERS have been instructed by the TRUSTEES of W. B. DAWSON'S ESTATE, to SUE all parties, without any distinction, whose unclaimed Accounts, or Notes of Hand, to W. B. DAWSON or GEORGE NICOLL, are not immediately paid.

NEW PAINT SHOP. THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a new PAINT SHOP, where all orders left, in either the House, Sign, or Carriage Painting, will be attended to with punctuality, neatness, and on reasonable terms.

WILDERNESS LANDS. GOVERNMENT ESTATES. ALL persons desirous of obtaining themselves of the provisions of the Act for the more speedy settlement of Wilderness Lands on the Government Estate, are hereby notified that no application for said lands so to be disposed of, and the fronts thereof staked off, and at certain dates, of which due notice by advertisement will be given, the Commissioner of Public Lands will attend at certain times, in the office of FRANCIS McFARROW, Painter, McPhail & Hunter's Carriage Factory, Kent St., Charlotteville, P.E.I., April 22, 1868.

BUSINESS STAND. FOR SALE. AT the Head of St. Peter's Bay, a BUILDING LOT, one hundred and eight feet front with a good two-story Dwelling House thereon, 38 x 32 feet, and containing six well finished rooms besides a kitchen. In one end of the House is a convenient Shop, with store room and office attached. On the premises are a good Stable and Barn, and also a Granary 21 x 24, and 10 feet post. This is the most desirable place for any person wishing to open a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, or a general Store, or both, not only from its situation in the midst of a flourishing settlement, and its proximity to the public wharf; but from the fact that it is on the public highway, where all persons from the Eastern section of King's County must pass on their way to and from the City. It cannot be surpassed by any other business stand in the market.

PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-third (23rd) day of MAY next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, the following valuable Real Estate situated in the Township of St. John's, in the County of Kings, and in the Province of New Brunswick, to-wit: a good two-story DWELLING HOUSE, situated on the corner of Power and King Streets, containing a shop and other conveniences, with a small Yard attached. Also, a new two-story DWELLING HOUSE, situated about 10 feet from the above, situated on King Street, with a small Yard attached. Thereon are in common with the first-mentioned House.

Both the above buildings are new and substantially built on good Stone-walled Cellars, and are all, with three coats of Plastering, finished, excepting the garrets, and are occupied by tenants of the Subscriber—yielding good rent. A good Title will be given. For terms of sale and further particulars, apply at the office of Messrs. Palmer and McLeod, or to the Subscriber, HUGH MONAGHAN.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate. TO be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Court House, in Georgetown, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of May next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon under license, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of March last, past, in that behalf granted by His Honor, the Surrogate, all that piece of Land, the property of Peter MacLellan, late of Durn Point, near Georgetown, former deceased, intestate, situate at Durn Point, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: consisting of a square estate, bounded on the south-west angle of Frederick MacLellan's farm, on the North side of the Brudenell River, thence (according to the magnetic North of the year 1761) North eleven chains and twenty-five links, thence North-West four chains and eighty links, thence North eight chains, thence North-West nine chains, thence North to MacLellan's Creek, thence along said Creek and Pond South-westerly, and following the various courses of said river, Eastwardly to the place of commencement, containing forty-two acres and six acres of Marsh Land.

Terms made known at the time of Sale. In the meantime full information may be obtained on application to Mr. R. Reddin, Barrister, at his Office in Charlotteville. MARGARET McKENZIE, Administratrix of the Estate of the late Mr. MacLellan, April 8, 1868.

1868 Fresh Seed! 1868 THE Subscriber has received a supply of FRESH SEEDS for early planting, consisting in part of— Melon, Cucumber, Tomato, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Radish, and a choice variety of Cabbage Seed.

A large supply expected per "Amphion," from London. W. R. WATSON. Victoria Building, May 6, 1868.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. LATEST ARRIVAL. JUST RECEIVED at HARVEY'S BOOKSTORE, a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Fresh Garden Seeds, warranted good and true.

REMOVAL. DR. HOMER having every encouragement to locate in Charlotteville, and for want of larger and more convenient rooms, has removed to the building occupied by HENRY HARRIS, Esq., Merchant, directly opposite the Apothecary Hall.

WANTED. A gentleman's family, a steady out-door SERVANT. Inquire at this office. 2m Charlotteville, May 6th 1868.

Queen's County Volunteer Rifle Association. THE Treasurer of the Queen's County Volunteer Rifle Association, ARTEMAS LORD, Treas. Charlotteville, May 6th, 1868.

NOTICE. CALIBRATED BAND will perform on Hillborough Square, at 7 o'clock, p. m., on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., weather permitting. Other papers favorable will please copy. Charlotteville, May 6th, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED, Per Alhambra. AN assortment of PRAYER BOOKS, consisting of Velvet, Morocco and Cloth Binding. Very cheap. Queen Street Book Store, May 6, 1868.

ON HAND. NOTE of HAND Books, Blank Forms of Sheriff's Sales, Executions, Summons, &c., &c., at the QUEEN STREET BOOKSTORE. E. REILLY.

NOTICE. AFTER the Date of this Notice, no documents other than such as are prescribed by the School Act, will be received at the office of the undersigned; no orders drawn by Teachers against their Salaries, will be accepted or placed on file by him; and no Teachers Certificate, if bearing any writing, endorsing or transferring the same to a creditor or other party, can be received by JOHN McNEILL, Secretary of Board of Education, p 1 ex 1 m May 6, 1868.

QUEEN'S COUNTY Volunteer Rifle Association. AT the Council Meeting of the above Society, held in the Court Room, Colonial Buildings, Charlotteville, on Thursday last, the following arrangements were decided upon for a Shooting Match, to take place in the beginning of July next. The President, Colonel the Honorable John Hamilton Gray, presiding.

The first regular Shooting Match of the Association, is to commence on Monday, 6th of July next, 1868, to be held at the new Rifle Range, Kensington, Charlotteville.

A SILVER MEDAL is to be forthwith ordered from England by the Association, and that, together with the sum of \$50 will constitute the first prize. The Medal will be the absolute property of the Winner.

There are fifteen prizes to be competed for, the first beginning as follows:— 1st Prize, The Association Medal and \$50 2d Prize, " " " " " " " " 30 3d Prize, " " " " " " " " 20 4th Prize, " " " " " " " " 15 5th Prize, " " " " " " " " 12

The remaining Prizes will be of the same amount, \$10 or \$5 each, according to the amount of funds in hand on the day of competition. At least \$200 will be expended in prizes.

The ranges are 200, 400 and 600 yards. Five shots to be fired at each range, and in case of ties, one shot at the last range to decide.

All competitors must appear in the Uniforms of their respective Companies. There will be an All-Comers' Match, after the regular match is decided, particulars of which will be made known hereafter.

The Committee, appointed to make all necessary arrangements regarding the shooting, consist of five members, viz:— Captain J. W. Holman, Thomas Morris, Samuel Melton, Albert Henaley, Artemas Lord.

It is understood that all subscriptions will be paid to the Treasurer, Captain Artemas Lord, before the 15th June next, to enable the Committee to judge what funds will probably be in hand at the time of competition. All Volunteers wishing to compete, or become members of the Association, will please hand in their names and subscriptions to the Treasurer at an early day.

All further particulars and regulations will be made known by advertisement as soon as possible. F. S. LONGWORTH, Secy. Charlotteville, May 1st 1868.

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found the fortunes of the day against him. The King's body was seized by the British army, when released. The British troops (plundered it at once. The men found four Royal Crowns made of solid gold; twenty thousand in silver, thousands of silver plates, several lots very rich jewels, and a number of other articles of great value. Gen. Napier took by his victory the 28 large guns used against him, five thousand stand of small arms, ten thousand swords, ten thousand spears and many other articles of war. The British captured and sent for some of the April, Gen. Napier's army will re-argue, fall in, and return to India and England at once.

London, April 27.—The weather is delightfully favorable for crops. The Abyssinian news imports better feeling in financial circles, and money easier. Consols 94; Breadstuffs quiet; Corn declined to 38s; other articles unchanged; provisions and produce steady.

London, April 27, eve.—Great joy prevails throughout the nation on the glorious news from British troops in Abyssinia, and safety of Prince Alfred. To-day has been observed as a sort of impromptu holiday. At the stock exchange today national hymns were sung, and enthusiastic cheers for the Queen given. The press and people everywhere exultant.—Still later advices have been received from Sydney, Australia, to-day, that the British fleet, under the command of Prince Alfred, was isolated, found guilty, and sentenced to death.

London, April 28, 2, a. m.—Both Houses of Parliament, without a dissenting voice, voted an address to the Queen, upon the recent attempt to assassinate Prince Alfred at Sydney, expressing the sympathy of the British nation with the Royal family in the untoward state which has filled them with sorrow, and the country with horror; and hope that the prince may soon be established to health.—The trial of the Fenians charged with the Clerkenwell explosion closed to-day. Harcourt was convicted; all the other acquitted.—Consistently, breadstuffs firm and unchanged.—Gold 150.

London, April 30.—The trial of Burke, Shaw and Cassey, for treason and felony, in being concerned in the Fenian attack on Chester Castle, was resumed in the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday. Mr. Keylock, the proprietor of a gunshop in Birmingham, was sworn and testified that he sold to Burke in December, 1863, a quantity of caps and pistols. He also swore that 2500 rifles were bought by Burke of Mr. Hill, together with mounds for bullets, to the amount of two thousand pounds. Mr. Hill gave evidence concerning that of Keylock, stating that Burke represented to him that the arms purchased of him were for use in South America. The trial will probably occupy several days.

London, April 30, eve.—The trial of the Fenians Burke and Shaw has been concluded, and the former has been sentenced to death, and the latter to seven years imprisonment. Proceedings against Casey were discontinued.

Monday.—In the House of Commons to-night, the debate on the Irish Church was continued. None of the leading members of either party took part in the discussion.

Speaker H. Walpole opposed the resolutions of Mr. Gladstone. In the course of his remarks he acknowledged that he was not unwise at the time to erect Established Churches in Ireland, but declared it would be a far more serious thing to destroy such an Establishment. At the arguments brought to bear in favor of such action were equally valid against the existence of an Established Church in England. He warned the House against the consequences which would follow the destruction of the Irish Church.

London, April 27, eve.—The trial of the Fenians, Harcourt, Shaw and Cassey, commenced this morning in Court of Queen's Bench, Judge Brunwell presiding. The court room was crowded with spectators. Great interest is manifested in the trial. It is considered to be of the highest importance the trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners.

London, April 27, midnight.—In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Derby made a speech, in which he attacked the resolve of Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Church, and declared with earnestness that the peace of Ireland was the aim of his life. He defended his course on the question, saying that inconsistency in regard was not incompatible with consistency in the end sought. He acknowledged the preference of the plan for the solution of the difficulties in Ireland, but he accepted the plan of Mr. Gladstone as the most practicable under the circumstances. If the resolve passed the House he should submit an amendment bill which would be carried by the House of Commons and by the public opinion of the country, and would without doubt, command the assent of the House of Lords. He expressed the hope that the Ministry would not attempt to compromise the crown and the House of Commons, as a collision between the crown and House of Commons would be deplorable.

In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli, in reply to a question from the opposition benches, said the Ministry intended for the full discussion of the Irish question. Mr. Gladstone hoped the debate would not delay the business of the House, and in that light he deplored the time wasted last night in party recriminations.

THE PERILS OF THE GOLD FIELDS HOW TO ESCAPE THEM. If all who leave the coast for the Gold Fields could understand what they must encounter in the way of exposure, privation, and disease growing out of these causes, the first inquiry of each would be "what are the best medicines to take to the mines?" To this question one response would be made by veteran miners, "Take the Pills of Holloway's Great Peppermint Cure." They would recommend every "green hand" to supply himself with an ample store of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The squatter, the shepherd, the citizen, and in fact all classes of colonists, are familiar with the beneficial operation of these two great remedies, and the northernmost outpost of the settlements, the gold-seeker regards them as the sole reliable specifics for all internal and external maladies. It would be difficult to find a shepherd's hut in the most remote pastoral tract of Australia, to which the name of Professor Holloway and his invaluable discoveries had not found their way.

The Pills are so simple and so easy to take, that a man or a tent or shanty within the golden circle of the diggings where they were not ranked among the necessities of life. It would seem that the complaints most prevalent in New South Wales are dysentery and influenza, which yield readily to Holloway's Pills, and to nothing else. The too free use of cold water in hot weather, the judicious indulgence in fruits and salt food, exposure to the sun, and intemperate habits are the prolific causes of dysentery, and hundreds of newly-arrived emigrants are swept off by this terrible complaint; but old residents who are acquainted with the alterative and restorative properties of the Pills, regard it without fear, well knowing that it never settles fatally in any case in which they are administered to the sufferer. Influenza, of a most distressing type, is a common complaint throughout the colony, and in the rainy months, par excellence, from April to September, it generally takes the shape of an epidemic. The itinerant traders who usually profited by the sale of Holloway's medicines. The Pills, aided in their operation by warm drinks, speedily remove every vestige of the disorder, and when it is attended with a sore throat and oppression of the chest, great benefit is derived from the judicious application of the Ointment immediately over the seat of inflammation. In the dry districts of Ballarat and all along the auriferous borders of the Taron River, both dysentery and influenza are remarkably prevalent, and we learn that the success of Holloway's remedies in these regions has been most triumphant. But it is the same everywhere. Throughout Australia, in Van Diemen's Land, and in New Zealand we know that they are considered the great salvers of health and life, and testimony to the same effect from all parts is continually reaching us.—The Miner.

Great destitution prevails throughout Cape Breton.

their Estates at a price proposed, and the Bill enabled the Government for those that would voluntarily. The action of the Government in both cases perfectly consistent.

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THURSDAY, April 23. On the day was occupied in Confederate Council, relative to the that only to the unfortunate House in Committee received, he sits on Contingent Expenses, the took place with closed doors.

by Telegraph. 2.—Baptiste Langlin Lacroix, the saw the murder committed, was going to see whether he could identify the murderer. He was brought out together, when Lacroix was dressed in the cap, dark coat, and he is believed to have been the man. There is no reason of Lacroix's story about witnessing the murder, but he is believed to have been the man. There is no reason of Lacroix's story about witnessing the murder, but he is believed to have been the man.

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London, April 30, eve.—The trial of the Fenians Burke and Shaw has been concluded, and the former has been sentenced to death, and the latter to seven years imprisonment. Proceedings against Casey were discontinued.

Monday.—In the House of Commons to-night, the debate on the Irish Church was continued. None of the leading members of either party took part in the discussion.

Speaker H. Walpole opposed the resolutions of Mr. Gladstone. In the course of his remarks he acknowledged that he was not unwise at the time to erect Established Churches in Ireland, but declared it would be a far more serious thing to destroy such an Establishment. At the arguments brought to bear in favor of such action were equally valid against the existence of an Established Church in England. He warned the House against the consequences which would follow the destruction of the Irish Church.

London, April 27, eve.—The trial of the Fenians, Harcourt, Shaw and Cassey, commenced this morning in Court of Queen's Bench, Judge Brunwell presiding. The court room was crowded with spectators. Great interest is manifested in the trial. It is considered to be of the highest importance the trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners.

London, April 27, midnight.—In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Derby made a speech, in which he attacked the resolve of Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Church, and declared with earnestness that the peace of Ireland was the aim of his life. He defended his course on the question, saying that inconsistency in regard was not incompatible with consistency in the end sought. He acknowledged the preference of the plan for the solution of the difficulties in Ireland, but he accepted the plan of Mr. Gladstone as the most practicable under the circumstances. If the resolve passed the House he should submit an amendment bill which would be carried by the House of Commons and by the public opinion of the country, and would without doubt, command the assent of the House of Lords. He expressed the hope that the Ministry would not attempt to compromise the crown and the House of Commons, as a collision between the crown and House of Commons would be deplorable.

In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli, in reply to a question from the opposition benches, said the Ministry intended for the full discussion of the Irish question. Mr. Gladstone hoped the debate would not delay the business of the House, and in that light he deplored the time wasted last night in party recriminations.

THE PERILS OF THE GOLD FIELDS HOW TO ESCAPE THEM. If all who leave the coast for the Gold Fields could understand what they must encounter in the way of exposure, privation, and disease growing out of these causes, the first inquiry of each would be "what are the best medicines to take to the mines?" To this question one response would be made by veteran miners, "Take the Pills of Holloway's Great Peppermint Cure." They would recommend every "green hand" to supply himself with an ample store of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The squatter, the shepherd, the citizen, and in fact all classes of colonists, are familiar with the beneficial operation of these two great remedies, and the northernmost outpost of the settlements, the gold-seeker regards them as the sole reliable specifics for all internal and external maladies. It would be difficult to find a shepherd's hut in the most remote pastoral tract of Australia, to which the name of Professor Holloway and his invaluable discoveries had not found their way.

The Pills are so simple and so easy to take, that a man or a tent or shanty within the golden circle of the diggings where they were not ranked among the necessities of life. It would seem that the complaints most prevalent in New South Wales are dysentery and influenza, which yield readily to Holloway's Pills, and to nothing else. The too free use of cold water in hot weather, the judicious indulgence in fruits and salt food, exposure to the sun, and intemperate habits are the prolific causes of dysentery, and hundreds of newly-arrived emigrants are swept off by this terrible complaint; but old residents who are acquainted with the alterative and restorative properties of the Pills, regard it without fear, well knowing that it never settles fatally in any case in which they are administered to the sufferer. Influenza, of a most distressing type, is a common complaint throughout the colony, and in the rainy months, par excellence, from April to September, it generally takes the shape of an epidemic. The itinerant traders who usually profited by the sale of Holloway's medicines. The Pills, aided in their operation by warm drinks, speedily remove every vestige of the disorder, and when it is attended with a sore throat and oppression of the chest, great benefit is derived from the judicious application of the Ointment immediately over the seat of inflammation. In the dry districts of Ballarat and all along the auriferous borders of the Taron River, both dysentery and influenza are remarkably prevalent, and we learn that the success of Holloway's remedies in these regions has been most triumphant. But it is the same everywhere. Throughout Australia, in Van Diemen's Land, and in New Zealand we know that they are considered the great salvers of health and life, and testimony to the same effect from all parts is continually reaching us.—The Miner.

Great destitution prevails throughout Cape Breton.

