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URSDAY, April 2.

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The Herald.

VOL. IV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, APRIL 29, 1868. NO. 28.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

EDWARD REILLY,

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" " " 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 APRIL.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 7th day, 3h. 4m., morn., S. W.
Last Quarter, 14th day, 6h. 22m., even., S.
New Moon, 22d day, 4h. 7m., even., S. W.
First Quarter, 29th day, 2h. 5m. even., N. W.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water		Moon sets.		DAY'S LENGTH
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	m
1	Wednesday	5 41	6 24	4 49	2 8		12 43	
2	Thursday	40	25	5 56	2 57			45
3	Friday	38	26	7 6	3 41			48
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Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 24, 1868.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	5d to 10d
Do by the quarter.	5d to 8d
Pork, (carcass)	4d to 6d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb.,	5d to 9d
Lamb per lb,	4d to 5d
Veal, per lb,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 7d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 6d to 1s 7d
Do by the tub,	1s 3d to 1s 4d
Cheese, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Tallow, per lb.,	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	8d to 10d
Flour, per lb.,	3¼d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	21s to 23s
Eggs, per dozen,	9d to 10d
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	5s 6d to 6s 6d
Oats per do.,	3s to 3s 2d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart	
Potatoes, per bushel,	3s to 3s 2d
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s 6d to 3s 6d
Turkeys, each,	4s to 7s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Chickens per pair,	
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	15s t. 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	80s to 90s
Straw, per cwt	2s
Timothy Seed,	15s to 18s
Clover Seed, per lb.,	1s 6d to 1s 8d
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 4d
Sheepskins,	5s to 7s.
Apples, per doz.,	
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

A. HERMANS,

GUN-SMITH,

BELL-HANGER AND TIN-SMITH.

BEGS to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has again commenced Business on Dorchester Street, next door to the Reading Room Building, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

ON HAND,

A neat assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

including the patent BON TON COFFEE POT, which received the Gold Medal Prize, at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Also, BON TON LANTERNS, which will surpass everything in the Market, and suitable for either Farm use or on 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 BLUE, 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.

Ch'town, July 24, 1867.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner,

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery, possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, as I by its invigorating qualities, increasing the growth of the Hair.

W.R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1867.

COTTON DUCK,

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the celebrated

Russel's Mills Cotton Duck,

the Subscriber is prepared to receive orders for all the different Numbers, in quantities to suit purchasers.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1867.

PACKET

BETWEEN

SOURIS & CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE FAST-SAILING and COMMODIOUS Schooner "A. R. McDONALD," will run between Souris & Charlottetown, calling at the intermediate ports, as soon as the navgaition permits.

DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.

January 29, 1868. 1 y

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers to sell, by Private Contract, the following Property, namely:

A SHOP, 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 Pownal 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 Euston Street, occupied by Mr. Fitzgeral, pensioner.

Also—the DWELLING on Queen Street, occupied by the subscriber.

HUGH MONAGHAN.

Ch'town, March 4, 1868. tf

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
25th January, 1868.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Twenty-fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act relating to the Land Assessment at present imposed by Law on the Town and Royalty of Princetown," and also of an Act made and passed in the Twenty-seventh year of the same reign, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws imposing an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," I do hereby give Public Notice that I have made proclamation according to the terms of the said Acts, of all the undermentioned Town Lots, Water Lots, Common Lots, Pasture Lots, Islands, or parts of Islands, Townships, or parts of Townships, in this Island, in arrear for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the above mentioned Acts, viz:—

		Acres.			Acres.
Township No.	3	1014	Township No.	36	819½
"	5	512½	"	37	481
"	8	785	"	39	3110
"	11	1384	"	40	2129½
"	13	1863	"	41	2055½
"	15	95½	"	42	2[illegible]84
"	16	3146½	"	43	3232½
"	17	353½	"	46	2552½
"	18	166½	"	50	1805½
"	19	380½	"	51	540½
"	20	900½	"	52	1027½
"	21	781	"	53	1278½
"	22	217	"	54	1722
"	23	1091	"	56	259½
"	24	258½	"	58	468
"	25	415½	"	59	942½
"	26	199½	"	60	2773½
"	27	890	"	61	2365½
"	29	1474	"	62	2220
"	31	278½	"	65	1393½
"	32	623	"	66	228
"	33	908½	George's Island,		556
"	34	26½	Bunbury "		15
"	35	229½	Connelly "		60

First Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—three-eighths of No. 6, one-quarter of 7, one-quarter of 16, one-twelfth of 17, one-quarter of 22, one-quarter of 23, one-quarter of 24, one-quarter of 38 one-quarter of 42, seven-twentieths of 43, one-eighth of 44, one-quarter of 48, one-half of 65, one-eighth of 74, one-quarter of 78, one-half of 83, one-quarter of 90, 97, 98.

Second Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—five-eighths of No. 6, one-half of 7, one-quarter of 8, one-quarter of 14, one quarter of 18, one-quarter of 19, one-quarter of 20, one-quarter of 21, one-half of 26, one-half of 27, 31, one-half of 43, one-half of 44, one-quarter of 46, one-sixth of 51, three-eighths of 55, one-sixth of 59, one-sixth of 83.

Third hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—five-twelfths of 21, five-twelfths of 22.

Fourth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—one-quarter of 6, one-half of 26, one-half of 29, one-half of 42, five-eighths of 43, one-quarter of 58, seven-twelfths of 59, 60, one-half of 61, one-quarter of 74, one-half of 82, 84, one-half of 85.

Fifth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown:—one-half of 11, one-quarter of 12, one-quarter of 13, one-half of 29, five-twelfths of 62, one-sixth of 73.

Lots in Charlottetown formerly occupied as the Barrack Square:—No. 1.

Water Lot, opposite to Town Lot No. 97, in the first hundred of Lots in Charlottetown.

Lots in the Common of Charlottetown:—one-third of 11 seven-twelfths of 18.

Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Charlottetown:—one-half of No. 23, 57, two-thirds of 28, 35, 39, 43, 44, 54, 63, 72, 155, 291, 297, 313, 339, 340, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 398, two-thirds of 399, two-thirds of 400, 401 402, 431 499 531, 538.

Town Lots in Georgetown:—No. 13, 1st range, letter A. One-half of No. 9, third range, letter A. No. 7, 4th range, letter A. No. 3, 4th range, letter D. No. 6, 3rd range, letter F. No. 2, 3, 13 & 15, 4th range, letter F. No. 11, 4th range, letter G.

Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Georgetown:—Nos. 165, 225, 309, 322.

Reserved Lands adjoining the Royalty of Georgetown:—235 acres.

Town Lots in Princetown:—No. 5, 1st row, 1st division, letter A. No. 3, 1st row, 2nd division letter A. No. 3 & 8, 2nd row, 2nd division, letter B. No. 8, 2nd row, 3rd division, letter B. No. 6, 2nd row, 4th division, letter B. No. 3, 3rd row, 2nd division, letter C. No. 1, 4th row, 2nd division, letter D. No. 1, 2 & 3, 5th row, 2nd division, letter E. No. 3 & 4, 5th row, 6th division, letter E. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Princetown:—Nos. 65, 175, 240, 459, and 460.

And the owners of the aforesaid Lots, parts of Lots and tracts of Land so in arrear, and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified that in case the sums charged on them as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court, which will commence on Tuesday, the fifth day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court during the said term for Judgment against the said Lots or tracts of Land respectively.

JAMES WARBURTON, Treasurer.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued.)

FRIDAY, April 3rd.

BAPTIST CHURCH BILL.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Balderston, a Bill to Incorporate the Baptist Church of Long Creek, West River, was read a second time, referred to a Committee of the whole House and reported agreed to without any amendment.

ICE BUSHING BILL.

A Bill to prevent accidents to persons travelling on the ice, in this Island; was, on motion, read a second time and referred to Committee, Hon. Mr. Beer in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: The Bill merely says that the ice, where holes are made in it for digging mud or otherwise, is to be bushed, so as to attract the attention of travellers. It is not stated how it is to be done. The smallest bush set in the ice might be considered as complying with the Act, while it would not warn travellers of the danger, but would, perhaps, attract them to where the danger was.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: There should be something to distinguish bushes set near a hole in the ice from a line of bushes to direct travellers. A person in a snow-storm, seeing a bush in the ice, might be attracted to where the danger was. I think there should be a circle of bushes set round the hole.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I suppose the gentleman who introduced the Bill, did so from the best of motives, that is, to guard the public against danger as those mud-diggers are getting so common; but I apprehend some danger as the Bill is at present, for, if there is not some way to distinguish between bushes set in the ice to warn travellers, and those intended to guide them, it would be better to have none at all.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: We should be very careful in a matter of this kind, least, while we are endeavoring to apply a remedy we should make the matter worse. It appears to me that it would be better to make a fence round those holes which could not be mistaken for a line of bushes. Those who haul mud should be compelled to fence in the openings, and if a brush-fence were made round those holes, say four feet high, I think it would be the better way.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I cannot agree with his honor who spoke last. I am as desirous as any person to guard the travelling public against danger; but we want to encourage farmers in digging mussel mud, and if we required them to erect brush fences around the holes which they cut in the ice for that purpose, it will be imposing a very serious burden upon them.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: It is not often that the lines of bushes which are intended to guide travellers lead over mussel banks, but the danger is, that strangers might follow the tracks of parties hauling mud and would drive directly to where the holes were. The winter roads should be better attended to, for they are not properly bushed.

Hon. Mr. LORD: To place a few bushes near the holes would, perhaps, be doing more harm than good. We cannot tell what accidents may happen, and if we are going to guard against danger, we should do it properly. If a brush fence were put up it would be a shelter for the people working at the mud, but at the same time, I do not think there is much necessity for this Bill.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I think that if a brush fence were made 3½ feet high around holes which the mud-diggers had left, it would be sufficient. It would require to be well staked so that it would not blow away.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: If a row of bushes were put round the holes not more than ten feet apart, and not less than six feet in height, perhaps it would be sufficient.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I approve of the suggestion of the last speaker. That would be a much better plan than putting up a brush fence.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I am also of opinion that the suggestion of his honor from Georgetown (Mr. MacDonald) is the one most practicable and best adapted to meet the requirements of the case. The object of the Bill is, no doubt, good, for it is highly necessary that something should be done for the safety of the travelling public; but this mud-digging is a new branch of industry, and I would be reluctant to throw any obstacle in the way o its prosecution. To erect a brush fence would be liable to several objections. In a storm it would collect a great deal of snow-drift, so that the men, on resuming their work, would find the holes which they had left, filled with lolly, which would, perhaps, take all their hands a whole day to remove. A brush fence would also obstruct the ingress and egress of the sleighs. If a traveller saw a row of bushes ten feet apart, he would at once comprehend that he was in the neighborhood of mud holes. Looking at the great and rapidly increasing extent to which that branch of industry is prosecuted, I think it is not unlikely that the Government will soon have to adopt some measures for its regulation, and this question will then come up in a different form. If it continues to be prosecuted to any great extent, it will probably be necessary to have persons appointed to regulate it, otherwise disputes will be likely to arise.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I wish to be understood. In advocating the placing of a brush fence around those holes, I had reference to those only from which the machines for digging mud had been removed, and I am still of opinion that it would be the wisest course to adopt.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. MacDonald, the clause was amended by making it compulsory on parties who should cut holes in the ice, to place bushes around them, not more than ten feet apart, or less than six feet high.

Clause relating to Fine.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I think there is great objection to that clause, for where there is such a very serious risk, I think it is quite absurd to impose a fine for non-performance of the requirements of the act of no more than 40s. and as low as 10s. I think it should be as high as the magistrates' limit would permit. It will not affect the man who complies with the act, and the man who does not, should be liable to a heavy fine.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: In my opinion, it is quite sufficient as it is. I do not apprehend any serious accidents, and I would not like to impose a very heavy fine. A man might not exactly understand the law and it might be taken advantage of.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I am inclined to agree with his honor from the second district of Queen's County, (Mr. Balderston). The fine is perhaps high enough for ordinary cases, but a man might lose a valuable horse, and perhaps a sleigh-load of valuable goods, through the carelessness of a man who had cut a hole in the ice, and in that case there should be an extra fine. It is quite absurd to pass such a law, and not impose a higher fine than £2 for not complying with it.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: The fine is for non-compliance with the law. It does not follow that the fine is only to be imposed in case of an accident.

The House was resumed and the chairman reported the bill agreed to with an amendment. It was then, on motion of the Hon. Mr. MacDonald, read a third time as amended and passed.

WILDERNESS LANDS BILL.

A bill to encourage the settlement and cultivation of public wilderness lands, was again referred to a committee of the whole House and reported agreed to, and then, on motion of the Hon Mr. MacDonald, it was read a third time and passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Beer, a bill to incorporate the Baptist Church at Long Creek, West River, was read a third time and passed.

A petition was presented to the House by the Hon. Mr. Muirhead, of George E. Meggison, Lot 5, praying to be released, for reasons therein set forth, from further payment for his farm. The petition was read and ordered to be laid on the table.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

SATURDAY, April 4.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE, a member of the Government, presented to the House the eighteenth annual report of the Medical Superintendant of the Lunatic Asylum, which was read and ordered to be laid on the table.

A bill was brought up from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Attorney General to amend the act incorporating the Summerside bank, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Adjourned till Monday next at eleven o'clock.

MONDAY, April 6.

SUMMERSIDE BANK.

A bill to amend the act incorporating the Summerside Bank, was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the whole House. Hon. Mr. Muirhead in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD said he was not fully aware of the reasons for introducing this Bill. He believed it was intended to extend the time for the payment of the shares, and he thought that was an unusual privilege.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE remarked that he was not very well acquainted with the affairs of Summerside Bank, and he was rather at a loss to know how to vote upon the bill. He had heard that the directors of that Bank had not been a very "happy family" of late, and perhaps this was an *exparte* measure.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD said there was a petition before the House asking for this measure, which he believed was signed by all the directors except himself, and the reason he had not signed it was, that he was not at the meeting at which it was drawn up. The reason for introducing the bill was that the bank did not go into operation for ten or eleven months after the act to incorporate it was passed, and this bill only extended the time for paying the last instalment of the shares till next January, thereby giving the stock-holders the same time for the payment of their shares, as the act contemplated they should have. He did not, therefore, see that there could be any objection to it.

Hon. the PRESIDENT said that as the bill merely extended the time for the last payment of the shares, he did not see any objection to it. It did not entail any expense on the country or upon their constituencies, and he was willing to give it his support.

The House being resumed, the bill was reported agreed to without any amendment, and then, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Muirhead, it was read a third time and passed.

LAND OFFICE ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD, a member of the Government, presented to the House a copy of the accounts of the public lands office, for the past year, and on doing so, remarked that it was usual to present those accounts at an earlier period of the session, but the reason they were so late in being presented this year was, that by some mistake the two copies which had been prepared for the Legislature, were sent to the House of Assembly. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

TUESDAY, April 7.

A bill was brought up from the House of Assembly by Mr. Brecken in further addition to and amendment of the act to incorporate the town of Charlottetown. The said bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

SAVINGS BANK.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD, on rising to move for the second reading of a bill to consolidate and amend several acts therein mentioned, relating to the savings bank, said:—The object of this bill is to consolidate the several laws on the statute book, as well as to introduce some amendments which have been deemed necessary in the savings bank act. That institution was established in 1865, and it has gone on since then receiving deposits of small sums on interest up to this time. The amount deposited has been steadily increasing, as is shown by the balance of interest each year in favor of the bank. The balance of interest, that is the difference between the amount paid to the depositors at five per cent. and six per cent., which the money is worth to the Government, in 1865, was £14 6s. 7d. In 1866 it was £54 10s. 5d., in 1867 £114 6s., and in 1868, that is, for the year ending on the first of January, £155 10s. 4d., which just about paid the working expenses of the bank. The amount of deposits on the first of January, 1867, was £11,205 14s. 5d. and at the same period in 1868, it was £14085 2s. 5d., and the interest which was paid to depositors, £727 15s. 10d., showing that amount of money saved to the poorer class of people, and in many cases to orphan children. I believe it is admitted on all hands that an institution of this kind is a great benefit to any country. It encourages saving habits in those who would otherwise spend their money foolishly. During the session of 1866 an amendment to the original act was passed, and in a despatch from the Colonial Office in reference to it, certain alterations are recommended to be introduced in any future act; but I find that the House of Assembly have not fully embodied them in this bill. I will, therefore, when the House goes into committee, submit two or three additional clauses, with a view of carrying out those recommendations. One of these relates to savings deposited by married women, and another contains a provision similar to the 48th and 49th sections of the Imperial savings bank act, for the purpose of preventing or settling disputes as to who is the proper party to draw money deposited in the bank.

The bill was then read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole House.—Hon. Mr Gordon in the chair.

First clause:—

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: I am not aware of any reason why a change should be made in the days for receiving deposits. The old act required the office to be open on Tuesday and Friday in each week, which being market days, a greater number of people are in town; but this bill only mentions Tuesday, and it is the opinion of the officer who has charge of the management institution that Friday should also be named as formerly, and I agree with that opinion. The hours named in the bill for keeping the office open, are from ten till four, and as the other public offices are closed at three, I do not see why this office should be kept open till a later hour. I, therefore, move that the clause be amended by inserting the words "and Friday" after the word "Tuesday," and by striking out "four" and inserting "three."

Hon. Mr. BEER: I rise to second the motion to amend the clause, as I think such an amendment is required. From ten till three o'clock is quite long enough in my opinion, to keep the office open; but I think a good deal of inconvenience would result from only having the office open one day in each week, instead of two, as formerly. It is gratifying to find that such a large number of persons are availing themselves of the advantages of this institution—that they are thus saving their money and receiving interest for it, which would otherwise be lying idle, or, perhaps, spent to little purpose. I was pleased when the institution was organized, and still more so to find that it is giving satisfaction.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: I think it is quite necessary that the office should be open two days in each week, and Tuesday and Friday being market days, the people, when they dispose of their commodities, will have an opportunity of depositing their money in the Bank. I am very well pleased, as I am sure all your honors must be, to see the Institution prospering so well, and that the sum £14,085 2s. 5d. has already been deposited. It speaks very highly for the people who have deposited such a large sum in such a short time.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I am also pleased to see the Institution prospering, and I hope it will soon be necessary, from the increase of business, to keep the office open more than two days in each week. I would like to see it open every day if the salary of the officer who has charge of it were sufficient to compensate him for doing so.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: I am aware that it is the practice of the Treasurer now, to receive deposits on any day of the week from parties coming from a distance, in order to save them trouble and inconvenience; but the salary paid for the duties of that office at present would not remunerate any person for keeping it open every day. In fact, it would not pay to keep an office at all if it were not combined with another. It is the practice in much larger Institutions of a similar kind, to have stated days for receiving deposits, as well as for paying interest, so that it gives as much accommodation in that respect as larger Institutions in other countries.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: Like your honors who have spoken, I am pleased to find that the Institution is prospering, and that so many parties in the country are availing themselves of its advantages. If more would do so we would probably hear less about the distress in the country. If people from the country would deposit a little of their cash in this Bank in prosperous times, they would not be so often under the necessity of purchasing seed on such disadvantageous terms in the Spring. I think it is well to afford as much convenience as possible to the depositors, and I would, therefore, be in favor of keeping the office open two days in each week.

Amendment agreed to.

Fourth clause:—

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: I am glad to see that clause in the Bill, for I remember when the Act was before this House, I made a motion to have interest calculated upon deposits from the first day of each month, instead of the first day of each quarter after being deposited, but it was not agreed to. This clause gives still greater advantages to the depositors than I proposed given them at that time.

Fifth clause:—

Hon. Mr. BEER: This clause says that no interest shall be allowed on a fractional part of a pound, and I do not feel inclined to support it. Five per cent is the rate of interest allowed, which is shilling on a pound, or six pence on shillings, or nine pence on fifteen shillings, so I do not see that there would be any difficulty in calculating the amount to be paid.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: I agree with his honor, (Mr. Beer). A poor man, a poor child, might not have a pound and would not, therefore, get any interest. If a person were allowed interest on ten or fifteen shillings, it would help to make up the pound.

Hon. Mr MACDONALD: It is similar in this respect, to other Savings Bank Acts. It is thought, that to allow interest on a fractional part of a pound would cause a great deal of additional labor and would, consequently, entail additional expense. It is very easy to calculate interest at five per cent., upon any given number of pounds, but if it were otherwise, I do not think it would be possible to carry on the Institution without an additional assistant in the office, and therefore, I do not think it is advisable to make any change in that respect.

Hon. Mr. LORD: An Institution of this kind is intended to benefit the poor not the rich, and I do not see why a person should not be allowed interest on 5 shillings or 10 shillings as well as a pound. It would not be much additional labor to the officer, and we should give the poor every possible advantage.

(Continued on fourth page.)

ASSASSINATION OF HON. T. D'ARCY MCGEE.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, April 13.

HON. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT rose to move a Resolution, expressing the deep regret of the House at the sad assassination of the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, one of the members of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada. There were, he said, very few members of the House who had not seen that hon. gentleman, and those who had met were familiar with his history, and had read of his patriotic speeches in Canada before and since Confederation. All must therefore feel with him a deep regret that so worthy a man had met a violent death at the hands of an assassin. It was not his intention to make a long display of words to express his feelings upon this occasion. He had been intimately acquainted with the lamented gentleman, having been a Delegate from this Island at the Quebec Conference, at which he was a Delegate on the part of the Canadian Government. The disposition which was then invariably shown by him to do justice and make matters as agreeable as possible to the Lower Provinces, as well as to Canada, had given him a high place in his (the hon. member's) estimation. Nothing had ever occurred which caused him so great a shock as a public man, as did the intelligence that this great states man had been assassinated—perhaps for giving free utterance to his opinions upon public questions. All public men must feel that it behoved them to deprecate this act. He also stated that he had the honor of being acquainted with Mrs. McGee and sympathized most sincerely with her and her family in their sad bereavement. He would therefore move the following Resolution, which, he believed, expressed the feelings of every member of the House:—

The assassination of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, of the Dominion of Canada, having been reported by Telegram.

Therefore Resolved, That this House regards with horror and detestation the atrocious and blood-thirsty act; deeply sympathises with the bereaved widow and orphans, and sincerely regrets that the Dominion Government should have lost such an able and patriotic statesman.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION in seconding the resolution of the Hon. Leader of the Government did so with very painful feelings. He had also the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the Hon. Mr. McGee, during the Quebec Conference in 1864, and from what he then saw of him, both in his public and private character, he had come to the conclusion that he was one of the greatest men of which British North America could boast. The conclusion then arrived at, he had never altered. On the contrary, he had, day by day, and year by year, become more convinced than ever that he was one of the brightest lights of British America, and one who had at heart the welfare and prosperity of his adopted country. However hon. members in this House might have differed with him regarding the means of promoting that object, he was certain that they must be convinced that he had no selfish motives in advocating Confederation. Had he merely wished to make himself popular with the people, and receive that applause which public men may have rendered to them one day, and lose the next, he would have accomplished his object far more easily had he exerted his influence and poured forth his eloquence against the Union. He had, however, conscientious views on the subject, and gave utterance to them in eloquence scarcely to be surpassed by any. It was well known that in '48, when a young man, and before his judgment was matured, he was strongly tinged with Republican principles, and set up the *Utopian* idea that Ireland would never prosper except as a Republic. After the crisis had arrived, and he was obliged to leave his native country, he took up his abode in the United States, believing that there he would enjoy greater liberties and constitutional privileges than under the flag of England. He had not, however, resided there many years before he saw from the workings of the constitution, that what was very beautiful in theory, was far from sound and correct in practice, and he crossed the Canadian border that he might dwell within the lines of the British Empire. After having tried the Republican and Monarchial systems of Government, he came to the conclusion, in his matured manhood, that there was more liberty of conscience and action in the latter than in the former. These opinions he had entertained from that time, until his unfortunate sudden and cruel death a few days since; when, having just left the legislative halls, where he had delivered one of his grand speeches upon an important public question, he was sent into eternity by the bullet of an assassin. He was not the first great man who had fallen thus. William the Silent, the founder of the Kingdom of Holland, and within the present century, an able and beloved statesman, and Prime Minister of England, Mr. Percival, had met a similar fate. Within the last few years, the President of the United States was also the victim of assassination, and now the hon Mr. McGee swelled the list. Words could scarcely be found to express our sorrow, the tongue almost refused to do its duty, when we contemplated the fearful end which had befallen this great man, before reaching the summit of his glory and the zenith of his fame. There would, he knew, be no dissentient voice to the Resolution. One more was added to that band of patriots whom we should imitate and make our examples, as expressed in the beautiful words of Longfellow:—

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

Hon. Mr. MCAULAY.—There was no individual in whose breast the tender feelings of humanity were roused in a greater degree upon this occasion, than in his own. The Hon. gentleman, whose career had thus been cut short by a ruthless assassin, had, perhaps, in the impetuosity of youth gone to too great length; but a calmer and more matured judgment led him to repudiate, by a life of patriotism and wisdom, the follies of his youth. That a greater man than he was, existed in these Colonies, he was not prepared to acknowledge. He had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him, but had seen and read his writings with profound admiration. The world had lost in him a great man; in the words of one of old: "a great man has this day fallen in Israel." It was to be regretted that a community could harbor in its bosom a being capable of perpetrating the outrageous act, and he sincerely hoped for the credit of humanity, that the guilty person would be proved to be a madman.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN regretted that the House was called upon to record its vote upon so sad an occasion. The consideration that the hon. gentleman was one of the best cultivated minds in America,—one possessed of the largest ideas,—that in him were combined all the virtues and graces of a statesman and scholar, must contribute to make the heart shudder to think that any fiend in human shape could launch such a noble soul into eternity. He had, however, left a name behind him that would not be forgotten. If, in his early days, he had given his support to a misguided project, there was some excuse for him, coming, as he had, fresh from *Alma Mater*, imbued with the ideas there acquired. Other men would have taken credit to themselves for this, but he did not. He found that he had thrown away his early days in his native country, and endeavored to atone for his errors in the land of his adoption. He would, doubtless, have risen to eminence in the United States, but he considered that there was a nobler work before him in these Colonies—that here he could be more useful—that his soul could find safety and rest, and he could make some atonement to the public, and to Great Britain, for the inaccuracies of his youth. He (the hon. member) had never seen him, and did not agree with him on the subject of Confederation, but every one who had read the articles from his pen, knew that British America had lost in him a great scholar and one of her brightest minds. His loss could not be too deeply regretted, for there was a place in the literature of the country which he would have filled. He was a great poet, and after he had retired from the turmoil of public life, with his mind richly stored, he would have added to the literature of America, works which would be great and lasting. No man, too, was more capable than he of writing the history of the present times, having acted a prominent part in them. He trusted that the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, to which he had given some of the best years of his life, and for expressing the views for which he had perhaps been assassinated, would take an interest in and assist his widow and family. His eloquence had sounded through the whole Colonies, and when he heard men like the hon. Leaders of the Government and Opposition speak in such high terms of him, only one conclusion could he arrive at, and that was, that in losing him, British America had lost one of her best and ablest friends.

Hon ATTORNEY GENERAL was satisfied that no rightly constituted mind could fail to concur heart and soul in the Resolution. It was a lamentable fact that of late years, such tragic events as that now before the House, were of frequent occurrence. The President of the United States, and others, had been referred to as examples. Mr. McGee must have been entirely ignorant of any design against him. He was at his own door when the assassin crept behind and shot him. He (Attorney General) had not been as intimately acquainted with him as had the hon. gentleman who had moved and seconded the Resolution. He knew him well, however, from his political reputation, and if ever there was a statesman he thought highly of, as a man and gentleman, it was he. The hon. member then alluded to the actions of Mr. McGee in 1848, and to his subsequent residence in the United States, and said that he had, after testing the matter, given it as his conscientious conviction, that nowhere was the liberty of the subject so well protected, as where the British flag waved. As regarded his talents, his fellow-countrymen and the United Kingdom might well be proud of him. The vile assassin had not only deprived the country of one of her ablest statesmen, but had plunged a widow and children into sorrow. He was glad that the Resolution would be communicated to Mrs. McGee, though it was but a small tribute. Whether anything else would be done he did not know.

Mr. BRECKEN.—The Resolution which had been moved was a tribute of respect due to the memory of the brave man who had been so suddenly cut off by the hand of the assassin. He had but slight acquaintance with him, but from what he knew of his career as a statesman, he thought that he did not over estimate him when he said that he was one of the most valuable men in British America. As a literary man he was one of our greatest scholars, but he was not valuable for that only. He had passed through a trying ordeal, and the sentiments expressed, and opinions given by him in his latter life, when his judgment was more to be relied upon, proved that he had at heart the good of the country which he lived in. He had been a literary character almost from his boyhood. As a journalist, the articles which proceeded from his pen, attracted the attention of the great Daniel O'Connell. It was true, that at that time, he had not that appreciation for England, which he had in his latter days; but his great value arose from the fact that he had investigated that political problem for himself, and found out the merits of the English Constitution. No man was more beloved by his countrymen and supporters than he was. He (Mr. B.) had seen him in Montreal in the midst of his admirers, and had never seen any man command more respect. Melancholy it was, that on account of the principles which he had adhered to and advocated, he had been sent to his long account "unannointed, unanneled," but might we not hope not unprepared. He had spent the latter years of his life among a people of such noble instincts that, he believed, they would allow neither his widow nor children to be unprovided for. Some of us had differed with him on Confederation. He had, perhaps, looked upon the question from a higher point of view. Be that as it may, nothing but manliness and integrity had characterized him in his advocacy of the measure. He (Mr. B.) could deeply sympathise in the feeling of desolation which bowed down his family and friends.

Hon Mr HENDERSON.—No hon member could approach this subject without feelings of emotion. He had not had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the departed gentleman, whose melancholy end was now the subject of hon members' remarks. He had, however, perused his writings and speeches, and had, he believed, ample evidence to sustain him in the opinion which he had formed of him, namely, that what he was in his youth he was in his mature age—a man who did and said which he believed to be right and true, with transparent honesty. He had first followed a line of policy which though wrong, he had by his after actions proved that he then considered the wisest and best. When he looked back upon his actions and revised them by that best of teachers, experience, he gave utterance to those sentiments which he had found the best, and proved himself possessed of a large and patriotic mind. We must therefore acknowledge that he pursued the course which he considered right, whether under the smiles or frowns of his country. We could not but sympathize most keenly in all the sentiments that had been expressed in regard to his melancholy end, and the very serious principles involved. He had met his sad fate in consequence of a warm-hearted utterance of his principles in a speech where he had no right to suppose any danger menaced him. He (Mr Henderson) could fancy that he heard his prototype in this Island, that gentleman whose death all regretted, speaking on this subject, as he had on the subject of the Patriotic fund when he delivered one of his most eloquent and telling speeches. Had Mr McGee died as so many of his countrymen had, in the Crimea, at the memorable charge at Balaclava, different feelings would have been excited, for he would then have died as a hero, by the hand of a powerful enemy. He had died by the hand of an assassin, but he believed that every statesman in British America, would regard him as having perished in the cause of liberty, as truly as did his countrymen in the Crimea. He (Mr Henderson) concurred with every sentiment of regret and sympathy which had been expressed, and trusted that, if it were deemed a duty to do anything for his family beyond the limits of Canada, this Island would not be behind.

Hon Mr KELLY.—His feelings so overpowered him that he could scarcely find words to express himself, but as a countryman of Mr McGee could not allow the opportunity to pass without thanking hon members for, and expressing his gratification at the sentiments of sympathy which had come from both sides of the House.

Hon Mr DAVIES spoke of the loss which British America had experienced, and said that it mattered not whether we held opinions in favor or against those of the late lamented gentleman, when we came to view the noble actions of the man. After he had delivered a speech upon what he considered best for his country and British America, could anyone imagine a being so debased as to attack him in so dastardly a manner—a fiend in human shape who could follow him from the House of Parliament, where he had expressed those sentiments which he believed to be right, and deprive him of his life in so cowardly a manner? Every one must feel the atrocity of the act, and when we considered that he had been cut off in the prime of life, while devoting himself to the cause of liberty, and that he left the world without a stain upon his memory, his death must surely be regarded as next in glory to that of the soldier. He could only repeat his regret that so bright a light had been swept away without a moment's warning, and expressed his assurance that if anything were done for his family this Island would contribute its share.

Mr REILLY.—When a man so gifted died, every one felt regret, but when his death was untimely it was deplored and regretted more. He was satisfied that there was no member of the House, or person in the community, possessed of right feelings, who did not feel horrified at the atrocious act by which he was cut off. As to the services which he had rendered to British America it was not now for him to speak—now was not the time to view his character and judge him dispassionately. He was happy to support the resolution which had been moved by the hon leader of the Government.

Mr MCNEILL coincided heartily with the ideas expressed in the Resolution. He had not had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr McGee, but he had read his writings, and must confess that he had admired his speeches more, perhaps, than any he had ever read. He believed, as other hon members had said, that however misguided he may have been in his youth, he had always done whatever he believed to be right. In all the speeches of his which the hon member had read, he might mention that which he considered his leading trait—an entire absence of bigotry. His loss would be felt as a politician and a literary man, for he was not only a speaker and writer of elegant prose, but a poet also. It would, perhaps, be long before his equal or superior would be found.

Hon Mr LAIRD concurred with every word contained in the resolution. When he thought of this eloquent and talented man thus cut off, surely a feeling of horror at his assassination must run through our veins. As an orator he had no equal in British America, and was destined, had he lived, to become a greater light. In his youth he had acted wrongly, but he believed that he been actuated by the best of motives. The hon member then alluded to the fact that Mr McGee had found that the United States was not that land of freedom and liberty which he had supposed, and had returned to British soil. This was proof positive that his mind was right, and the hon member would be the last to blame him for following the dictates of his conscience. He had much pleasure in having the privilege of recording his vote in favor of the Resolution.

Mr BELL was unwilling to record a silent vote on this occasion. He concurred with all that had been said in praise of the departed gentleman. Though not acquainted with, he had always admired him since he had any knowledge of his acts. It was certainly melancholy to see a man of high standing and usefulness thus suddenly cut off, and there was no man but must condemn the atrocious act. In what sad grief, too, must his family be plunged, cut off as he was without their having the melancholy pleasure of seeing him before his death. That death was far more trying to his family than if it had been the result of disease, for he was slain without a moment's warning. The hon member had much pleasure in recording his vote in favor of the Resolution.

Hon Mr CALLBECK though he had no personal knowledge of Mr McGee believed that he had a right mind and a noble soul. If he had erred in his youth he had proved himself a man of patriotic spirit, and a man of that stamp was more liable than another to err as he had. He had done what he believed right, and was honest in his public career. If he had differed in his political views from many others, small must be the soul that would therefore condemn him. He could not find words to express sufficiently his abhorrence of that detestable act which had caused his death. A man of noble spirit had fallen and though not upon the battle field, yet under circumstances which reflected honor upon his name. He had fallen because he had done what he believed to be his duty.

The Resolution was then carried unanimously, and on motion of the hon leader of the Government, seconded by the hon leader of the Opposition, it was ordered that it be communicated by the Speaker to the House of Parliament of Canada, and to Mrs McGee.

The Herald.

Wednesday, April 29, 1868.

AFTER a Session of seven weeks, the Legislature of this Colony was brought to a close on Friday last. We can do nothing more this week than merely give a list of the Acts passed. The aim and provisions of some of these measures we have already given to the public; and at an early day, we will review such others of them as deserve a lengthened notice, so that the people at large may have a chance of knowing what their rulers have done for the country during the Session just closed. It is only necessary to say that the Bill for the Settlement of Wilderness Lands; the Bill to relieve the settlers on the Selkirk Estate; the Bill to relieve unfortunate Debtors; the Bill to enable the Government to make further Purchases of Land; and the Bill to assist Farmers in the Purchase of Seed Grain, in addition to the other Bills passed, is a very fair record to show for one Session, and gives an earnest of better things in the future. Let our readers judge for themselves:—

1. An Act to amend the Act for the due observance of the Lord's Day.
2. An Act to revive and continue a certain Act therein mentioned.
3. An Act to incorporate the Prince County Agricultural Society.
4. An Act to incorporate the Saint Peter's Bay Agricultural Society.
5. An Act to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of the Baptist Church of Long Creek, West River.
6. An Act to prevent accidents to persons travelling on the Ice.
7. An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Summerside Bank.
8. An Act for the incorporation of Societies for the sale and distribution of seed grain on credit.
9. An Act for the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom within this Island.
10. An Act to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of the Baptist Church of North River, Lot 32.
11. An Act to continue and amend certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Summerside.
12. An Act to amend and explain the Act passed in the 2nd year of His Majesty King William the 4th, relating to the celebration of Marriages so far as the same relates to the Bible Christian Church.
13. An Act (from the Council) to shorten the language of Sheriffs' Deeds.
14. An Act for the relief of unfortunate Debtors.
15. An Act to amend the Laws establishing the salaries payable to the Attorney and Solicitor General.
16. An Act to amend and explain the Land Purchase Bill.
17. An Act to repeal the Acts now in force establishing and regulating the rate of Interest, and to make some provisions on the same subject.
18. An Act to encourage the settlement and cultivation of Wilderness Lands.
19. An Act to consolidate and amend several Acts therein mentioned relating to the Savings' Bank.
20. An Act in further addition to and amendment of the Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown.
21. An Act in further amendment of the Laws regulating the sale by License of Spirituous Liquors.
22. An Act to empower the Government of Prince Edward Island to expend Ten thousand pounds in the purchase of Lands in the said Island.
23. An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws relating to Education.
24. An Act for raising a Revenue.
25. An Act for appropriating certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

After His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had given his assent to these Acts, he prorogued the Legislature with the following Speech, read in distinct and measured tones:—

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In relieving you from further attendance here, I am glad to express to you my thanks for your assistance and advice.

By the Act which you have passed "to amend and explain the Land Purchase Bill," you have empowered me,—so soon as the purchase of any Public Estate shall have proved to be self-sustaining,—to relieve from further payment tenants on that Estate, who have paid their full proportion of the purchase money of their farms.

Under this Act, I shall be enabled to comply with the prayer of the Petition, which, at the commencement of the Session, I informed you that I had received from certain persons who had purchased their holdings on the Selkirk Estate.

The settlement and cultivation of Wilderness Lands cannot fail to be encouraged by the liberal Measure, in which you have authorized me to relax, on such parts of the Public Estates as may be deemed expedient, the provisions of the law which regulates their sale.

I have given my Assent, with much satisfaction, to the Bill, by which you have placed in the hands of the Government a discretionary power to expend a limited amount of Public Money in the purchase of lands, whose value may exceed the limits of the Land Purchase Act.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the Public Service.

I earnestly hope, that the timely aid which you have offered to farmers who are unable to procure grain for seed, may avert the suffering to themselves, and the loss to the Colony, which their inability to procure such seed must inevitably produce.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The important subject of Education has received your anxious consideration, and I trust, that the Measure, which you have matured for consolidating and amending the Laws thereupon, may be of benefit to the community.

The able Report of the Committee on Highways, has been laid before you: Although you have not seen fit to take any Legislative action upon it during the present Session, the whole subject will be carefully considered during the recess, with the view to the adoption, at your next meeting, of a system of management which will afford a better security for the judicious expenditure of the money appropriated for this service.

I now release you from further attendance here by proroguing this Session of the Legislature.

The City Artillery and the Irish Volunteers, under command of Major Beer, did duty as a Guard of Honor on the occasion. The attendance at the prorogation was as large and aristocratic as usual—the *Patriot* to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE American Press has very little to say about the assassination of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. The Boston *Pilot* and the New York *Tablet*, leading papers in the interest of Irish Catholics, have appeared in mourning out of respect for the memory of the deceased. The Fenian Organs, on the other hand, whilst tame on the foul deed, repudiate the charges implicating the Organization in the assassination. The evidence, however, thus far made public, although circumstantial in itself, is nevertheless very strong against Whelan, and indicates that he was merely the agent of an Organization which plotted the assassination. Whether that Organization was the Fenian Brotherhood or a combination of the political enemies of Mr. McGee, the result of the trial will demonstrate. The developments of informers anxious to secure the large rewards offered, and the investigations of the Police authorities strengthen the already strong conviction that Whelan is the assassin. There can be no doubt that if he is convicted, as seems morally certain, he will swing for the horrible crime. The telegrams from Ottawa containing the evidence adduced at the trial, come down to us in a disjointed manner. Our readers, therefore, may read with interest the following summary of evidence which tends to fasten the crime upon Whelan:—The first link in the circumstances against Whelan is that supplied by the pistol which has been found upon him. This pistol was of the same make and pattern as the weapon by which the bloody deed was accomplished. That is made out, at any rate to the extent of very strong preliminary probability, by the bullet which was found sticking in the lodging house which the deceased was about to enter. Pistols of this pattern, however, are not uncommon; but when this one was examined it was found that one barrel had been recently—how recently we have not seen tested by any evidence—discharged and reloaded. Moreover, the ball which had taken the place of the one previously discharged, though a Smith and Wesson's ball, was of a newer make than those which were remaining in the other barrels, and again, a box of the newer kind of cartridges, corresponding in pattern to that of the latest charge, was found upon the prisoner. Strictly analysed, all this only comes to prove that one chamber of the pistol had been discharged and reloaded after the time when all the chambers had been loaded together. But here comes in another fact, and one of that kind, which, if it be rightly represented, always carries presumption of guilt with it—it is the use of grease upon the barrels, in a manner which is accounted for by the desire for concealment of the recent loading. Now, all furtive action—all attempts at concealment of an act indifferent in itself, are indications of conscious wrongdoing, and if it shall appear by the testimony of experts that this greasing of the pistol was a suitable method of preventing a discovery of the recent loading, and could not naturally be referred to any other cause, it would establish a clear legal presumption of an interest which the owner of the firearm had in dissimulating a proceeding which he supposed might be attended with risk. The next circumstance to which we may refer as telling against the prisoner is the discovery in the snow, on the stairs of the empty house adjoining McKenna's, of foot prints, which on comparison were found to correspond with the boots which the prisoner wore. Here again we have an indication rather than a proof, inasmuch as boots made by machinery are made to certain numbers, and all men using the same number will have boots with soles of the same size. Taken with the pistol it forms, however, a cumulative suspicion, a concentration, so to speak, of rays of light thrown upon the prisoner from different and independent quarters, which, though at present valueless, except for preliminary purposes, may hereafter be so connected as to form a compact circumstantial proof. Of course if we assume a certain theory of the culprit's mode of action, the foot prints fit exactly into their right place in the dark story of the tragedy of the 7th; at all events they put us upon a line of enquiry which may probably turn out to be fruitful in results, though of themselves they establish nothing. The other causes of suspicion are drawn from the prisoner's character and conduct. As to the first, we know that no good man could have been the murderer, and we assume, in the absence of other known motive, that even a bad man must have been influenced by that kind of feeling which makes Fenians, and have perhaps been prompted by that kind of instruction which may be supposed to proceed from the secret conclaves of Fenianism. Finding that Whelan has sympathies with this evil conspiracy, therefore, we presume that there is nothing in his reputation to exclude him from the number who may have committed the crime. As to his conduct, again, we find him, though in the situation only of a journeyman tailor, removing from one place to another, without cause so far explained, though perhaps capable of explanation, and during the hours before and after the murder acting in a manner unusual for any one, and inconsistent with his own habits. Immediately before the dastardly shot was fired, the prisoner repeatedly passed up and down the stairs of the gallery of the House of Commons, leaving it for the last time at an hour, long after that at which it is usual for strangers to become heartily wearied out of a Parliamentary debate; then re-appearing close to the spot of the murder, but hearing of it with an unconcern which cannot but be considered extremely wonderful, if that was the means by which he became acquainted for the first time with so startling a fact; disappearing, with no account of his time; sleeping elsewhere than at his lodging house; returning only at breakfast, but taking no breakfast; and, finally, after saying that he was going to work, not going there, but wandering about from tavern to tavern till late in the day he fell into the hands of the police. Like the incidents already enumerated, these last really establish nothing connected with the crime; but they do show that the prisoner was, about the time it occurred, acting in a very extraordinary—we may say, apparently, in an agitated manner; and in the absence of any explanation of the cause, we hypothetically refer it to murder. Other links in the chain of evidence have been furnished by later telegrams, such as the testimony of Lacroix, and the detectives who overheard the confidential conversation between Whelan and his supposed accomplice, Doyle, in prison. From these it would appear, that all doubt as to the guilt of the prisoners is now removed, and they are fully committed for trial on the charge of murder.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCIES' LEGAL GUIDE.—This is the title of a handsomely bound volume of 423 pages, with copious Index, published by J. W. Rookridge, at the Office of John Lovell, Montreal. The work has been compiled by C. V. Price, LL. B., Kingston, John Popham, Montreal, and Palmer & McLeod, Charlottetown, P. E. I. It is designed for the use of Business Men—not Lawyers. Its object is an excellent one, as can be learned from the Preface, which informs us that, "in the course of a very extensive business in the collection of past due debts, extending over the last ten years, the necessity has been constantly apparent to us for a work of the character herewith presented. In the daily experience of every Merchant and Manufacturer, legal questions arise, which, though of hardly sufficient importance to justify the consultation with a professional adviser, nevertheless, possess interest enough to induce the constant need of some authority in which satisfactory answers can be found. The volume herewith presented is designed to meet that end." After glancing through the work, we have arrived at the conclusion, that the end designed by the publisher, has been successfully met, and no business man in the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edward Island, should be without a copy of the "Legal Guide." A reference to its pages will save a vast amount of trouble and expense in consulting lawyers upon many of the transactions of Commercial life. The reader may judge of the value of this work, when we inform him that it treats on Traders; Partners and Partnership; Principal and Agent; Joint Stock Companies; Corporations; Limited Partnership; Peculiar Incidents of Mercantile Property; Shipping; Good Will; Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes; Contracts of Sale; Contracts of Debt; Contracts with Carriers; Contracts of Affreightment; Maritime Liens; Maritime Insurance; Insurance against fire; Guarantees; Stoppage in Transitu; Lien; By Civil Suit; Insolvency; Fraudulent Acts; Property of Married Women; Lease and Hire of Clerks; Mortgage and Security for Debts; Personal Property—Security for Debts; Personal Security; and Currency. We have much pleasure in recommending this Book to the public as a valuable and useful acquisition to the business man's library.

THE news by Tuesday's Mail is somewhat startling. We have news from Australia of Prince Alfred having been fired at and severely wounded by an assassin, supposed to be a Fenian. The miscreant has been caught, and will doubtless receive that condign punishment which his crime deserves. Our only hope is that the wretch will prove to have been insane when he attempted the murderous deed, and thus save Australia the disgrace of having violated those laws of hospitality which are usually extended to the meanest guest. How much graver the offence when committed against the son of one of the best and purest sovereigns that ever swayed the destinies of the British Empire. This foul plot dims the brilliancy of the receptions previously extended to the Prince by the Australians, and is in dark contract to the happy termination of the welcome visit which their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have paid to Ireland. The latest telegrams also informs us that in a battle on Good Friday, between the forces of General Napier and King Theodore, his Sable Majesty and a large number of his colored braves were killed. This, as a matter of course, has brought the Abyssinian war to a close. Sad as is the fate of the infatuated King, we cannot regret it since his folly and obstinacy brought it upon himself. The English captives, on whose account the war was proclaimed, will now be restored to their homes and liberty, and the Queen's troops withdrawn from Abyssinia.

THE impeachment trial of President Johnson will not be completed for a week or more. The Boston *Post* says: "The President continues perfectly calm, and converses with his friends relative to the trial as if he had no especial interest in the result. It is thought to-night that he regards his conviction as almost a certain thing, yet there are those who read the signs differently, and confidently anticipate the President's acquittal."

A solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, was celebrated in St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, on Friday morning last. His Grace Archbishop Connolly pronounced a most eloquent funeral oration, which occupies six closely printed columns of the Halifax *Express* of the 24th instant.

IT is rumored about Town that the following gentlemen have been appointed Sheriffs for the present year, namely:—

Queen's County.—F. Longworth, Esq., (re-appointed).
Prince County.—Richard Hunt, Esq., (re-appointed).
King's County.—Wm. MacGowan, Esq.

THE Steamer *Princess of Wales* left Charlottetown for Pictou, at five o'clock on Monday morning, and returned the same evening with an English Mail. She started for Shediac yesterday morning.

THE 15th Regiment, stationed in New Brunswick, for some time past, has been ordered back to England.

THE Newfoundland Seal Fishery this Season has been a most successful one.

IN order to get through with the proceedings of the Legislature as quickly as possible, we are forced to curtail our editorial matter and selections.

THE Halifax *Chronicle* denies the truth of the reported interview between the Hon. Mr. Howe and the Duke of Buckingham on the subject of Repeal.

English ships sailed for P. E. Island.—4th—Constance, L. C. Owen. 8th—Undine, Western Queen. 10th—Amphion.

AN article on the Education Act, and some Correspondence crowded out this week.

DEATH OF SIR DOMINICK DALY.—It is wit
regret that we learn from private sources of
this distinguished Irishman. Since 1859 h
ministered the Government of South Australia
ability and success. As we have not yet
full particulars of Sir Dominick's death, and
what deficient in his political and personal
are constrained for the present to convey to o
in this brief manner, the tidings of the sad ev
will be heard in many a household in this C
unfeigned regret, and from whose family
ascend the simple prayer—*may he rest in peace*

Since writing the foregoing, we have re
exchange papers, in which we find the followi
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"Advices from South Australia, via Panam
8th, state that Sir Dominick Daly, late Gove
Colony, died rather unexpectedly on the 19t
He had been ailing for some time, but no
danger was anticipated until a few hours
death, when his medical advisers announc
proaching dissolution to the members of the
Excellency retained full possession of his fac
last, and passed away as if going to sleep.
has caused great regret among all classes
and a procession of about 1,000 of the princi
tants followed the remains on foot from
Catholic Cathedral to the place of inter
Dominick Daly was born in the North of
August, 1799, and was consequently 69 ye
He was at one time a prominent politician in
In 1851 was knighted and appointed Governor
In 1854 he was transferred to Prince Edw
and in 1859 to South Australia."

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the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and whic
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haps, of the debate on the important subject
tion. We hope soon to have the copy of
placed in our hands, and we shall lose no tim
it to our readers.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.—On F
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closed the winter session of the Charlottetow
and Debating Society, was held in the T
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The Programme for the evening contained
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acquitted themselves remarkably well, and
hearty applause of their hearers. The m
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Vinnicombe, who received a well merited vot
and at a rather late hour the audience disp
pleased with the evening's entertainment.—

FARMERS' CLUB.—At a meeting held la
the President, Dr. Jenkins, in the Chair,
cided to establish in connection with th
Servants' Registry, where masters can, for
ter their names and address, together with
culars they may deem necessary. Servants
employment, will, on payment of 9d., have
privilege. Members of the Club will hire
cannot produce satisfactory references, and
discharge from last employer. A Committ
pointed to examine and report on G. W
Grain Sower, and another to ascertain whe
house for storing grain can be rented for
members who choose to bring their oats i
early in the fall when the roads are good.—

The Schooner *Spray*, arrived at this Port
inst., with a cargo of flour and cornmeal,
York, for M. O'Halloran, Esq., and other
the first arrival of the season. Mr. O'Hal
vertisement will be found in another column

Our readers will see by our advertising c
Messrs Smith and McDonald, of Summer
going into the plastering business in the m
able style. We learn that it is their inte
move to this City, where we hope they will
tronized, as all first-class workmen deserve

The Steamer *Princess of Wales* left this
for Pictou. She had on board 284 bbls. po
hams, 63 tubs lard, shipped by Owen Con
54 bbls. park, 2 puns. hams, by James Re
85 bbls., pork, 18 tubs lard, by Mr. J. A.
and 11 bbls. pork by —— McKay.—*Ex.*

The *Alhambra* arrived this morning.
consisted of 2353 barrels of flour and 77c of
The Brigt. *Helen Davies*, also arrived t
from Barbadoes, with a general cargo
Davies.—*Ex.*

All Sorts of Paragraphs

In the House of Commons on the 26th
gave notice that on an early day after Eas
move the following resolution:—That, in
of this house, the Roman Catholic, Presb
other inhabitants of Ireland, ought to be
an equality with those of the Established
that all religious disabilities with respect to
ships, professorships, and scholarships
College, Dublin, should be removed. He i
to move for a select committee, with a vie
tistering and arranging the revenues of
so that it should more properly fulfill the
a national university.

The Earl of Cardigan, who led the galla
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at Ballaklava, has just died in England. H
for other things besides this remarkable ac
He bore the reputation of a tyrant, of hast
giving temper, and of a private character
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were numerous. He was tried before th
Lords for killing a man in a duel, and was
the merest quibble.

On Saturday, the 18th inst., Whelan, th
assassin of the Hon. Mr. McGee, was full
for trial at the next assizes. It appears
leaving the Police Court, he acted very vi
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daughters, one aged sixteen and the other
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The Committee of House of Commons
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DEATH OF SIR DOMINICK DALY.—It is with profound regret that we learn from private sources of the death of this distinguished Irishman. Since 1859 he has administered the Government of South Australia with much ability and success. As we have not yet learned the full particulars of Sir Dominick's death, and are somewhat deficient in his political and personal history, we are constrained for the present to convey to our readers, in this brief manner, the tidings of the sad event—which will be heard in many a household in this Colony with unfeigned regret, and from whose family altar will ascend the simple prayer—*may he rest in peace.*

Since writing the foregoing, we have received our exchange papers, in which we find the following particulars relative to Sir Dominick Daly:—

"Advices from South Australia, via Panama, to March 8th, state that Sir Dominick Daly, late Governor of the Colony, died rather unexpectedly on the 19th February. He had been ailing for some time, but no immediate danger was anticipated until a few hours before his death, when his medical advisers announced his approaching dissolution to the members of the family. His Excellency retained full possession of his faculties to the last, and passed away as if going to sleep. The event has caused great regret among all classes of colonists, and a procession of about 1,000 of the principal inhabitants followed the remains on foot from the Roman Catholic Cathedral to the place of interment. Sir Dominick Daly was born in the North of Ireland, in August, 1799, and was consequently 69 years of age. He was at one time a prominent politician in Canada, and in 1851 was knighted and appointed Governor of Tobago. In 1854 he was transferred to Prince Edward Island, and in 1859 to South Australia."

THE report of the remarks made in the House of Assembly of this Island, concerning the assassination of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and which we publish in to-day's paper, has been furnished to us by Mr. Stalnforth McGowan. With the limited space at our disposal, we will be unable to publish any of the extended debates of the House, with the exception, perhaps, of the debate on the important subject of Education. We hope soon to have the copy of this debate placed in our hands, and we shall lose no time in giving it to our readers.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.—On Friday evening last, the Literary and Musical Entertainment, which closed the winter session of the Charlottetown Literary and Debating Society, was held in the Temperance Hall, before a very large and appreciative audience. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the President, Vice President Louis H. Davies, Esq., took the Chair, and, in a few opening remarks, apologized for the absence of the President, and called the meeting to order. The Programme for the evening contained many interesting and amusing pieces. The different performers acquitted themselves remarkably well, and elicited the hearty applause of their hearers. The music was excellent, and highly creditable to Mesrs. Earle and Vinnicombe, who received a well merited vote of thanks, and at a rather late hour the audience dispersed, well pleased with the evening's entertainment.—*Pat.*

FARMERS' CLUB.—At a meeting held last evening, the President, Dr. Jenkins, in the Chair, it was decided to establish in connection with the Club, a Servants' Registry, where masters can, for 1s. 6d., enter their names and address, together with other particulars they may deem necessary. Servants, in want of employment, will, on payment of 9d., have a similar privilege. Members of the Club will hire none who cannot produce satisfactory references, and a written discharge from last employer. A Committee was appointed to examine and report on G. W. Millner's Grain Sower, and another to ascertain whether a warehouse for storing grain can be rented for the use of members who choose to bring their oats into the city early in the fall when the roads are good.—*Pat.*

The Schooner *Spray*, arrived at this Port on the 24th inst., with a cargo of flour and cornmeal, from New York, for M. O'Halloran, Esq., and others. This is the first arrival of the season. Mr. O'Halloran's advertisement will be found in another column.

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All Sorts of Paragraphs.

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On Saturday, the 18th inst., Whelan, the supposed assassin of the Hon. Mr. McGee, was fully committed for trial at the next assizes. It appears that before leaving the Police Court, he acted very violently, and threatened Mr. O'Reilly, Queen's Counsel, who conducted the prosecution, *that he would be the next to suffer.*

An Ottawa despatch says:—"In the Senate, the Alien Bill was amended by making residence in the Dominion of one year, sufficient for nautralization purposes. Tenders have been invited from the Inman, Cunard, and other Steamship Companies, for the conveyance of mails between Halifax and Great Britain."

The late Hon. T. D. McGee left a wife and two daughters, one aged sixteen and the other nine. As already announced by telegraph, the Dominion Government have generously provided for them. Her Majesty the Queen has sent them a message of sympathy through the cable.

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It is believed that the seven Italian ships of war that lately sailed on a secret mission have gone to the La Plata River to redress the wrongs which eighty thousand Italians, who have settled there, have suffered from the government of the Argentine Confederation.

The Vicar-General of Ottawa delivered the sermon at the McGee obsequies in Montreal. At the conclusion of a period, where he eloquently denounced the Fenians, he was greeted by loud cheers, which the Rev. gentleman suppressed, saying, "This is the house of God."

A telegram from Secretary Seward was received by Gen. Averill, U. S. Consul General in Montreal, assuring him that the American Government joined in regret, and earnestly hoped that the perpetrators of the shocking and heinous crime (Hon. T. D. McGee's murder) might be brought to justice.

PAPAL ZOUAVES.—We (*Montreal True Witness*) learn from *Le Nouveau Monde* that the Committee has received offers of service from 215 persons, and that a sum of $10,285 to defray expenses, have been subscribed for.

The Hon. Mr. McGee was assassinated like Pius IX's Minister, Count Rossi, in 1848, by severing the carotid artery, which carries blood from the heart to the brain.

The Emperor of the French attained the age of sixty years on the 20th of this month.

News by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, April 20.—Rumors prevailed in town yesterday that the Government were in possession of information respecting the Fenian Conspiracy to assassinate Mr. McGee; that they consisted of forty in number, who drew lots, &c. Execution of deed fell to Whelan.

OTTAWA, 23d.—Two detectives gave sworn narration of a confession they overheard in Jail between Doyle and Whelan, in which Whelan fully acknowledged shooting McGee.

ST. JOHN, April 27.—Decisive Battle fought on Good Friday by General Napier. King Theodore and great number of the Abyssinians killed. Prisoners released—War settled.—Gold in New York 39.

OTTAWA, April 20th.—THE examination into the assassination case continues with closed doors. Patrick Buckley has been re-arrested. A waiter in Saloon of House of Commons named Kelly has been arrested. R. G. Haliburton is talked of as Senator in the place of the late Hon. B. Wier. W. A. Henry is also spoken of. The Committee on Fisheries has agreed to recommend the imposition of five dollars a ton on American fishing vessels, the proceeds to be applied to bounties fo fishermen.

ST. JOHN, April 23rd.—*London*, April 21st.—Said that two men supposed to be Fenians were arrested to-night, near servants' door of Buckingham Palace. They were carrying a hamper containing a gallon of liquid phosphorus, or Greek fire. Parties made desperate resistance, and were with difficulty secured; the third person fled, and escaped.—Napier reported on the 1st instant; he was at Abdicon, thirty miles from Magdala. King's Army at River Jummas.—Cartier created a Baronet. Whelan committed for trial.—Documents discovered establishing existence of Fenian Organization in the Dominion.

LONDON, April 23, midnight.—In the House of Lords, the Earl of Buckingham and the Earl of Carnarvon eulogized the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, of Canada.

LONDON, April 23, noon.—Marriage of Prince Humbert, heir presumptive of King of Italy, with Princess Margaret, his cousin, took place yesterday at the Chapel Royal, in Turin. King Victor Emmanue, Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, and a great many Italian notables were present. Great preparations making in Florence for reception of the Prince and his wife.

DUBLIN, April 24.—The Prince of Wales embarked for England to-day. Before sailing he gave a dinner on the Royal Yacht, there were about forty guests present, the utmost good feeling and enthusiasm prevailed. Consols closed at 93¼ *a* 93⅜ Gold 138¼.

LONDON, April 24, midnight.—Startling Intelligence has been received from Australia. Prince Alfred, who is visiting Sydney, was shot and dangerously wounded by an unknown person. The would-be assassin, who is said to be a Fenian, was promptly arrested. The Prince, according to last advices, was slowly recovering.

Memoranda.

Schooner *Minnie*, R. McKenzie, arrived in New London Harbor, on the 21st inst., three days from Canso. Reports having seen off East Point a vessel sunk in 13 fathoms water—apparently American—Mainmast broke off at deck and afloat, held by the main rigging at head. Foremast broke of about fifty feet from deck. Main boom broke off at the strings, held by the main sheet. Spars pine. Probably she is the Schooner *Fashion*, a fishing vessel lost last season, belonging to Cape Ann.

This Report was handed to us by Captain John McKenzie, who examined her with a boat. Persons wishing further particulars can have them by applying to Capt. George McKenzie, French River, New London.—*N. Jonrnal*

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion, Stomach and Liver Complaints. Persons suffering from any derangements of the liver, stomach, or the organs of digestion should have recourse to Holloway's Pills as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success. Its peculiar properties strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite and rouse the sluggish liver. For bowel complaints it is invaluable, as it removes every primary derangement, thereby restoring the patient to the soundest health and strength. These preparations may be used at all times and in all climates by persons affected by biliousness, nausea, or disordered liver; for flatulency and heartburn they are specifics. Indeed no ailment of the digestive organs can long resist their purifying and corrective powers.

Council Office,

20th April, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Committees in the several Road Districts in this Island, for the distribution of the amount allotted to each District for the purchase of Seed Grain for destitute persons—in accordance with the Resolution of the House of Assembly, in the present Session, to consist of the following persons, viz:—

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

District No. 1—Mr. Samuel Doirant, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Richard Elliot, Springfield; Michael Forristal, Bushtown, Lot 20.
District No. 2—Mr. Murdoch Lamont, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Donald McKenzie, Esq., Strathalbyn, Mr. Michael McGuigan, Mill Vale.
District No. 3—Mr. Andrew Dickieson, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Jerome Doirant, South Rustico; John Houston, North Rustico.
District No. 4—Mr. Lauchlin McMillan, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Alexander Robertson, Esq., St. Peter's Road, Lot 35; Thomas McGrath, Esq., Covehead Road.
District No. 5—Mr. Donald McKinnon, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Ewen Crosby, Esq., Bonshaw; Mr. Francis Malone, Melville Road.
District No. 6—Mr. Patrick Wynne, Chairman, Lot 31, Commissioner of Highways; James Warren, Esq., North River; Mr. George Clow, senr., New Wiltshire.
District No. 7—Francis McQuaid, Esq., Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Angus McAulay, Esq., Tracadie; David Egan, Esq., Mount Stewart.
District No. 8—Mr. Patrick Hughes, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Hon. Francis Kelly, Fort Augustus; John Allan McDonald, Esq., Johnston River Bridge.
District No. 9—Mr. John Jenkins, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Mr. J. M. Grant, China Point, Lot 50; Mr. John Hasley, Pownal Bay.
District No. 10—Richard Gill, Esq., Newtown, Belfast, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Malcolm Montgomery, Esqr, Douse's Road; Donald McLeod, Esq., Eldon.
District No. 11—Mr. Duncan Taylor, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Mr. Duncan Crawford, Wood Island, Back Settlement; Mr. John Compton, Belle Creek.
District No 13—Mr. Neil McLaughlin Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Mr. Joseph Betts, Nine Mile Creek; Donald Lamont Esq., Long Creek.

PRINCE COUNTY.

District No. 1.—Mr. Hubert Gaudet, Tignish, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Mr. Cyprian Handrahan; John Carter, Tignish.
District No. 2—Mr. Richard Keefe, Alberton, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; John Clark, Esquire, Cascumpec; James Forsythe, Esq.
District No. 3—Mr. Peter Doyle, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Mr. Haratio McWilliams, Lot 7; Mr. Theodore Wright, Lot 7.
Distric No. 4—Mr. John Callaghan, Lot 11, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; James Kilbride, Esq., Lot 11; Mr. Richard Warburton, Lot 11.
District No. 5—Mr. Mellim Gallant, Egmont Bay, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Mr. Joseph Arsenaux, (Abram) Egmont Bay; Mr. Alexis Perry, Fifteen Point.
District No. 6—Mr. William LeFurgy, Summerside, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Mr. William Tuplin, jun., Margate; Mr. Archibald McMurdo, Traveller's Rest, Lot 19.
District No. 7—Mr. Donald J. McKay, Burlington, Lot 18, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; James Bearisto, Esq., Lot 18; Donald McLellan, Esq., Lot 18.
District No 8—Mr. James Wall, Upper Freetown, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Philip Baker, Esq., North Bedeque; John Smith, Esq., Somerset, Lot 26.
District No. 9—Mr. Jacob Gouldrup, Tryon, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Mr. John Crockett, Seven Mile Bay; Mr. Michael Brenan, Somerset, Lot 27.
District No. 10—Mr. Neil McNeil, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Mr. Roderick McIntyre, Lot 14; John Yeo, Esq., M. P. P., Port Hill.
District No. 11—Mr. Benjamin Mills, St. Eleanor's, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Mr. Onesimus Gaudet, Miscouche; Mr. John Gillis, Miscouche.

KING'S COUNTY

District No 1—Mr. John Hughes, Morell, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Hon. John Jardine, Morell; John McDonald, Esq., River Head Mount Stewart.
District No 2—Mr. John McIntyre, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Martin Mcannis, Esq., Head of St Peter's Bay; Norman Matheson, Forest Hill.
District No 3—Mr. Ronald B McDonald, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Captain Daniel Flynn, Bay Fortune; Donald McDonald, St. Margarets.
District No 4—Mr. Lawrence Peters, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Edward Kickham, Esq., Souris; Michael McCormack, Esq., Souris East.
District No 5—Mr. John Kennedy, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Dugald Campbell, Esq., East Point; James McLean, Esq., East Point.
District No 6—Mr. Thomas Clay, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Allen McDonald Esq., Little Pond; Hon. James Dingwell, Bay Fortune.
District No 7—Wm. P. Lewis, Esq., Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Mr. James E. McDonald, Cardigan Bridge; Mr. Donald McCormack, sen. Launching.
District No 8—Mr. James Dewar, Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Henry Trainor Esq.; George Wightman, Esq., Montague Bridge.
District No 9—Mr. Thomas Annear, Montague; Chairman, Commissioner of Highways; Augustine C. McDonald, Esq., Montague Bridge; Duncan Currie, Esq., Montague Bridge.
District No 10—Mr. Henry Senecabaugh, Murray Harbor South, Chairman, Commissioner of Highway's; George Harris Esq., White Sands; James Clow Esq., Murray Harbor North.
District No 11—Mr. Daniel McLaren, Chairman, Commissioner of Highway's; George Moar, Esq., Georgetown; Roderick Campbell Esq., Georgetown Royalty.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. E. C.

New Advertisements.

PASTURE ON WILLOW FARM.

PASTURE, on the above-mentioned farm, can be secured for a limited number of cattle, by an early application to the subscriber. Terms—payment in advance. Cattle to be taken on parture 1st June.

THOMAS POWER.

St. Dunstan's College Farm, April 29th, 1868.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
G. & S. DAVIES

HAVE removed temporarily to Messrs. Dodd & Rogers' New Brick Store, opposite the City Hall, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, April 29, 1868. 1m

PASTURE. PASTURE. PASTURE!

WELL watered Pasture on the Lower Royalty Road. Apply to

GEORGE COLES.

Ch'town, April 29, 1868.

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.

They will guarantee as good, if not better work than those who boast so much of their "learning."

JAMES SMITH.
JOHN McDONALD.

Summerside, April 9, 1868.

FIRST ARRIVAL!
Flour, Cornmeal, Pilot Bread

THE Subscriber will sell low for CASH—

270 Barrels FLOUR,
200 do kiln-dried CORNMEAL,
30 Bags do do
Barrels Crackers.
Barrels PILOT BREAD.

MARTIN O'HALLORAN.

Charlottetown, P.E.I. April 29, 1868. 1m

The Imported Blood Horse
"SULTAN"

WILL attend at Charlottetown every TUESDAY during the Season, and on all other days will be at the Stock Farm.

N. B.—SULTAN'S Colts are very promising.

The splendid young Cart-Stallion

"Prince Edward"

Will be allowed a limited number of Mares at the Stock Farm this Season.

Terms for each, 20s. the season, if paid on or before the 1st December next; if not paid then, 25s. will be exacted.

By order of the STOCK FARM COMMITTEE.

April 27, 1868. ex isl pat 4

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 storey 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 24 x 24, and 10 feet post. This is a 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 fronting as it does, 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.

Terms Liberal. Apply to

A. A. McDONALD & BROS.

Georgetown, April 29, 1868. 1 m

WILDERNESS LANDS.
GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

ALL persons desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the Act for the more speedy settlement of Wilderness Lands on the Government Estates, are herewith notified that no application for said land will be entertained until a survey is made of the 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 places, to receive applications from those who are desirous of becoming *actual settlers of such lands*, (none others need apply), and if approved of, possession will be given to such applicants, subject to the provisions of the Act regulating the settlement of said Wilderness Lands.

*** No person is allowed to take possession of any portion of the Wilderness Land, by cutting down or otherwise trespassing thereon—the Government Woodrangers being strictly charged to take immediate proceedings against all persons so found trespassing.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Land Office, 25th April, 1868. tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, will take place at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of MAY next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the general transacting of business.

By order, WILLIAM MURPHY, Secretary.

April 22, 1868.

NEW PAINT SHOP.

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

FRANCIS McGRORY, Painter.

McPhail & Hunter's Carriage Factory, Kent St., Charlottetown, April 22, 1868.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THIS is to give Notice, that GEORGE D. WRIGHT having left Prince Edward Island, that the CO-PARTNERSHIP which did exist between the undersigned and the said George D. Wright is dissolved, and all just claims against the said Firm up to Sept. 1st, 1866, will be paid by

JOHN HUDSON

Kent Street, Ch'town April 21st 1868. pat 3ins

IN CHANCERY.
Sale of One Hundred Acres of Free Land at St. Peter's Bay.

In the matter of the application of Margaret Maria McLean, Catherine Frazer McLean, Mary Ellen McLean, and Mary Jane McLean, Infants, by Helen McLean, their Guardian.

TO be Sold, at Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to a Decretal Order, made by His Honor the Master of the Rolls, dated the 20th day of April, instant, all the Share and Estate of the said Infants, (being four-ninths part of the whole), in one hundred acres of Land on the South side of St. Peter's Bay, near the Presbyterian Church and about three miles from the Head of St. Peter's Bay, having a front of ten chains on the Bay, and extending therefrom Southwardly for one hundred chains. The above will be sold subject to the Dower Interest of Mrs. Helen McLean therein. Terms: One-third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance, with interest, in eight months.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Palmer & McLeod, Solicitors, Charlottetown, or to Mrs. Helen McLean, St. Peter's Bay.

J. LONGWORTH, Master in Chancery.

Ch'town, April 22, 1868.

N B.—The Dower Interest of the Subscriber and the Estate and Shares of the other Heirs of the late Hugh McLean in the above 100 acres of Land, will be offered for sale at the same time and place, and on similar terms, so as to give the purchaser a title to the whole Farm. This Farm is nearly all clear, and is in excellent condition for cropping this Spring.

HELEN McLEAN.

St. Peter's Bay, April 22, '68. 2i pat

Farm, Stock, and Implements.

TO be Sold, by Public Auction, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next, the Leasehold Interest of 60 acres of LAND, late in the possession of ALEXANDER McDONALD, Tracadie Sanchills, deceased, about 30 acres of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, with good Barns, and comfortable Dwelling House and good Out-houses, with a never-failing well of water at the door; the remainder is covered with a good growth of wood fit for ship timber, scantling, shingles, &c. Together with the following stock, viz: 1 good Cart Horse, 9 years old; 1 Mare, 6 years old; 2 Cows, (calved); 1 Cow, (dry); 1 Heifer, 7 Sheep, 5 large Pigs, 60 bushels Potatoes, 1 good new Cart, with Iron Axle, 1 old Cart, 1 Plough, 1 Harrow, 2 setts Cart Harness, Chains, Traces, Swingle Tree, 1 Riding Saddle, 2 Wood Sleighs, 1 Jaunting Sleigh, with a lot of other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms—For the Farm, made known at Sale. For all other articles, a credit of seven months will be given, on approved Joint Notes.

AMELIA McDONALD.

April 22, 1868.

NOTICE.

ALL and every person indebted to HECTOR C. McMILLAN, of Milford Mills, for Cloth dyed and dressed, or Carding Wool, are hereby requested to pay the same to John McMillan, Esquire, who is authorized and deputed by me to collect and receive the same, as the said Books have been transferred to him, the said John McMillan, Esq.

HECTOR C. McMILLAN.

Wood Islands, June 21, 1867. 3w. [ap 15

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 unsettled Accounts, or Notes of Hand, to W. B. DAWSON or GEORGE NICOLL, are not immediately paid,

ALLEY & DAVIES,
Atty's for Trustees of Dawson's Estate.

Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

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 and new Dwelling Houses thereon, situate in an advantageous position in Charlottetown, viz: a new two-storey DWELLING HOUSE, situate on the corner of Pownal and King Street, containing a shop and other conveniences, with a small Yard attached. Also, a new two-storey DWELLING HOUSE, distant about 10 feet from the above, situate on King Street, with a small Yard attached thereto, 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 Plaistering, 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.

Ch'town, 15th April, 1868. isl

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable property situated at the flourishing village of MONTAGUE BRIDGE, and known as the "SUMMER HILL INN." It consists of a Dwelling House, 34 x 26, and a Kitchen attached, 21 x 17, together with Stables and Shed.

The above property is most advantageously situated, and very well adapted either for a house of entertainment or place of general business. It will be sold at a reasonable price on early application at Montague to

MACDONALD & BROS.,
or to A. A. MACDONALD & BROS.,

April 5 1868. pat 4 i Georgetown.

LOST

ON the 7th instant, a POCKET BOOK, containing Notes of hands to the amount of £9 18; one given by Wm. FitzSimmons, to the amount of £4, being due on the first of Nov. next, and in favor of Andrew Carroll, and one given by John McDonald, to the amount of £1 18s., due on the first of November next, and in favor of Andrew Carroll; also, one given by Thomas Grames, to the amount of £2, due on the first November next, and in favor of Jas. R. Carroll, and another given by Robert Dooley, to the amount of £2, due on the first of August next, and in favor of James R. Carroll, and besides, several papers which are only of value to the owners; any person finding said book will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the owners residence. Should any evil disposed person find the said book, this is therefore to caution any person or persons from buying said Notes, as they are not endorsed by the owners.

J. R. & A. CARROLL.

Springfield House, Lot 48, April 11, 1868. 3in pd

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

TO be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Court House, in Georgetown, on SATURDAY, the 16th 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 Barot Point, near Georgetown, farmer, deceased, intestate, situate at Burnt Point, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: commencing at a square stake, fixed at the south-west angle of Roderick MacDonald'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-westwardly, and following the various courses of said river East wardly 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 Charlottetown.

MARGARET McKENZIE,
Administratrix of the Estate of the late Mr. MacLellan.

April 8, 1868.

Carriage-Makers & Blacksmiths
LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!

Wagon Axles.
Wagon Axles.

On hand: One Hundred Setts of

Half Patent Wagon Axles.

At Twenty-one Shillings and Six Pence per sett.

☞ Superior to any yet imported. ☜

ARCH'D WHITE.

King Square, Feb. 26, 1868. 3 n

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,

in connection with all those of a Surgical character.

☞ Surgical appliances, with all the modern improvements, in great variety, constantly on hand.

Rooms at Miss RANKIN'S, Corner of Pownal and Sydney Streets, Charlottetown.

March 11, 1868. tf

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
Fire Insurance Company.

Board of Directors for the current year:
HON. GEORGE BEER, President.

William Brown, Esq.,	Mark Butcher, Esq.
Hon. George Coles,	Mr. Thomas Essery,
Hon. H. J. Calbeck,	John Scott, Esq.,
Bertram Moore, Esq.,	Thos. W. Dodd, Esq.,
William Dodd, Esq.	Hon. W. W. Lord,
Artemas Lord, Esq.,	Wm. Heard, 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 i

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a call of ONE PER CENT. on all sums insured in the Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company, between the 25th JULY, 1866, and 25th JULY, 1867, is hereby required within forty days from the date hereof, to pay LOSSES, otherwise proceedings will be taken the next day, to enforce payment from all defaulters.

Dated this 28th January, 1868.

HENRY PALMER,
Feb. 5, 1868 isl Sec'y & 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.

Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

R. REDDIN,
Attorney and Barrister at Law,
CONVAYNCER, &c.

Office,—Great-George St., Charlottetown.
(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

August 22, 1866. E tf

RONALD McDONALD,
Commission Merchant, Auctioneer,
AND
COLLECTING AGENT.

Souris, Jan'y 2, 1868. 1y

WM. KOUGAN,

(*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.*

(Continued from first page.)

Hon. Mr. PALMER: No doubt it would be advisable to carry out the suggestion, if it could be done conveniently, but the great objection to it is the additional expense, it would entail upon the institution. As I understand the bill, no interest will be allowed upon shillings or pence, for instance, if a man deposits £5 19s. 6d. he will only receive interest on £5. It affords as much accommodation in that respect, as similar institutions in the neighboring colonies and Great Britain. To carry out the suggestion would no doubt be desirable, if it were not for the innumerable calculations which wou'd be required, for they would have to be made on a fractional part of a year as well as of a pound. I think it would be better to leave the clause as it is, than to throw any obstacle in the way by attempting to do that which we cannot reach without great additional expense.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: It does appear rather unreasonable that a person should not get interest on 19s. 6d. as well as on 20s., but as it would cause a good deal of additional trouble and expense, perhaps it would be better to leave the clause as it is.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I do not think it would be much more trouble to calculate interest on 25s. or 30s. than on 20s., and I think a poor person should be allowed interest on 15s. or 18s. as well as on a pound.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: I think when your honors consider that there are upwards of 700 depositors now, that the number is rapidly increasing and that the treasurer has to keep a separate account and pass book for each, you must see that it would entail a great deal of additional labour upon him. I have understood that there are very few persons who deposit fractional parts of a pound. As the institution has been working remarkably well, for I have never heard a single complaint against it, I think it would be better to leave the present arrangement unchanged.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: The present arrangement is well understood in the country, and if we make any alteration it might not be so well understood for several years; therefore, I think it is better to leave the clause as it is, though it may appear to be a hardship in some cases.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: If it were provided that interest should be calculated on a fractional part of a pound, but not on a fractional part of a year, I do not think there could be much objection to it. The institution is intended not only to enable poor persons to save their little means, but to encourage saving habits, and many a poor child might deposit a few shillings who could not make up a pound.

Clause agreed to.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD submitted the following amendment or additional clause, and on doing so said the object of it was to enable any married woman, who had deposited money in the bank, to draw it herself, if her husband had not authorized the treasurer in writing to pay it to him:

"It shall be lawful for the said Treasurer or deputy Treasurer to pay any sum of money in respect of any deposit already made, or to be made by married women, or by women who may marry after such deposit, to any such woman unless the husband of such woman shall give the said Treasurer or deputy Treasurer notice in writing of his marriage with such woman, and shall require payment to be made to him."

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I think such an amendment is necessary, because, as the law now stands, a married woman might deposit money from time to time, and might draw the whole amount away, while the Treasurer would be responsible to her husband, in some respects, if he should complain of him doing so, for a married woman cannot exercise control over personal property unless by special arrangement. In the same way, a single woman might deposit money to a considerable amount, and if she afterwards marries, she loses control over it. It would then be her husband's; and if the Treasurer should pay it to the wife, he would be liable for the consequence, if the husband should choose to enforce his claim.

Amendment agreed to.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: It has also been thought desirable that there shou'd be some provision in the bill to show who would be the proper parties to draw money deposited by illegitimate children, in case of their death, and I therefore move that the following be added to the bill:—

"If any depositor in any such Savings Bank being illegitimate, shall die intestate, leaving any person or persons, who, but for the illegitimacy of such depositor, would be entitled to the money due to such deceased depositor, it shall be lawful for the said Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, with the authority of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to pay the money due to such deceased depositor, to any one or more of such persons, as in the opinion of the said Treasurer, would have been entitled to the same, according to the Statutes of this Island, relating to the estates of persons dying intestate, if the same depositor had been legitimate; or if there be no such persons, then it shall be lawful for the said Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, with the authority of the Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, to pay the amount due to such deceased depositor, to such person or persons as shall be approved by the said Governor in Council."

Hon. Mr. PALMER, on rising to move that the proposed amendment be adopted, said: I think it is very necessary that there should be such a provision as that in the bill. As the law now stands, the property of an illegitimate person, dying intestate, would go to the Crown, and the amendment goes to invest the right of drawing the money which such a person may have deposited in the Bank, in the party who would have had the right to do so if the person had been legitimate.

Amendment agreed to.

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

"If any dispute shall arise between the said Treasurer and any individual depositor therein, or any executor, administrator, next of kin, creditor or assignee, of any depositor who may become bankrupt or insolvent, or any person claiming to be such executor, administrator, next of kin, creditor or assignee, or to be entitled to any money deposited in such Savings Bank, then, and in every such case, the matter in dispute shall be referred in writing to a Barrister of the Supreme Court of this Island, to be appointed for that purpose, by a Judge of the said Court, and such Barrister shall have power to proceed *exparte*, on notice in writing to the Treasurer, left at the said Savings Bank, and whatever award, order or determination shall be made by the said Barrister, shall be binding and conclusive on all parties, and shall be final to all intents and purposes without any appeal."

"On any such reference, it shall be lawful for the said Barrister, and he is hereby authorized to inspect any book or books belonging to the said Savings Bank, relating to the matter in dispute, and to administer an oath to any witness appearing before him, or to take the affirmation in cases where affirmation is allowed by law, instead of oath, and if, upon such oath or affirmation, any person making the same, shall wilfully and corruptly give any false evidence, every person so offending, shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of perjury, and shall be prosecuted and punished accordingly."

The House was then resumed and progress reported.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, April 8.

CHARLOTTETOWN INCORPORATION.

Hon. Mr. PALMER, on rising to move for the second reading of a bill further to amend the act for the incorporation of Charlottetown, said: Though I make this motion, there is one clause in the bill which I would not wish to be considered as giving my sanction to. It is that which requires that the City Council shall account to the Government for the expenditure of the additional amount proposed to be raised. The bill also specifies the manner in which the money is to be laid out, that is, in side-walks. I intend, when the House goes into committee, to propose an amendment to the bill.

The bill was then read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House.—Hon. Mr. Gordon in the chair.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: It is proposed that the additional three pence per pound on the rental, proposed to be raised, is to be applied to the improvement of the streets and side-walks, consequently it will increase the value of the property in the neighborhood of which the improvement is made; therefore, I think the proprietors of the property should pay the tax instead of the occupiers.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: As it is a bill introduced at the request of the city council, and as a number of the members of this House are residents of the city, I would like to hear their opinions upon it, for it is not to be supposed that the members from the country would understand exactly what the town requires. I would also like to know whether the bill is asked for only by the city council or by the citizens.

Hon. Mr. BEER: It has not been petitioned for, I believe, by the citizens themselves. They have the privilege of electing the members of the City Council, one half every year. They are pretty well informed as to what the city requires, at least they are supposed to be so, and, therefore, the citizens themselves do not generally petition for what they require. The City Council consider that several improvements are necessary, which they have not the means to carry into effect. The corporation, I must admit, is very expensive, but when you examine the accounts, you scarcely know where to begin to reduce them. I think what is asked for, the privilege of imposing a little additional taxation for the purpose of improving the streets and side-walks, is very necessary, and improvements are also required in various other matters. The streets are so cut up at some seasons by the traffic from the country, that a person on foot can hardly cross them, and they cannot be permanently improved without considerable outlay. We have built a market house which cost a large sum, but it is a satisfaction to the whole country, and eventually, I believe, a revenue will be derived from it, for the rent received for it now, more than pays the interest of the money. By the present incorporation act, the occupier of a house is liable for the assessment, but if a house is vacant, the collector falls back upon the owner of the estate.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: It is certainly highly necessary that something should be done to improve the streets and side-walks of the city, and as long as the ways and means are withheld no improvement can be effected. I have no objection to the bill, for I have to share the same sort of difficulty in passing through the streets as his honor who has just spoken. The additional amount which the bill gives power to the city council to raise, will only be 5s. on a £20 rental, and that is a very small sum. As to the parties on whom the rating would fall, I cannot agree with his honor from the first district of Queen's County, (Mr. Balderston), for the occupiers are always charged with municipal taxes as far as I am acquainted. Your honors are aware that in some places the payment of municipal taxes has been made a *sine qua non* of the privilege of exercising the elective franchise. I do not think any great evil can result from passing the bill as it stands, and, therefore, I will not oppose it.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I do not find any fault with the Bill, but I often find that those improvements are not carried out as they are intended to be. We cannot expect, however, to see any great improvement while the hands of the City Authorities are tied up as they are, for they have no power to put on taxes beyond a certain amount, without the sanction of the Legislature. The representatives of the people have power to put on taxes, and I do not see why a similar power should not be vested in the City Council. There are many complaints that there are no improvements being made in the City, but I dare say those who have charge of our municipal affairs are doing the best they can with the limited means at their disposal. It takes a large proportion of the amount at their disposal to keep up the establishment, and though I do not mean to insinuate that they waste or squander the money, yet I do say that the tax-payers have a right to see the accounts published, and I have not seen them for two years. Some of our platforms are a great nuisance. In some parts of the City a person can scarcely get along at night, and if we are to pay an additional amount of taxation, we had better have it expended in laying down proper side walks, if we cannot compel the owners or occupiers of property to lay down platforms themselves. There was an order made to that effect, and some attended to it, while others did not.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I observe that there are a considerable number of platforms laid down already, and if that was done at the expense of private parties, on the City Council giving the order, it would be unfair to tax those parties now, equally with those who did not comply with the order. I merely call the attention of your honors to this, so that no injustice may be done to any party.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: His honor's remark is very proper, for if a man has once laid down a platform, it would be unjust to tax him again for the same object; but even if the bill were passed in its present state, it would not follow that a man would be taxed twice for the same purpose. I believe, however, that it is not the desire of the City Authorities that the bill should pass as it is at present, for it limits the taxation to real estate alone. I think that is a mistaken idea, and it might operate very unjustly. It should extend to freehold and leasehold estate. Suppose, for instance, a poor man has a building lot, and is not able to build upon it, he may lease it for forty or fifty years to a man who will build upon it, and make it worth perhaps £100 a year, and according to this bill, he would not be taxed at all, because he is only a leaseholder. When the assessors go round, they will not enquire into the title of that man's property, but supposing it to be real estate, they will tax it at the maximum price; and supposing the rate is 1s. on the pound, rental, that would be £5 on a property worth £100. Well, who pays it? Not the occupant, for he says, I merely hold a lease at £10 a year, and the man who only gets £10 a year for the property, is obliged to pay the tax. I think the bill could be made to meet such cases fully by inserting the words "freehold and leasehold estate," and from information I have received, I understand it is not the intention of the City Council that the tax should be confined entirely to real estate.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I would be quite willing to support an amendment such as his honor indicates, for I think it would be the means of preventing litigation. I believe the bill would bear the construction which has been pointed out, though it was not the intention of the framers of it that such property should be exempted from taxation.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: Under the present law, the tenants are always called upon to to pay the taxes. In any case, the collector always came to the tenants on occupiers of the property. Of course I have no objection to the proposed amendment, for I think it is quite necessary, as there are several valuable properties in town, for which only ground rent is paid, and such properties, it appears, would only be liable to be assessed a very small amount, while they might be worth £100 a year each.

Amendment agreed to.

Second Clause:—

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I have an objection to the provisio in that clause, for if it is the will of the Legislature that the town should be incorporated, and act for itself, which they have already allowed, I do not think it is sound policy, but rather a breach of faith to interpose now and say: "we will allow you to assess yourselves, but you must apply the money in such and such a manner." I do not think such a provision is called for. If the Corporation, or those who represent the City, choose to misappropriate the funds, they are immediately responsible to their constituencies. The power is in their hands to replace them, and if they find they cannot trust any body of Councillors, they can petition to have the act of incoporation repealed; but as long as they choose to let the town be incorporated, they have a right act for themselves, and to take the responsibility themselves. I believe this feeling is entertained by nearly the whole Corporation. What I say is not with a view of approving thoroughly, and at all times, of the acts of the City authorities, for perhaps I could find a little fault either with the taxation, or with the appropriation of the money, but I think it would be a breach of faith were the Legislature to interfere with the appropriation of the money, as it would do by passing this bill, as it is at present. I therefore think it would be consonant with the feelings of those who represent the City, the City Council, to strike out that clause. I have no objection to going so far as to say the money which this bill gives power to raise, shall be appropriated for the improvement of the streets and sidewalks, but it is not very complementary to the "City Fathers" to say that they cannot be entrusted with the appropriation of money, without requiring them to account to the Governor in Council for its expenditure, and I would therefore move that all that requires them to do so, be struck out of the clause.

Hon. Mr. LORD: I would go for striking out the whole clause, for I do not think it is right to dictate to those gentlemen as to the manner in which they shall appropriate the money that is raised by the City taxes. If that much confidence cannot be placed in those gentlemen, the sooner they are displaced the better.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD: I feel inclined to support the views of his honor who spoke last, for if you allow the City Councillors to assess for an amount of money, you should allow them to appropriate it as they think proper, but instead of that, we are legislating for them, or pointing out how they shall appropriate the money they are allowed to assess for.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I am as desirous as any of your honors that the money should be laid out as the bill indicates, that is, for the improvement of the streets and sidewalks, but I think it is straining the matter too far to say it shall be laid out that way, and no other. I think it would be better to strike the clause out altogether.

Hon. Mr. LORD: It is going too far to tax any poor man who has laid down platforms in front of his property to make sidewalks for those who have not complied with the order of the City Council. I want to see the whole clause struck out. If those gentlemen are worthy of being entrusted to manage the City business, why should their hands be tied down in this way?

Hon. the PRESIDENT: We are rather at a loss to know what the City Council applied for, as there has not been any petition presented to this House asking for a bill of this kind.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I think it is very likely that the City Recorder prepared this Bill, and in that case, perhaps the amendment proposed by his honor who represents the City, is not desired, but I must say that I do not like to see the hands of the City Authorities tied down as this measure proposes. The citizens know very little about the way the taxes are expended. For my part, I have not seen the City Accounts published for the last two years, and they should be published yearly. The City Authorities once went to great expense in removing the earth from one part of a street to another, and after three or four years they took it back to the same place, at an expense of £30 or £40. I do not think that is improving the streets.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: We are quite in the dark as to who has applied for this bill, and I do not think it is treating this House as it should be treated. When parties want a bill passed they should give this branch of the Legislature some notice of it as well as the other.

Hon. Mr. BEER: There was no petition presented to the House of Assembly this year, but there was last year, and there was a bill introduced which was not carried, but was read once and published. Therefore, I do not think there is so much objection to introducing this bill without a petition having been previously presented.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I would like to be informed whether the provision, requiring the accounts to be laid before the Governor in Council, was introduced in the House of Assembly or by the City authorities themselves.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I believe it was introduced since the bill was presented to the House of Assembly.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: It is rather surprising that none of the four members of this House, who reside in the city, appear to be in a position to give a reflux of public opinion, as to whether the people desire such a bill as this or not. If the people were aware that such a bill as this was applied for, and if it were known that the power to raise such a tax would cease if the money were applied to any other purpose than the improvement of the streets and sidewalks, I think it is very probable that any opposition which might be to it would be relaxed.

The House was then resumed and progress reported.

SEED GRAIN SOCIETIES.

A bill was brought up from the House of Assembly by Mr. Arsenault, to incorporate societies for the sale and distribution of seed grain on credit.—Read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

NOTICE!

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General Post Office,
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VOL. IV.

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

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