rless expression of his altered sentiments, had made him mics amongst certain classes of his own countrymen, l the foundations were being laid of that huge pile of umny that has since been reared above his name and ne. Truth to tell, Mr. McGee owed little to the great as of his countrymen in these United States, and, when was, at length, invited by the Irish citizens of Montreal take up his abode permanently amongst them, there was very heavy debt of gratitude to the people here to with- ld him from seeking his own and his family's fortune ere an honorable career seemed opening before him, and ery inducement was held out to his laudable ambition. numerously-signed invitation was sent him from the Irish- en of Canada, and of that, and his resolution to accept it, said in the Valedictory already quoted :

"None of the motives to this step acted so powerfully as e spontaneous and cheering expression of good-will and nfidence conveyed in the document: we thus day publish. he signatures to that paper are promissory of a greater de- ee of *unity* than I could hope to see among our fellow- sigrants in these States. Both our numbers and our uses of division are very much greater here than in Cana- ; nor have we in the multitude of our counsellors found e wisdom of working well together." "No! my good iends!" he elsewhere says, "you will not find me less true the principles we hold in common, on the banks of the St. awrence, than on the Liffey, or the Hudson. Prudence ay dictate many modifications of expression, but this eart will be cold, indeed, when it ceases to warm to the cred name of Fatherland!" And that his heart never *did* ase to warm to that name, none knows better than the resent writer; none now feels with a keener pang, with a ore burning shame for the race to which both were alike evoted. "I go from amongst you," said Mr. McGee, because I cannot hope to effect much permanent good by emaining. . . . . From personal, and other causes, I ave not had a fair field in the United States. I, therefore, ever had it in my power to demonstrate fully, whether I ras entitled to the confidence you placed in me. . . . . The power to accomplish any great good for the Irish in his Republic. I have not had, and, therefore, I can only oint to my intentions, my projects, and my writings, for hat I would have done had not ways and means been de- ied me."

But still he had done much for the Irish, even in this Republic. During the years he had been amongst them he had made, or helped to make, *fifteen volumes* of newspapers, and seven or eight books,—"such as they are," said he with characteristic modesty. He had delivered a great number of lectures and public addresses, and had been an active co- operator in some of the principal movements for his countrymen at home and abroad. The strenuous efforts he made to engage the American Government to interfere on behalf of his former associates, Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and the others, when in exile, are not as well known as they ought to be. Happily, some, at least, of the gentlemen who accompanied him on one of those visits to the then President of the United States are still living, and have not forgotten the effect of his thrilling eloquence that day while pleading for those who ill requited him in after years!

So, in the year 1858, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, removed, as he said, "his household gods to the Valley of the St. Lawrence," and in the city of Montreal established the *New Era*, a paper which, for various reasons unnecessary now to explain, had no very great success, and added little to the literary or other reputation of its editor. Journalism was not, after all, Mr. McGee's *forte*, and that he knew and often admitted to his friends.

It was in the Senate he was destined to shine, and amongst the rulers of the land. In the mighty problems of State policy, the clash of ponderous intellects, the mysteries of State-craft, the inauguration of great ideas, he at length found his level. Into this, his proper sphere of action, his countrymen soon elevated him. In the General Election of 1858, Mr. McGee was returned to the Legislative Assembly as member for Montreal West, the portion of the city which contains the largest number of Irish inhabitants. Very soon after, his admiring countrymen in Montreal presented him with a handsome dwelling suitably furnished, in St. Catherine street, and there our friend finally and permanently established the "household gods" aforesaid. How many and how dear associations gather around that house, the tears that will well up from many hearts while reading these words will best attest. With the memory of his heart-warm hospitality, his unequalled and wholly inimitable conversational powers, his gentle, loving heart, his exhaustless wit and quaint humor gilding all within and around, the house shall ever be dear, and even though the family should leave it, which we hope they may not do, many a pilgrim of friendship will visit it in years to come as the home of Thomas D'Arcy McGee; the scene of such bright hours as they may never, perchance, see again on earth. This *apropos* to the dwelling provided by his friends in Montreal for the honored guest they had invited amongst them.

Mr. McGee's parliamentary career in nowise disappointed his countrymen, at least the intelligent and rational amongst them,—who were able to appreciate him and his achievements. On every question affecting the interests of Catholics, the Divorce Bill, the Orange Processions' Bill, the Separate School Bill, the Bequests' Bill, he was not only true as steel and firm as a rock, but the great advocate of Catholic claims, the clear and lucid expounder of Catholic principles. It was he, in fact, who made Catholics and their claims respected, and who, nevertheless, by his broad and truly liberal spirit of toleration, and practical cultivation of peace and charity amongst men of opposite parties and religions, made *friends* for the Catholic people as well as for himself. No man ever did so much to smooth away party differences, and soften down religious asperities, as did the man who fell in Ottawa in the dead of night beneath the dastardly blow of an assassin. Even to carry his own election he would neither sanction nor permit recourse to violent measures or brute force.

And who will say that his countrymen, who first returned him to Parliament, did not show their appreciation of him, when they returned him no less than five successive times by acclamation? And who rejoiced more than they when he was raised to office? It was their triumph no less than his. Even in the last election, when he was wantonly and vexatiously opposed by a certain Irish lawyer of Montreal whose name we do not care to mention, the foulest means were used to misrepresent him and blacken his public character. After some four years' Parliamentary experience, under the McDonald-Sicotte administration, Mr. McGee was made President of the Executive Council—hence his title of *Honorable*. Under a succeeding administration formed by Sir Etienne Taché, Mr. McGee accepted a portfolio as Minister of Agriculture. He was subsequently sent with one or two others to represent Canada at the great Paris Exhibition, and at the same time went to Rome as one of a deputation from the congregation of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, on a matter affecting their interests. Even in that, his last visit to Europe, he wrote, for this paper, "Irish Episodes of Foreign Travel." Ever Ireland and the Irish occupied his mind—little as some of the Irish understood, or appreciated his devotion. Even amid the cares and toils, and the endless bustle of a Parliamentary career, he labored with voice and pen to promote a sound and healthy Irish literature, such a one as might elevate the Irish as a race to the level of their high and proud ancestry. The disgust he had of their futile and abortive attempts at rebellion, which nothing benefit them and place weapons in the hands of their enemies, his utter detestation of, and contempt for those wretched Secret Societies which are the curse and bid fair to be the ruin of our race, made him take, from the first, a bold stand against Fenianism, whilst the unjustifiable invasion of that Canada which had raised him to its highest honors, and where Irishmen had homes and hearths to cherish and defend, drew forth his most scathing denunciations—as why should it not? What had Canada—the home of Irishmen as well as others—done to the self-styled Irish patriots that they should invade her peaceful soil? Yet it was Mr. McGee's firm, out spoken, manly opposition to these Fenian schemes that evoked the wrath of the Fenians and their sympathisers, and, we fear, ultimately caused his brutal and cowardly murder. (Was it a far-off presentiment that once made our lamented friend say—*apropos*, we think, to the assassination of President Lincoln—"Never yet did the assassin's knife reach to the heart of a principle!" Oh! the besotted ignorance, the miserable short-sightedness of those who are disgracing the Irish race in this, our day, by using the assassin's knife, or rather bullet! How little they know that they are doing more to degrade Ireland and her people than England at her worst could ever have done—that they are robbing the Irish cause of the world's sympathy! The murder of Thomas D'Arcy McGee was a cruel blow to the name and fame of Irishmen in this generation!

But it is, after all, as a Canadian Statesman, as the chief originator and promoter of the Confederation of the British Provinces, that Mr. McGee will live in the deepest affections of the people of the New Dominion. Watered by his blood, the new Confederation, which his genius contributed largely to form, will one day become a stately tree overshadowing all the North. It will be in the after time his grandest monument, grander even than the one already projected to perpetuate his memory.

(*Continued on second page.*)

The Herald.

VOL. IV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, JUNE 3, 1868. NO. 33.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

EDWARD REILLY,

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at his Office, Queen Street.

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For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

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

ALMANACK FOR JUNE.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 7th day, 2h. 43m., morn., N. E.
Last Quarter, 13th day, 6h. 1m., morn., N.
New Moon, 20th day, 10h. 33m., morn., S. E.
First Quarter, 27th day, 1h. 38m. morn., S. E.

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
1	Monday	4 17	7 37	7 30	2 31	15 20
2	Tuesday	17	38	8 26	3 3	21
3	Wednesday	16	39	9 17	3 36	23
4	Thursday	16	40	10 6	rises.	24
5	Friday	16	41	10 54	7 54	26
6	Saturday	15	42	11 35	8 45	27
7	Sunday	14	42	even.	9 33	28
8	Monday	14	43	1 0	10 16	29
9	Tuesday	14	44	1 41	10 51	30
10	Wednesday	14	45	2 23	11 24	31
11	Thursday	14	45	3 5	11 55	32
12	Friday	13	46	3 49	morn.	33
13	Saturday	13	46	4 36	0 20	33
14	Sunday	13	47	5 25	0 46	34
15	Monday	13	47	6 19	1 15	34
16	Tuesday	13	47	7 14	1 42	34
17	Wednesday	13	48	8 9	2 23	35
18	Thursday	13	49	9 5	3 0	36
19	Friday	13	49	9 59	3 43	36
20	Saturday	13	49	10 55	sets.	36
21	Sunday	13	50	11 46	8 44	37
22	Monday	14	50	morn.	9 28	37
23	Tuesday	14	49	0 33	10 22	36
24	Wednesday	15	49	1 29	10 59	35
25	Thursday	15	49	2 21	11 34	34
26	Friday	16	49	3 12	morn.	34
27	Saturday	17	49	4 5	0 6	33
28	Sunday	17	49	5 1	0 39	32
29	Monday	17	49	5 50	1 6	32
30	Tuesday	18	49	6 55	1 40	32

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 29, 1868.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	6d to 1s
Do by the quarter.	6d to 9d
Pork, (carcass)	4½ to 6d
Do (small)	5d to 8d
Mutton, per lb.,	6d to 10d
Lamb per quarter,	4s to 5s
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 7d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 8d to 1s 10d
Do by the tub,	1s 6d
Cheese, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Tallow, per lb.,	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	3½d to 3½d
Flour, per lb.,	21s to 22s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	7d to 9d
Eggs, per dozen,	
Grain	
Barley, per bushel,	6s to 7s
Oats per do.,	3s 6d to 4s
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart	3s 6d to 3s 9d
Potatoes, per bushel,	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Turnips per bush	
Poultry.	
Geese,	none
Turkeys, each,	4s to 7s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Chickens per pair,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Ducks,	
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	13s t. 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	120s to 140s
Straw, per cwt	2s
Timothy Seed,	14s to 17s
Clover Seed, per lb.,	1s 6d
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 Busines 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.

CORNS & WARTS

Are Permanently and Effectually Cured by the use of

ROBINSON'S PATENT CORN SOLVENT.

For Sale by W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 13, 1867.

RONALD McDONALD,

Commission Merchant, Auctioneer,

AND

COLLECTING AGENT.

Souris, Jan'y 2, 1868. 1y

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

CONVAYNCER, &c.

Office,---Great-George St., Charlottetown.

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

August 22,1866. E tf

WM. KOUGHAN,

(*Late of the Customs Department*)

SHIP BROKER, &c.,

Having rented the SCALES on

Queen's Wharf,

He will attend to the weighing of COAL, OATS HAY, &c.

Charlottetown, - *P. E. Island.*

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNIES-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of

ALLEY & DAVIES,

Office - - - - O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street.

GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.

Oct. 23, 1867. tf

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.

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

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

ON HAND,

NOTE of HAND Books, Blank Forms of Sheriff's Sales, Executions, Summonses, &c., &c., at the

QUEEN STREET BOOKSTORE.

E. REILLY.

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.

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.

THE Mails for the United Kindgdom, the neighboring Provinces, the United States, &c., will, until further notice, be closed at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:—

For Canada, New Brunswick and the United States, via Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, every alternate Monday and Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, as follows, viz:—

Monday,	May, 18.	Monday,	September 7.
Wednesday,	do 20,	Wednesday,	do 9,
Monday,	June 1,	Monday,	do 21,
Wednesday,	do 3,	Wednesday,	do 23,
Monday,	do 15,	Monday,	October, 5,
Wednesday,	do 17,	Wednesday,	do 7,
Monday,	do 29,	Monday,	do 19,
Wednesday,	July, 1,	Wednesday,	do 21,
Monday,	do 13,	Monday,	November 2,
Wednesday,	do 15,	Wednesday,	do 4,
Monday,	do 27,	Monday,	do 16,
Wednesday,	do 29,	Wednesday,	do 18,
Monday,	Aug. 10,	Monday,	do 30,
Wednesday,	do 12,	Wednesday,	Dec. 2,
Monday,	do 24,	Monday,	do 14,
Wednesday,	do 26,	Wednesday,	do 16,

Mails for Summerside, St. Eleanor's and Bedeque, to be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

And Mails for Georgetown and Souris, per Steamer, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Letters to be registered and newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Ch'town, May 4th, 1868.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Continued.*)

Hon. Mr. BEER:—I am sorry to have to differ from his honor who has just spoken with respect to the cost of macadamizing with hard stone. I believe that it can be done to a certain distance from a shipping port, say four or five miles, at a cost of £500 per mile, and I am satisfied that no money could be laid out to greater advantage, or which would give greater satisfaction to the country. Some are not satisfied with the pieces of road we have macadamized; but the reason is that the stone used were too large. They should not have been more than an inch and a half in diameter, but they were three inches; and this, besides making the road rough, is a waste of material, for one stone three inches square will make eight one and a half inch.

Hon. Mr. GORDON:—If Island stone were put through a crusher it would be reduced to sand; but I believe good roads can be made with it in the way it has been used for the last few years at a comparatively small cost.

Hon. Mr. HATTHORNE:—I agree with his honor from Georgetown that Island stone might be used where there is not much traffic, but it would be useless to apply it in the neighbourhood of the towns, though perhaps it might be used as a sub stratum to be covered with hard Nova Scotia stone.

Hon. the PRESIDENT:—One great defect in making roads here, is that they are not properly drained. Any person travelling out the Malpeque road now will find many places where the water is level with the top of it, and as long as that is the case we will never have good roads.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL:—I think there is a misunderstanding respecting Island stone. I alluded to hard shore stone which is to be found on the southern and eastern shores of the Island, and which is nearly as hard as Nova Scotia stone. I said I was anxious to see a change, for I know that without a radical change in our present system, we will never have good roads, and I am willing to give a fair and reasonable trial to the plan proposed by the committee.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON:—My opinion is that we never can have good roads near the shipping places without importing hard stone to macadamize them. We may talk about Island stone, but it would be just as expensive as imported stone. A few miles near the shipping places will have to be done as the report recommends, whether it costs £500, £600 or £1000 per mile, for there is no other way to do it. It is not supposed that roads in distant parts of the country will be macadamized with imported stone, for no doubt there are places where Island stone, if judiciously applied, might be used to advantage. A system of local management is referred to by the report, whereby two or more townships might combine and appoint a Board to take the superintendance of the roads in that district. I have no doubt but that suggestion might be carried into effect and would be attended with advantage. Statute labour should be better attended to, and I believe that if the present commissioners were displaced and overseers appointed, say for two precincts, subordinate to the general superintendants to be appointed for each county, it would be better than the present arrangement. There would not be any additional expense, for the amount now paid to the commissioners would be sufficient to pay those overseers. They might be appointed on the recommendation of the general superintendants and continue from year to year. These overseers might travel over the roads in the spring and fall and see where they required draining. That is a great defect in our system of road making. The statute labour should be done in May even if there is a little frost in the ground. Most people could spend a day on the roads in the spring just as well as in the summer.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: The remarks of his honor, with respect to draining the roads, are very proper, for, till more attention is paid to that, we will not have good roads. Another matter that should be attended to before our roads are macadamized, is to endeavour to go round many of those great hills, for it would be folly to expend large sums of money in making roads over the tops of them. Some of our roads go in a particular direction, without any regard to the formation of the country. By giving a small compensation, a road, in many instances, might be made round the base of those hills.

The resolution was then agreed to, and the House being resumed, the chairman reported accordingly.

Adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

SATURDAY, April 18.

A bill for raising a revenue, and a bill to revive and continue certain sections of the act for the preservation of the Alewives fisheries, and to repeal a certain act therein mentioned, were brought up from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Attorney General, and severally read a first time.

BANK RETURNS.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House the Annual Returns of the following Banks, viz: The Bank of Prince Edward Island, the Union Bank of do., the Rustico Bank, and the Summerside Bank. All which were ordered to be laid on the table.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BEER, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the various public despatches presented to, and laid on the table of this House during the present session.—Hon Mr. Gordon in the chair.

A despatch from the Secretary of State, respecting the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, was read.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I think that despatch calls for some remarks, or expression of opinion on the part of the Legislature. I do not know why we should be treated as we are, for I do not think we are treated justly. The whole lands of the colony have been alienated or granted away to absentee proprietors; consequently we are deprived of that legitimate source of revenue, wherewith to sustain our civil list, while all the other North American Colonies are in a very different position. The local Governments of those colonies own the lands, from whence they derive means to sustain their civil lists. Therefore, I think the Imperial Government should continue to pay the salary of our Lieutenant Governor. Reasons why they should do so were sent home one or two years ago, and which I think were very sound and good. Whether or not it is a kind of punishment for not going into Confederation, I do not know. Perhaps that is the reason this despatch was written, but I do not think the British Government is dealing fairly with this Colony.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: The question of the payment of the Governor's salary was taken up last session, and an address upon the subject was forwarded to the British Government. Again this year the subject has been under the consideration of the local Government, and it is deemed advisable that a joint address from both branches of the Legislature should be forwarded to the Colonial Office. Before the House rises a resolution will be introduced similar to one which will be presented to the House of Assembly. It is very true that this Island is in a different position with regard to the payment of the Governor's salary from any of the neighboring colonies, owing to the alienation of the lands; but leaving all that out of the question, my idea is, that the despatches forwarded to this colony at the time, and previous to the introduction of Responsible Government, should set the matter at rest. The subject of the Governor's salary is referred to in a despatch from Earl Gray, then Secretary of State for the colonies, which is to be found in the appendix to the journals of 1850. His Lordship therein sets forth that the Governor's salary would continue to form a part of the Imperial Estimates, and what is called the "Civil List Bill" was introduced and carried through the Local Legislature mainly as a compromise between the Imperial Government and the Government of this Island of certain matters in dispute. The salary of the Lieutenant Governor was excluded from the "Civil List Bill" because provision was made for it by the Imperial Parliament. Therefore it would appear that the Imperial Government is equitably bound to pay that salary now, and if they insist upon it being paid by this colony it will be very unfair. I am of opinion, however, that when the matter is fully brought before them, and they are asked to consider all the facts of the case impartially, they will reconsider their decision and will continue to include that salary in the Imperial Estimates as heretofore. The people of this Island would look upon it as almost a breach of faith on the part of the Imperial Government if, after the correspondence which took place on the subject previous to the introduction of Responsible Government, and the disputes which were at that time between the popular branch of the Legislature and the Executive Council, as well as between this colony and the Crown, we should be called upon, after a compromise was effected, to pay the Governor's salary. Therefore I think it is advisable that the matter should be again taken up by a joint address and see if we cannot get the Imperial authorities to reconsider the determination they appear to have come to in the despatch just read.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I think we have very good reasons indeed for protesting against paying the Governor's salary. As long as the Imperial Government see fit to appoint an Officer and send him here, I think they have a right to pay him. Then the Colony is paying a heavy tax, in the shape of rent, to persons residing in England—a great deal more than the amount of the Governor's salary. Therefore I think we should not be called upon to pay that salary.

Hon. Mr. HATTHORNE: It is desirable that a full discussion should take place upon the despatches, particularly upon this one. I think so because it is upon this that the conduct of the local Government, on what I may call their foreign policy, will be tried. It will show how the affairs of the colony with respect to the Colonial Office have been conducted. In discussing this question, it must be remembered that we have but little power, and when our success is considered, the forces against us should not be overlooked. It is true we have a nominally independent Legislature, but still we are under a great and powerful Country, whose affairs with respect to the colonies are administered by the Colonial Minister, with Parliament at his back. That is what the people of this Colony have to contend with. The Colonial Minister can do what he pleases as long as he can get Parliament to support him. Comparatively few members of the British Parliament have ever travelled amongst these Colonies, and they are unacquainted with the politics of them. Few of them have been anxious to satisfy themselves, like Mr. McGuire, by personal observation of the difficulties their countrymen have to encounter in America. They generally treat colonial affairs with great indifference. But perhaps the best course we can take is to show that both branches of the Legislature are united upon this subject. I observed that his honor on my left, (Mr. Beer), who deserves great credit for his public spirit, in introducing this subject, called our attention to the fact that this demand for the Governor's salary had sprung up since the colony had declined the favours intended for it with respect to confederation with Canada. For a long time they have been silent upon that subject. It may be said of us with reference to confederation "O no, we never mention her, her name is never heard!" That subject has come up incidentally in connection with the Governor's Salary, and it is rather striking that this demand should have been made so soon after we declined to go into confederation. If we had joined the confederation, the Dominion Government would have to pay the Governor's salary not the Imperial Government, but still I think, considering the circumstances, it is unfair to attempt to put coercion upon the people of this colony with regard to this question. I do not see how they can, with clean hands, compel us to pay the Governor's salary unless they first put us upon the some footing as the other colonies. About the time that public attention was directed to responsible government, the subject of the Governor's salary was fully discussed by Earl Gray, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his despatches to Governors Campbell and Bannerman, wherein it was stipulated that if the Colony would undertake the payment of its own civil list, and pension certain public officers, the Imperial Government would undertake the payment of the Governor's salary. A compact, on that basis, was accordingly entered into, and the conditions on the part of the Colony have been fulfilled; therefore I ask if we have not a right to claim the fulfillment, on the part of the British Government, of its part of the contract? It involves a question of right from which I think they, any more than others, cannot recede. Two years ago this matter was fully gone into, and the facts of the case were set forth at great length. And the present Government, while referring to the address then passed, should set forth such further facts and circumstances as have since occurred and as the present state of the case requires. The prominent feature of the case is that we have not been placed in the same position as the other Colonies with respect to the land tenures. The Secretary of State considered that the colony was in a thriving condition—that its trade was improving—and therefore we could afford to pay our own Governor, but that is a very futile argument, for if an individual meets with success, it is no reason to refuse him justice. If the progress of the Colony was as great as could be desired, it is no reason that full justice should not be done it. And if that was an argument at the time the despatch of the Colonial Minister was written, the contrary state of affairs would be an equally strong argument on the other side now, for your honors are aware that in consequence of the unusually severe winter, great destitution exists in the country. Therefore, if the Secretary of State conceived that the Island was in a sufficiently prosperous state then to pay its own Governor, he should take the opposite view now: I would be most reluctant to permit any British subject to pay taxes, for me, providing the Imperial Government would do their proper share, for we have a right to compensation for the loss of wilderness lands, and it is not too late to make that compensation now. It is never too late to do a Colony or an individual justice, and if the Governor's salary were permanently conceded to us, it would be but poor compensation for the large sums which are annually leaving the colony in the shape of rent.

Hon. Mr. BEER: There are other reasons, besides the state of our land tenures, why we should not be called upon to pay the Governor's salary. There is no money expended here by the British Government, while there are hundreds of thousands of pounds expended in the other Colonies for the maintenance of Military Forces, defensive works, &c. And when a small military Force was required here to quell a disturbance which arose from the circumstance of the British Government granting away the lands of the Colony, they wanted us to pay for its maintenance. I believe there is no British Colony so badly treated. The other colonies which have the benefit of their wilderness lands receive very large sums, while we, who have been deprived of our lands receive little or nothing. The other colonies have mines and minerals while, we have nothing of that kind. In many respects they have the advantage of us, and yet we are called upon to pay the Governor's salary.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: There is nothing clearer than that the British Government do not understand the circumstances of this Colony, or that they have very little regard for Her Majesty's subjects here, when they have granted away our land and compelled us to pay rent to persons resident in England, they should have some little regard in asking us to pay the salary of one of their own officers. It must be well known that we have long and severe winter, our land is to be cleared, and we have not a heavy sod, then it is subject to a heavy rent, which it is almost impossible to find money enough to pay in many instances, together with other demands upon us, without paying the Governor's salary. I regret that the Imperial Government should have made such a demand upon us, and I hope and trust that when the matter is fairly represented they will change their views. I have no doubt but the present Government will do their best to have the case brought before them in its true light. I think it is also unreasonable that we should be called upon to pay the expenses of the troops when they were required here, while they are always maintained in the other Colonies at the expense of the Imperial Government. The Colonies have always been loyal, and I hope the British Government will not do anything which would cause them to be disloyal, but there are bounds to even man's feelings and they should consider that. Therefore I hope they will not persist in the demand made upon us for the payment of the Governor's salary.

House resumed and progress reported.

Adjourned till four o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REVENUE BILL.

Hon. Mr. MCDONALD, on rising to move for the second reading of "An Act for raising a Revenue," said: This bill is the same as the Act of last year as far as the scale of duties is concerned, but there is a slight difference in some minor points. It provides that the Government may remit the duty on any machinery imported for the purpose of establishing a manufactory, providing it is of such kind as would, in the estimation of the Government, merit such remission of duty. There may be some new manufactories established here, and according to the former Act the machinery employed in them would be liable to a certain rate of duty. We had a petition presented this winter from Mr. Stanfield, asking for a remission of duty on machinery used in a cloth factory in Tryon. The prayer of that petition was granted, to the sum of £90, or thereabout, was permitted to him. There is also a provision in the bill by which any article on which duty has been paid, and which is afterwards used in the manufacture of other material, and that manufactured material exported, the duty on the raw article may be remitted. Your honors are aware that a gentleman was here last year who proposed to establish a vinegar factory on the Island. In the manufacture of vinegar twelve per cent. of alcohol is used, and in New Brunswick, where formerly manufactured vinegar, the Government enabled him to receive a drawback on the alcohol used for that purpose.

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. PALMER: I did intend to make a few observations on the general principle upon which duties are imposed by our revenue Act, had any discussion been awakened, but as none of your honors appear disposed to question any of the amounts, I do not know that I will offer any objections to them. I would just say, however, that I am not satisfied with that scale of duties. There are some items in it which I consider highly objectionable. For instance, I cannot understand why there should be such a disproportion in the duty on imported and home manufactured whiskey. I do not intend to say much upon this subject at present, but I wish to let it be known that I do not give a silent consent to the revenue bill, and perhaps the time may come when I will raise my voice still further against some of its provisions. It would be of little avail for me, or for any of your honors to do so as long as the constitution of this Council remains as it is at present. When it was a nominated body, there was not so much reason for the Council being dissatisfied, but now that it became elective, I thought more

(*Continued on fourth page.*)

OFFICE AND HIGH MASS FOR THE LATE HON. T. D. McGEE, IN HALIFAX, N. S.

FUNERAL ORATION BY THE MOST REV. THOMAS L. CONNOLLY.

We learn from the Halifax *Evening Express* that a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee was celebrated at St. Mary's Cathedral, in that city, on the morning of April 24th. The pillars were draped with black, a Maltese cross in white relieving the sombre ground. The walls of the chancel were also draped, and immediately over the alter was a large white cross. The church was filled, every available seat being occupied. The aisles of the Cathedral being also fully taken up by the vast congregation. Among those present were Judge Jackson, American Consul; the Hon. Alex. Keith, President of the Legislative Council; Andrew M. Uniacke, Esq., the Custos of the County; His Worship the Mayor; Col. Ansell, Town Major; Col. Lowry, and nearly all the officers of the 47th Regiment, and many other prominent citizens. At a quarter past nine o'clock the Archbishop and Clergy entered the sanctuary, and having taken their places around the catafalque, the Office commenced. This over, the Very Rev Dr. Hannan offered up the Holy Sacrifice, the Rev. Cannon Power acting as Deacon, and the Rev. Edward Murphy as Sub-deacon; the Rev. Thos. J. Daly, Master of Ceremonies. The following clergymen were also present: Rev. Cannon Carmody, Rev. Peter Danaher, Rev. Cannon Woods, Rev. Philip Walsh, Rev. Felix Von Blerk, P. P., Cape Canso; Rev. Thos. Allen, Rev. Mr. McIsaac, Rev. Mr. Turcotte, Montreal.

After the Gospel was sung, his Grace the Archbishop ascended the dias, specially erected for the occasion, and delivered an eloquent and feeling panegyric on the deceased statesman. It was a fine effort of manly eloquence, and we regret that our space does not permit us to present it to our readers entire. We give, however, some extracts. The text was the lamentation of David for the death of his friend Jonathan, the son of Saul, whom he loved as his own soul. After describing the grief of the people of Israel on the death of Saul and Jonathan, slain in battle, the Archbishop said:

Mr. McGee, like thousands of others, loved his country not wisely, but rashly and too well. As long as the anomalous and unparalleled nuisance of a State Church in Ireland is forced on a reluctant and downtrodden people, in the words of the O'Donoghue, in the House of Commons, last year, all Catholic Irishmen the world over will have the same feeling. The only difference between them is, and it is a mighty difference, that they are not agreed on the possibility of redressing their country's grievances by physical force, and this is precisely the difference between Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the inexperienced, hot-headed youth in Ireland, and Mr. McGee, the profound thinker, the philosopher, the accomplished statesman in Canada. He was right at heart and at fault in head in the first instance. Taught in the school of adversity, he soon corrected his grave mistake, and became right both ways ever after. Like all young patriots, he wildly dreamt the unattainable; his blinding love for fatherland blotted out the sun itself from his vision; and but for the power of his gigantic intellect in controlling all his emotions, like thousands of others he would have lived on to the end in hopeless idiocy on that one vital point where Ireland and all her best interests are most deeply concerned. Strange to say, after all the sad experience of the past, this still continues to be the difference point between the two Irish parties. Knaves and dupes, and inexperienced boys, still, as of old, dreaming mad dreams of revolution against the most colossal power the world ever saw; and then Ireland's best, wisest, and most patriotic sons frowning it down as a wicked phantom, leading to oceans of bloodshed, without any other possible result but that of wholesale and inevitable national ruin.

To begin and not to succeed, as we undoubtedly could not, would be answering the behests of our direst enemies. To begin and not to succeed, is what time and again blighted the hopes of Poland's nationality and the Southern States in our own time. To begin and not to succeed, is what blasted Ireland's hopes, and dyed her bill sides, her plains, and her cities with the gore of her deceived and persecuted people ten times over and over within the last seven hundred years.

In various forms and under every variety of pretext, resistance to English power in Ireland was resorted to under Henry the Seventh, Queen Elizabeth, the Commonwealth, William, Prince of Orange, George the Third, Queen Victoria in 1848; and again last year, almost under my own eyes, on the occasion of my late visit to Ireland; and oh! for my country. And what was the result? I could have wept—I could have sunk into the earth with shame and mortification. To dignify such an insane movement with the name of rebellion would be an insult to common sense, as it would be giving a false meaning to the expression. With all the show of an embryo republic, and the hubbub made, and the money paid in, and the assurances given that the power of England would be speedily crushed, and her empire in ruins, there was no rebellion—not even a decent faction fight worthy of that name. Five or six cowardly assassinations of Ireland's Catholic children, including my ever-to-be-lamented friend, Mr McGee—several women and children blown up—a few unoffending citizens of Canada shot on their own soil, are all that can be boasted of. After all said and done, this is the only advance made towards the avowed object of overthrowing British power in Ireland. And it is so, not because the Irish are not brave, and in a certain sense patriotic as ever, but because the wiser and more numerous portion of them, who had something to lose, ever looked on the physical force scheme as utter madness, and most fortunately and most correctly decided on the better expedient of endeavoring to right their country's wrongs by other and more feasible means. After the oppression of seven hundred years, thanks to God and the growing intelligence of the age, and, shall I say it, to the genius of the Catholic religion, which, I know, to a large extent is gradually permeating the upper classes in England, the dawn of practical emancipation is already upon us, and, like all the choice gifts from God, it comes from a compass point from which it was least expected. The peare of Penianism, no doubt, may have contributed its quota, but, like the scares of all the rebellions before it, without the change that has taken place in English public opinion it could have effected nothing. If the Fenians met the British army in the field, as they promised to do, and killed fifty thousand of their enemies, every man of sense well knows that their short lived victories, like those of the Southern States, would have no other effect but that of riveting their chains the more cruelly. Twenty years ago the most sanguine friends of Ireland could not have possibly anticipated the great moral victories that are being achieved in England before our own eyes. What all the men and means of poor Ireland could never have effected, will be soon and triumphantly accomplished, please God, without the shedding of one drop of human blood. Within another short year I believe the last imprint of the bond chains of centuries will be rubbed off our limbs, and the Irish catholic will be on a footing of perfect equality with every other man in the empire.

Such are the two antagonistic principles of physical and moral force, the right and the wrong of the two political parties in Ireland, as tested and proved by the infallible criterion of palpable and unquestionable results. Physical force in Ireland always failed, for the obvious and mathematical reason, that it was ever a question of the weaker against the stronger. Once that the strength of the weaker is tested to its utmost, and that the last of its resources is exhausted, the next move, the next effort needed and not forthcoming, is the death-knell of the whole. The last man killed, the last shot fired, the last shilling expended, and then the stronger—as Russia in Poland, and the North in the Southern States—is not merely in the ascendant, but is the only force in the field. The weaker is not only vanquished, but is annihilated as a force. If it survives at all, it lives only at the mercy and toleration of the victor. Whether right or wrong, never was there a people who fought so gallantly and so challenged the admiration of the world as the South in the late civil war. Within three short years, four or five hundred thousand of her chivalry and her manhood were hurled into bloody graves, and what is more lamentable, all this blood, instead of serving, has, I fear, only destroyed the cause for which it was poured out in oceans.

(To be Continued.)

News by Telegraph.

LONDON, May 27.—Despatches have been received from Shanghai, which state that the Chinese rebels have laid siege to the important commercial town Tientsen, on Pehio River, about 70 miles from Pekin, and the port of that capital. Michael Barrett, *alias* Jackson, the Fenian, who was convicted of causing the Clerkenwell explosion, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Newgate, this forenoon. A Commission appointed by the Resolution of Parliament to investigate and report upon the condition of the Laws of England bearing on the subject of naturalization, and the rights of expatriated subjects, has been formed and is composed of the following members:—Lord Clarendon, President; Mr. Charles Adams, Secretary; and Messrs. Kingslake, Philamore, Forrester and Harcourt. Parliament is waiting for further despatches from the Abyssinian expedition, and the action on the vote of thanks to Gen. Napier, proposed by Mr. Disraeli is consequently deferred.

LONDON, May 27, p. m.—Telegrams have been received, giving the particulars of a very formidable revolt which has just broken out in the Province of Bosnia, Turkey. Troops are being rapidly pushed forward from Constantinople to quell the disorder. A treaty for the mutual protection of naturalized citizens, which the American Minister, Mr. Bancroft, has been negociating with the Bavarian Government, has been signed. Prussia has taken the initiative in the proposed general disarmament. By command of King William a reduction is to be forthwith made in the land forces of the kingdom.

LONDON, May 27.—The greatest event of the year on the English Turf took place to-day on the Epsom Downs. A vast throng was present, business was almost suspended. The Prince of Wales and other male members of the Royal family were present. The day was delightfully fine and the course was in capital order. More than the usual interest was taken in the race in consequence of the heavy amount ventured by the Marquis of Hastings in backing his horse "Lady Elizabeth" against the field.

LONDON, June 28.—A despatch from Warsaw reports that bands of Polish exiles said to have been recruited in France, have appeared on the frontier of Gallicia, and making riotous demonstrations. It is believed that Lanqueiwiz, leader of the last Polish insurrection, is at the head of these bands.

LONDON, June 1.—Messrs. Sullivan and Pigot, the two Dublin editors who were imprisoned, have been released on a writ of "error."

PARIS, May 26.—Marshall Neill, in an official report, declares the Chassepot rifle the best firearm known. He also states that these guns are now manufactured in government arsenals at the rate of sixteen hundred a day, and that all the infantry of the French army are now supplied with them.

MONTREAL, May 28.—The troops in the garrison here are under orders. The soldiers, wives at St. John's have been ordered out of the barracks, and accommodations for two thousand troops are being prepared. The hospitals are provided with field panniers. Government detectives patrolling frontiers.

MONTREAL, May 29.—It is understood that a number of officers of the volunteers have sent in their resignations in consequence of dissatisfaction at the provisions of the New Militia Bill. The Adjutant General declined to submit to them to the Governor-General at a moment when the country was threatened with danger. Trade dull and the country orders are lighter than usual in consequence of the Fenian rumours.

OTTAWA, May 29.—Gunboats have been despatched to patrol the neighborhood of Prescott and Kingston.

New York, May 27.—Secretary Stanton has resigned the portfolio of War. General Townsend has taken the office *ad interim*.

NEW YORK, May 27, p. m.—General Schofield has been appointed Secretary of War.

Gold 140¾.

NEW YORK, 29th.—Haytien advices of the 25th inst., state that Salnave's adherents have recaptured a fortress near Port au Prince, from the rebels, and the inhabitants of that country are flying in all directions. Salvane is preparing to desperately resist the expected attack of rebels. The British war steamer *Phæbe* arrived at Port au Prince on the 18th, and was hailed by the foreigners with great rejoicing, but she sailed for Jamaica on the 20th. Foreign consuls still refuse to surrender the refugees in their consulates.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A Montreal special says that the utmost alarm was caused by the commanding General receiving telegrams of Fenians gathering at Buffalo and St. Albans. A battery of Artillery has been ordered to the frontier and were under arms all day Friday. Two companies have left for St. John's. It is understood that the two hundred Fenians at St. Albans will receive arms and uniforms from Boston. A case of blasting fuse seized at one of the wharves Thursday night. The man in charge escaping after attempting to stab a policeman. It is rumoured that many of the volunteers are Fenians, who will fire on their officers on getting into battle. Desertions are taking place at Prescott, and the garrison there is reported disaffected.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A cable despatch states that the Marquis of Hastings lost £100,000 on that Derby races on Wednesday, and committed suicide that night.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Ex-President Buchanan died this morning at his residence, Wheatley, Pennsylvania. Gold 139¾.

PRECIOUS REMEDIES AND THE PRECIOUS METALS.

There is a name familiar as their own, to the sick of all nations, which will be remembered like those of Sutter and Hargreaves, the gold discoverers of California and Australia, and that name is Thomas Holloway. His remedies accompany emigration on its march to every point of the compass; and when the cadets of enterprise faint by the way, under the enervating influences of disease, these inestimable restoratives recruit their physicial energies, and enable them again to press forward to the goal. What would these colonies do without them? In a commercial point of view they are of no small importance to our merchants, while to the invalid they are the *elixir vitæ*.

Recent accounts from Bathurst, Ballarat, Mount Alexander, and the various gold districts on Macquarie and the Turon, mention some of the most extraordinary cures on record, accomplished solely by these remedies. The habits of the diggers, their diet, and their constant exposure to the direct rays of the sun, tend to inflame the blood, and produce eruptive complaints of a painful and dangerous character. Wounds and abrasions, which otherwise might be of little consequence, become frightful sores under these circumstances, and all ordinary diseases are rendered tenfold more obstinate and maligant by the excitement of mind and body which prevail at the diggings. Hence scorbutic complaints, glandular swellings, suppurating ulcers, tumors, abscesses, bad legs, erysipelas, and rheumatism are among the most severe scourges of the population of the gold fields. We have it from the best authority that the stereotyped prescriptions of the regular pharmacopœia are literally wasted upon external disease in the gold regions. "Nothing," says a medicial man writing from Bathurst, "nothing arrests the mischief and restores the patient in such cases, save Holloway's Ointment, assisted by the internal operation of Holloway's Pills. The effect of the latter medicine in bilious fever, congestion of the liver, stomach complaint, diarrhea, piles, and all diseases of the mucous membrane of the bowels, is equally prompt and decisive; it seems to change, as it by a miracle, the condition of the whole system. The fever abates, the bile resumes its regular flow, the stomach recovers its tone, the discharges become healthy, the irritation of the bowels ceases, and appetite, strength, and hopefulness return. These results, where such a complication of ailments as we have described exists, are simultaneous, for it is the peculiar property of the Pills to act specifically upon every diseased internal organ at the same time. The blood, which, like electricity, circulates the fires of disease through the system, is purged of its impurities by the operation of this great remedy, and it may justly be regarded as the most reliable medicine extant for all internal disorders.—*The Gold Finder*.

The Herald.

Wednesday, June 3, 1868.

TRADE OF THE COLONY.

THE Customs Accounts for the past year indicate a most healthy condition on the part of the trade of the Colony. The ordinary exports of the colony, which comprise its natural productions, amounted to £260,470 sterling. In addition to this, there were 18,611 tons of shipping sent home for sale, which were valued at £111,846. The total exports, therefore, of the past year, amount to £372,316 sterling. Turning to the imports for the same period, we find that they amount to only £294,413, stg. Thus, it will be seen, that the balance of trade in favor of the colony last year, is exactly £77,883 stg. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs, and shows that the productive powers of the country are being rapidly developed. Trade is being conducted on a safe basis, and as a natural consequence, the wealth of the country is increased in the same ratio. The combination of circumstances to which this healthy state of trade may be set down, is an improved mode of agriculture among our farmers, and the introduction of mussel-mud as a manure; an increase of cultivated lands, an increase of productions, and an increase in the price of agricultural produce; low taxation; and non-interference on the part of the Legislature with trade. So long as this combination exists, as we have every reason to believe it will for many years, it is no effort of the imagination to augur the brightest future for the Colony. Although the wheat crop last year was unprecedentedly good, yet we regret to find that since the opening of the navigation this spring, a much larger quantity of breadstuff has been imported than within the same period last spring. For example, last year, up to the 31st of May, there were imported only 1989 barrels of flour, and 1295 barrels of cornmeal; whereas, up to the 1st of June, 1868, 7091 barrels of flour and 2212 barrels of meal have been imported. This is rather unaccountable to us, and is a condition of things which ought not to exist. We look forward to the time when the increase of scientific farming among our agriculturists will do away altogether with the importation of breadstuffs, for there is no reason in the world why sufficient grain cannot be grown in this Island to feed its population. Comparing the general exports of last spring with those of the present, up to the close of May, we find them as follows.

	1867.	1868.	
Oats	32,301	87,495	bush.
Potatoes	29,786	55,943	"
Barley	142	100	"
Turnips	1150	1957	"
Pork	1745	968	bbs.
Oysters	176	45	"
Oatmeal	194	104	"
Eggs	307	285	"

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

THE editor of the *Islander* suggests the following amendments to the Education Act of this Island, as likely to meet the views and wants of all classes of the population:—

"*Whereas* it is expedient to encourage the establishment and maintenance, in the Towns and Villages of this Island, of Schools for the gratuitous instruction of poor children of all ages; and also that superior schools or colleges throughout the Colony, in which the higher branches of Education shall be taught, should be entitled to receive aid from the Public Treasury:

"*Be it therefore enacted*, as follows. Any individual, or association, or corporate body, that shall hereafter establish or maintain within any Town or Village in this Island, a school or schools, and therein gratuitously instruct poor children in the elements of an English education, shall be entitled to receive therefor, from the Treasury of this Island, an annual allowance equal to ——— for each and every child that, during the year, may have been so instructed. Every individual, association, or corporate body, that shall hereafter establish or maintain within this Island, a superior school or college, and shall provide such school or college with a sufficient number of teachers, competent to impart a knowledge of the several branches of learning enumerated in the Act of the Legislature of this Island, relating to the Prince of Wales College, shall be entitled to receive from the Public Treasury an annual allowance of ——— for each and every pupil that, during the year, may have been instructed in such school or college.

"The Proprietor or Proprietors of every such school or college, who may be desirous of obtaining public aid, under the provisions of this Act, shall give to the Government of this Island, a notice in writing, of his or their intention, to apply for such aid, such notice shall state the locality in which the school or college is situated, the nature of the instruction therein given, and the names of the teachers employed therein, and shall be given to the Colonial Secretary of the Island.

"In every such school or college, the proprietor or proprietors of which shall have applied for public aid, there shall be kept a daily record of the attendance of pupils, a copy of which, verified by the signature of the principle master of such school or college, shall be filed in the office of the Colonial Secretary of this Island, every three months, and the average attendance shown by such record, shall be taken as the basis to determine the allowance to be paid from the Public Treasury to such school or College as aforesaid.

"Every such school or college, the proprietor or proprietors of which shall have given notice of his or their intention to apply for public aid; shall at all times, after the giving of such notice, be open to the inspection of any person or persons who may be appointed by the Government to inspect and report upon such school or college.

"No grant of money shall be made under the authority of this Act, in aid of any school or college in which students seeking to enter such school or college, shall be required to subscribe any religious test, or to make any declaration of religious belief, or which shall require students thereat to attend the religious services of any particular Church or sect of Christians, nor to any school or college, at which the semi-annual attendance of pupils shall be shewn by the official register to be less than ———.

We agree with our contemporary, and think so highly of his proposed amendments, that we commend them to the careful consideration of our readers.

PURCHASE OF THE HON. J. C. POPE'S ESTATE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the tenants on this Estate was recently held to discuss the expediency of the Government purchasing the same upon the terms of its proprietor. The meeting was, we learn, very unanimous in the opinion that the Government ought to close with Mr. Pope's offer, which was twelve shillings an acre, with arrears thrown off. In obedience to the wishes of the people interested, the Government entered into negotiations with Mr. Pope, and after a little haggling upon both sides, the bargain was closed at eleven shilings an acre. There are 7521 acres on the Estate and the cost of it is £4000. It is a very valuable Estate, nearly all cleared, and within a convenient distance of Summerside and Crapaud—both shipping places of importance. Under the provisions of the Land Purchase Act, this Estate could not be bought by the Government, and, as a consequence, the people on it, and their posterity after them, would have had to drag out an existence in the dependent position of tenants, were it not that the Government introduced into the Legislature last session, and passed a short Bill extending the provisions of the Land Purchase Act. Although Mr Pope, as far as we could ever learn, was an indulgent and liberal-minded landlord, yet, we cannot help congratulating his former tenants upon the speedy prospect of their becoming freemen—the owners in their own right of the land upon which they have spent their strength, capital and industry, and which they have brought to a very fair state of cultivation. Their position will soon be an independent and a happy one—happy because it affords the consciousness that whatever labor is expended, and whatever improvement is effected upon their farms, is for their own benefit and that of their children. This is the position to which every tenant has a right to aspire, and we hope to live to see the day when it will be fully realized throughout the length and breadth of Prince Edward Island. There is not much doubt but that the Estate will prove fully self-sustaining, because the land of which it is composed is all good, and the tenants on it are a most industrious and thriving class of people, who are quite willing and able to pay whatever price may be set upon it to secure the Government from loss.

THE City Fathers should see that their bye-laws with respect to clearing out nuisances from back-yards, &c., before the 1st of June, are strictly carried out. The city is in danger enough from the impure state of its wells, without adding thereto by the foulness accumulated during winter, and still remaining unremoved.

THE Editors of the *Patriot* and *Islander* are waging an internecine war on the Education question: the latter recanting his former opinions as to Catholics and their religion, now favors sectarian education. His motives, however, are clearly understood by all denominations; formerly he sought to avail himself of a Protestant majority, which he endeavored to unite against the Catholic portion of the community, and in favor of the party with which he was connected; now, he desires to use the Catholics and the Education question simply for the purpose of regaining power! In this attempt we believe he will fail, as he deserves to do, because no one can believe him to be sincere. People look for consistency in Editors and party leaders: Versatility implies crude opinions, formed from motives of expediency, rather than conviction. Abler men than the Editor of the *Islander* have recently, elsewhere, found it impossible to educate a party up to their latest ideas, particularly if these should happen to be opposed to their former strongly expressed opinions. But hostile as our two contemporaries are to each other, they are always ready for an assault on the Government.

"As the wolves that headlong go
On the stately Buffalo."

We can hardly believe the Editor-in-chief of the *Patriot* to be the author of the very illogical article entitled "A Contrast," in the issue of that paper of the 16th ultimo, unless, indeed, recent illness still depresses the physical and mental energy of our worthy contemporary. One would suppose the writer of that article, or some of his connections, had a snug little estate to dispose of, the value of which it was sought to enhance, by advocating the increase of the maximum rate, now limited in the Land Purchase Bill to 7s. 6d. cy., per acre. How many estates does our contemporary believe would be offered for sale at, or below 7s 6d., if the maximum price of the Land Purchase Bill was raised to, say, 10s. cy. per acre, for example! Yes, the Editor of the *Patriot* says the Land Purchase Bill requires an amendment of this nature, and he blames the Government because they did not ask for more extensive powers of purchasing than can be accomplished with a credit of £10,000! Apparently he has forgotten that application has recently been made to most of the Proprietors, some of whom absolutely refused to sell, while others made demands absurdly exorbitant. A few only treated the subject in a candid manner, and to these, very liberal offers were made. The Government, no doubt, understands how to act, in case an emergency such as our contemporary contemplates, occurs. Their remedy against private speculators, is to tender Proprietors a fair price for their estates, and thus leave the narrowest possible margin for profit in cases where large amounts of arrears exist. We maintain that the Government have acted in good faith, both towards Tenants and Proprietors: their offer to Lord Melville, based on the principle of capitalizing the net rental of the last seven years, shows that they fully recognize the difference in value of two such estates as his Lordship's and the Cunard's. We know of no other principle of valuation than that adopted in the case just referred to: Lord Melville's estate has for many years been under the management of an experienced agent, and the civil power has been supported by British soldiers introduced especially for that purpose, housed and maintained by our contemporaries and their friends, the partizans of the Proprietors, and amongst them we, sincerely regret to include the Editor of the *Patriot*. The Sullivan estate affords another example of the *bona fide* character of the offers made by the present Government to the Proprietors. Miss Sullivan was offered the same price as the owners of the Cunard estate had accepted two years previously. The offer, which, we understand, would have amounted to £17,500 stg., was refused! This is, we think, a very suggestive fact, and it reflects no credit on the Colonial Office, that a Proprietor should be encouraged by the expectation of support from the Imperial Government, to refuse so liberal an offer in the hope of eventually realizing larger amounts from the hard earnings of industrious men. We affirm that the position of the Colony is improved by the course the 'Tenant League or Composite Government," as our contemporaries delight to title the present Executive, have adopted. Instead of commencing a crusade of spoliation, they made formal proposals to purchase, and, as a proof of their sincerity, they were prepared to pledge the public credit to obtain funds if required; after their overtures were rejected, they proposed a compulsory measure, but at the same time expressly disclaimed all intention to dispossess Proprietors by unfair, unjust, or unconstitutional means. The Land question had been materially altered by the purchase of nearly 300,000, acres and by the proposal, then made for the first time, to settle the matter definitively, by purchase at fair rates; to be ascertained, not by the Tenants or their nominees, but by resuming enquiry with that especial object, at the point where the late Commission failed to take effect. This moderate, just, and equitable proposal was styled by the Secretary of State "a direct appropriation of private property"—a misapplication of terms, we venture to think, as in the general acceptation of the word appropriation, there is implied—the abstraction of one person's property and applying it to another person's use—without consideration—which was never intended. A *bona fide* proposition, such as this, merited, we think, something more from the Duke of Buckingham than a stereotyped reply, and reference to the "views expressed by former Secretaries of State."

The policy of the Government, if it had been accepted by the Proprietors, would have afforded them an opportunity of escaping with credit, from the very invidious position they occupy with reference to the rest of the community. The country had come to the conclusion that it was preferable to make a great effort and shake off the incubus which oppressed it, rather than submit to the annual depletion caused by payment of rent, with an occasional outlay of exceptional character in building Barracks and military Expenditure. Government did not blame Proprietors for the existence of the Leasehold System, or even for its continuance up to that time: they afforded the Proprietors an opportunity of entering within the pale; they said, allow us to purchase your rights at their fair value; you can then, if so disposed, labour like others in this industrious hive, build houses, or ships, cultivate the soil, embark in trade, and win golden opinions, instead of sullen looks.

Much may be said in favour of the Proprietory system, as it exists in England and Scotland: in those countries the principle that "property has its duties as well as its rights" is fully recognized; there the Landlord—as a London paper lately observed—finds the fixed capital employed on the farm. He builds and maintains the farm-house and offices: the fences, field gates and farm roads are constructed by him; draining also is usually done at his expense. Thus the Tenant's outlay is confined strictly to the cultivation of the soil, the payment of wages, the purchase of live stock, manures, &c. This capital can be withdrawn without difficulty, and reinvested elsewhere in case circumstances render it expedient. In Ireland, and Prince Edward Island, but notably in the latter, the Landlord finds none of the capital, fixed or otherwise, employed in the cultivation. He grants a lease of forest land, and looks on with complacency while his Tenant converts the Wilderness into a Farmstead: this is in most cases, as stated by the Government in their "minute," the labour of lifetime, and would be undertaken with far greater confidence if the tenure was freehold, and the occupier consequently less liable to lose his improvements in case of sickness, accidents or unforeseen misfortunes. We may be told that Landlords rarely exercise their right of re-entering; that may be so, but, "arrangements" are frequently made which result in a change of Tenants, and the abandonment of his improvements by the man who ought to have the most enduring interest in them.

We have no desire to embitter the relations between Landlords and Tenants, or between the Farmer and the Government: We should regret to see a sort of Guerilla warfare commenced which might, no doubt, be waged in a manner very annoying to Proprietors, who on their part, would of course indemnify themselves by greater strictness towards their Tenants. Thoughtful, considerate Proprietors, and some such there undoubtedly are, must be sensible that their private interests cannot long be permitted to interfere with the progress of the Colony: We invite them, therefore, cordially to review their recent decision, to study the signs of the times, to contemplate the proposed 'disendowment' and disestablishment of the Irish Church, the coming settlement of the Irish land tenures, and not to forget the allusion of their wily supporter, the Editor of the *Islander*, to the fable of the Cumean Sybill!—CONTRIBUTED.

JUDGING from appearances, the Summerside *Progress* says it greatly fears that "steamer-nights" and "skedaddling" will soon come to be synonymous terms in that interesting Town.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May contains so many articles of interest, that we feel bound to call the attention of our readers to it with more than usual earnestness. For some time past we read each number as it appeared with just a shade of disappointment, and quietly laid it aside: but the May number has made such an impression upon us that we shall not be disposed to part company with it readily, even though we are impatient for its successor. If we may draw an augury of the future, we should say that the Magazine is about to recover all the freshness of its early days. We hope that our anticipations will be realized, and that the promise of the present number will be fulfilled by those that are to follow. A glance even at a part of the contents will be sufficient to show that there is attraction for every reader.

The first article is an historical sketch—"Lord Chesterfield, the Man of the World." Many have heard of Chesterfield's Letters, but few know anything of the man. The present biographical sketch is very readable, and will give a more correct opinion of him than is likely to be formed from reading his book.

"Horse-flesh" contains a few hints to those who are making up their minds to introduce a new article of diet.

"Unlucky Tim Griffin, his Love and his Luck," is the commencement of a new and lively story, which will cause this number to be much called for, and we advise any one hesitating about subscribing to hesitate no longer.

An article on the Odes of Horace appeared in the April number, and in the present issue the subject is continued, and illustrated with numerous translations and running notes on the best Odes. These translations are made upon the principle of producing as exact an imitation as possible of the original form of the metre employed by Horace, with such modifications as are necessary to harmonize the rythm to the English ear. Every classical scholar will be delighted with this article. A continuation is promised.

Published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, N. Y.

THE local papers are complaining of the backward state of Queen Square, notwithstanding the amount of money appropriated for its improvement. Stray cows, pigs, geese, &c., are allowed to wander over it by day and night, and fatten at the public expense; but worse than all, a lot of vandals, by whom the city is infested, cross the Square in all directions and destroy the trees which have already been planted. The fact is, the Square, instead of being an ornament, is a disgrace to the city, and but very poorly contrasts with Hillsborough Square, which has been beautifully laid off, planted, and ornamented, principally by the public spirit and good taste of a few private individuals. The introduction of flower-beds and a water-fountain are now only required to complete this Square, which will then be an ornament to the city, and a delightful promenade for the citizens on fine summer evenings. As for Queen Square, we very much fear, that until something like proper supervision is adopted with regard to it, and strict rules laid down, with a guard or watchman appointed to see them carried out, all the money employed upon it will be wasted.

FIRE.—On Wednesday night last, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a tenement house on Powal Street, owned by Philip Coyle, Tobacconist. Although the alarm was speedily given, and the fire companies and engines promptly on the spot, yet, owing to an inadequate water supply, the building was completely destroyed, as also the one contiguous to it, owned and occupied by Michael Treanor, Preventive Officer. Both houses were insured in the London and Lancashire Office. This fire shows how necessary it is to have commodious water-tanks on all the principal streets of the city, for without them, a steam fire engine is of very little use. The sooner, therefore, the City Fathers set about supplying this indispensable necessity, the better for the security of the city.

William Parton, in his *Atlantic Monthly* papers, says the Roman Catholic Church has for many years carefully anticipated the progress of population Westward, and by small investments in land at points along the probable directions of future railways, has become very wealthy. "A professor in one of our wealthy colleges," saw, two years ago, at Rome, a better map of the country west of the Mississippi than he ever saw at home, upon which the line of the Pacific Railway was traced, and every spot was dotted where a settlement would naturally gather, and a conjecture recorded as to its probable importance."

THE salmon, lobster, and oyster trade of this Colony is assuming larger proportions year by year. Messrs. Wilson and Waddell put up eleven thousand five hundred cans of lobsters last year, most of which found a ready sale in England. Mr. Cairns has been engaged in the salmon preserving business for several years, and annually exports a large quantity to Britain. This year, Messrs. Wilson and Waddell intend to preserve 20,000 cans of lobsters and oysters, and the other parties engaged in the business intend to prosecute it on a larger scale than they have hitherto done. We wish them all success.

A Quebec paper says:—The Committee on fisheries have prepared a list of questions relating to sea and fluvial fisheries, and navigation. The members will take a number of copies of these questions home with them and distribute them to parties from whom information may be expected. Answers are to be sent during recess to Mr. McCready, Clerk of the Committee. Next session of Committee will consider the answers and make their basis of recommendation to the government.

A LETTER from the Magdalen Islands, dated May 1, say:—"Among the fishing vessels arrived, is one from Prince Edward Island, and the master of which is going to put up herring for the Scotch market (Glasgow.) He requires 600 barrels for this year, and he has his own men to pack the fish. He will take the fish to Prince Edward Island, and from there he will ship them by some large vessel bound home." Who can this be? Our friend Cairns.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received from a familiar correspondent, Augustine Callaghan, Esq., of Lot 11, a biographical sketch and eulogy of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. The article is well-written, and, as far as we are acquainted with the public acts of the martyred statesman, is a faithful record of his life. We have, however, already published a lengthy biography of Mr. McGee, and, from the limited extent of our space, we are reluctantly compelled to decline the clever contribution of our correspondent.

THE conviction and execution of the man who fired at the Duke of Edinburg has followed swiftly on his crime. the attempt to murder is still a capital offence in Australia; it was classed among capital offences in England till within a few years ago, when it was taken out of that category by special Act of Parliament. Why the colonial law has remained unaltered is not very easy to say. It may be because murders are more frequently attempted among the lawless bushrangers of Australia than amidst other populations.

THE *Moniteur Acadien*, a paper published at Shediac, N. B., in the French language, and in the interests of the Acadian French of the Maritime Provinces, after being suspended for some months, has again resumed publication under different Editors and Proprietors. Under its new management, the *Acadien* has greatly improved in tone and spirit, and we hail its reappearance in our sanctum with pleasure. *Succes, mon ferc, et voyage de long cours!*

THE *Edinburgh Review* for April is an interesting No. Among the articles is a Review of Montalembert's "Monk's of the West." We must say, however, that a person would form a very erroneous idea of Montalembert's work if his knowledge of it were derived solely from this review of it. Malleson's French in India; the Irish abroad, and Western China, are also very interesting articles.

THIS Island has been honored by receiving, through His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, sumptuously bound copies of "The Early Years of the Prince Consort," and "Leaves from the Journal of our Lives in the Highlands," as a donation to the Legislative Library from Her Majesty the Queen, and bearing Her Majesty's autograph.

THE Halifax *Presbyterian Witness* says:—"The meanest thing we ever heard of was done in P. E. Island. The people made presents to the Minister and then charged them against him, and robbed him of part of his salary besides." We wonder if the *Patriot* knows anything about this affair, and whether he believes the "people" alluded to would be anything the worse of having a share of religious education imparted to them, as well as a knowledge of arithmetic.

MR. ROBERT JENKINS, son of J. Jenkins, Esq., Shipbuilder, was drowned at Little River, Lot 56, on the 28th of April, by the upsetting of a boat in which he and his brother were taking a sail. He was an exemplary young man, and leaves a young wife and three children, besides a large number of relatives and friends, to lament his untimely death.

GEORGETOWN celebrated the Queen's Birthday in good style. A military review, Royal salute, feu de joie, speeches and fireworks made up the programme, rejoiced the inhabitants of the capital of King's County, and testified to their loyalty.

STEPS are being taken by the Militia Officers of Queen's County, to retain Field Inspecting Officer Col. A. J. Douglas Smith, in his present position. An address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to apply to the proper military authorities on the subject, has been prepared.

PRIVATE letters from the Western States report that the grain crop is looking finely, and that the weather is all that the farmers could ask. Fully one-third more wheat has been sown this year, than last, and the prospect for good crops was never better.

MR. GEORGE PEAKE, of the firm of Peake Brothers & Co., of this city, had his leg broken in the hold of the barque *Clara Novella*, on Wednesday evening last,—a bale of goods having fallen on him.

THE degree of M. A., was conferred upon Mr. L. G. McNeill, of this Island, by the Edinburgh University, this spring. He also obtained a Gold Medal for superiority in Mathematics and Natural and Moral Philosophy.

THE Marquis of Hastings having betted £100,000 stg. upon a recent horse-race in England, and lost, he committed suicide almost immediately after. This ought to throw a damper upon betting at horse-races.

SOME of our St. John and Halifax contemporaries are in trouble. The Halifax *Citizen* has been in Court and convicted of libel; the St. John *News* ditto, and the *Journal* of the same city is also in Court on a similar charge.

THE steamer *Emperor* is now plying between Shediac, Newcastle, Richubucto and Chatham. She does not touch at Summerside and Pictou, as anticipated. Summerside is in the dumps accordingly.

BUSINESS men complain of dull times in St. John, N. B., and Halifax. The Queen's birth-day was celebrated with much *eclat* in both cities on the 25th inst.

R. T. HOLMAN's brig, the *Heraldin*, Cole, master, from Liverpool G. B., arrived at Summerside on the 22nd ult., with a general cargo of merchandize.

DISRAELI BACKING DOWN.—A London despatch of May 20th says: "Disraeli writes to Mr. Gladstone that he will not further oppose the passage of the Church Bill.

THE Yarmouth Herald says that the fishermen along the coast are doing well, cod and halibut being very plenty.

THE Rev. Mr. Davis, of this city, lectured in Summerside last Friday, on the subject of Baptism.

THE steamer *Plumb rough*, from Montreal, with 2,000 barrels of flour, arrived at this Port on Saturday last.

THE Jail at Newcastle, Miramichi, received considerable injury by fire last week.

A LOT of City militia-men were fined before a Magistrates' Court on Monday last for non-attendance at drill.

An English paper says:—The Catholics of Ireland are equally surprised and delighted at the great majority obtained over the Ministry. Most of their journals write sensibly and moderately about it; many of the out-and-out Protestant journals write, as may be expected, wildly. One threatens us with the shaking of the foundations of society; another observes that "the indignant Protestant spirit of the land will yet rise in its awakened strength" (as well as it might after the above-mentioned shaking). The *Derry Sentinel* calls upon the men of Ulster to make their power felt, and hints at the revolution. The *Mail* thinks Mr. Disraeli's plan decidedly worse than Mr Gladstone's; the former would place 400,000*l.* a year in the hands of the Roman Catholic Episcopacy, "without reserving a right of revision, or even of audit. The latter would at least not establish a "Papal domination" in Ireland. "On the contrary, with a descent as sudden as the fall of a portcullis, it (Mr Gladstone's method) would place an iron barrier in front of the ambition of Rome. No status would remain for their Prelacy, no subsidies for their colleges; no State authorisation for anything—not even a continuance of the grant to Maynooth; no moral influence as a set off against the legal establishment of the 'creed of the minority'. Their whole clerical system would at once drop to the level of the Wesleyan or any other dissenting organisation."

An amusing trial has taken place in France. It appears that at Rheims, where Madame Cliquot, whose champagne is celebrated over Europe, resides, there is one M. Blondeau, a wine manufacturer, who, being an eye witness of the prodigious number of cases and bottles despatched to all parts of the world from the lady's storehouses, conceived the idea of finding out a widow of the same name, and making her a partner in his firm. He succeeded in lighting upon her, and actually persuaded another Widow Cliquot to join him and enable him to rechristen his firm Veuve Cliquot. The real original widow brought the case before the Tribunal of Commerce, and claimed exclusively the style and title of Veuve Cliquot; but did not entirely succeed. A court of law, however, appreciated M. Blondeau's ingenuity in inventing his widow, with more severity, and decided that inasmuch as this second Widow Cliquot took an active part in the management and operations of the firm of Blondeau et Cie., but simply gave it her name for the sole and obvious purpose of setting up an adverse title to which it had no moral claim, her name must cease to appear in connection with the firm of Blondeau et Cie., and condemned her jointly with Blondeau to pay the costs of the suit, and a sum of 30,000 francs damages to the Widow Cliquot.

Senator Wilmot, when proceeding from Sir John A. Macdonald's residence, on Saturday evening, to his lodgings, was challenged by the sentry on passing the jail, and declining to answer was placed under arrest. After having been detained twenty minutes he succeeded in proving his identity and was discharged.—*Ottawa Telegram.*

At an ordination held at St. Mary's Cathedral, on Sunday morning, the Holy Order of Priesthood was conferred on the Rev. William J. Mihan, of the Archdiocese, by His Grace the Archbishop.—*Hx. Express.*

Dr. Parry, Bishop of Barbadoes, who is now in England, has resigned his see, making no fewer than five colonial bishoprics vacant at the present time. The bishopric is worth £2300 a year.

The large model of the International bridge between France and England is to be finished in about six weeks, and it is believed that this gigantic scheme will in reality ere long be carried out.

The barque Maitland, grain loaded, from Chicago, is under seizure at Detroit, charged with sailing under United States colors while being a British vessel.

The opening of the new docks at Sunderland, (England), will be attended by a squadron of French men-of-war and two or three vessels of the Dutch navy.

Cannibalism continues in Algeria. French soldiers are waylaid, knocked on the head and made into broth or potted for future eating.

A seaman named John Jackson, a native of Ireland, jumped overboard from the brigantine *Mary Olivia*, on the 11th inst., while on the passage from Newfoundland to Glace Bay, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

ADDRESS

To Mr. James J. O'Reilly, on his resigning the Byrne's Road School.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Trustees and Inhabitants of Byrne's Road School District, hereby beg to express our sincere regret at your leaving our midst, and resigning our School.

We are the more regretful for being deprived of your valuable services from the fact that the most salutary effects have always been experienced within the sphere of your influence both by old and young.

Your repeated efforts for the interest and advantage of our School, and the improvement of our youth, entitle you to our respect and consideration, while your well-known ability, as a Teacher, is fully recognised by your friends, and even admitted by your enemies.

Accept, dear Sir, these few, though earnest, expressions of our regard both for yourself and wife, and wherever your future lot may be cast, we cannot but wish you success and prosperity, with all the other blessings of Divine Providence. And that you may be still more happy than with us, is the prayer of your friends and well-wishers.

(Signed)

ROBERT CRANE,
STEPHEN MYERS,
CALLAGHAN WALSH, } *Trustees,*

and other Inhabitants of Byrne's Road School District.

Byrne's Road, May 20, 1868.

REPLY.

To Messrs Robert Crane, Stephen Myers, and Callaghan Walsh, Trustees; and other Inhabitants of Byrne's Road School District.

GENTLEMEN,—I heartily thank you for the Address which you have been kind enough to present me, and for the manifestations of respect and sympathy which it exhibits.

I fear you flatter me in ascribing to my presence among you any good results from my professional labors; I have, nevertheless, the satisfactory consciousness, that my aim has always been, in the discharge of my duties, to promote knowledge and virtue. Where I have been unsuccessful, the fault is attributable either to misdirected efforts upon my part, or to the fact that my intentions and endeavors have been misunderstood or wilfully misinterpreted. My object, I repeat, has always been to promote the interests of my school, and if I have failed, as I fear I have, I simply regret it. It is a source of satisfaction to me to know that I retain the confidence of a majority of the parents and Trustees of the District; but whilst a minority is bitterly opposed to me, I have, for the sake of the peace and harmony of the District, considered it a duty incumbent upon me to resign my charge of the school entrusted to me by your suffrages.

In resigning, therefore, this onerous charge, I beg, in conclusion, to express my gratitude for your kind expressions of regard for myself and wife; and wherever our next sojourn may be, we will carry with us a lively recollection of the kindness you have all extented to us during the period of our acquaintance with you.

Wishing you, in turn, your proportion of the blessings you so earnestly invoke for me,

I remain, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your obed't servant,
JAMES J. O'REILLY.

Byrne's Road, Lot 39, May 28, 1868. } *Examiner* please publish.

Holloway's Pills.—In the complaints peculiar to females, these Pills are unrivalled. Their use by the fair sex has become so constant for the removal of their ailments that barely a toilet is without them. Amongst all classes, from the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favour is accorded to these renovating Pills: their invigorating and purifying properties render them safe and invaluable in all cases; they may be taken by females of all ages for any disorganization or irregularity of the system, speedily removing the cause and restoring the sufferer to robust health. As a family medicine they are invaluable for subduing the maladies of young and old.

Married.

On the 1st inst., at St. Dunstan's Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, V. G. Mr. William McDonald, to Johanna, youngest daughter of Mr. William Murphy, both of this city.

Died,

At Pisquid River, on the 1st inst., in the 41st year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she bore with holy resignation to the Divine Will, Anne, beloved wife of Mr. John McDonald, Garahell, and youngest daughter of Alex. McDonald, Esq., late of St. Margaret's.

At the Head of Hillsboro', on the 22nd inst., of brain fever, Arthur Hamilton Douglas, only son of the late Joseph H. Webster, of Charlottetown, aged one year two months and ten days.

In Boston, Mass., May 14, 1868, Mr. Edward Templeton Moody, aged 30 years, late Editor and Proprietor of the *Middlesex Journal*, Woburn, Mass., and formerly of Charlottetown, P. E. I., where he spent his youthful days, and where his memory will long be cherished and revered, by his friends and acquaintances, for his unassuming manners and strict uprightness of character. He was a native of Lunenburgh, Nova Scotia, and son of the late E. A. Moody, for some years publisher of the *Morning News*, Charlottetown.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION!

TO be sold by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, 18th day of JUNE, if not previously disposed of, that valuable

MILL PROPERTY,

known as ROGER'S MILLS, together with

150 Acres of Land!

situated on the Western Road, Towdship No. Five.

HERBERT BELL.

Alberton, 3rd June, 1868.

FOR SALE.

HHDS. Bright Sugar,
Bbls. do do
Bbls. Crushed do
Puncheons Bright Molasses,
Bags Green Coffee,
Bbls. Vinegar, Boxes Pipes,
Boxes, Half do and Quarter do Layer Raisins,
Drums Figs.
Barrels Kerosene, Sole Leather,
Puncheons Strong Proof Demerara Rum,
Casks Brandy, &c., &c., &c.

B. WILSON HIGGS.

Ch'town, 3rd June, 1868.

Bank of P. E. Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE POUNDS per centum on the Capital Stock of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, for the last half year, hath this day been declared, and is payable to Stockholders forthwith, on demand.

By Order.
WM. CUNDALL, Cashier.

June 1, 1868. 3w all papers

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GREAT SCARCITY OF

FODDER,

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IMPORTED INTO

ORWELL,

From Nova Scotia,

FOUR CARGOES OF

UPLAND HAY,

WHICH HE WILL SELL

For Cash or Produce!

R. J. CLARKE.

Orwell Cheap Store, May 20, 1868. }

TO SHIP OWNERS AND MASTERS.

THIS is to caution all ship owners and masters from employing one Samuel Nicholson, a general ship jobber, as I believe him to be exhorbitant in his charges. I employed him on Friday last to do a small job on my Schooner, it took him about 6 or 7 hours to complete it; he then demanded from me the sum of 30s. I offered him 15s. which, in all conscience, was about double the value of his work. He refused to take this amount, and knowing that I was all ready to sail, capiased me for the Thirty Shillings, well aware that I would rather pay his demand, than remain in port losing my time, which I call nothing more or less than swindling.

GEORGE KENNEDY, Captain Schooner "Kate."

Ch'town, June 3rd, 1868. 1in

OLD STAND, REDDIN'S CORNER!

THE Subscriber has received by barque *Undine*, from Liverpool, the largest and best assortment of CHINA, EARTHENWARE, and GLASSWARE, ever offered in Charlottetown, which he is prepared to sell Wholesale and Retail at unusually low prices.

China Tea Setts, Stone China do, white and colored, white and colored Stone China Dinner Setts, &c., &c., and a great variety of Goods in the above line, too numerous to particularise.

A few Crates assorted Ware for country trade, for sale cheap by the CRATE.

The Grocery department is now stocked with the best quality of Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Spices, Dried Fruits, &c.

Liquors of the best description, consisting of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whiskey, Port and Sherry Wine, Cordials, &c.

Flour and Cornmeal from 1lb to 100 Barrels.

Having obtained the services of a first-class Baker, he is now prepared to supply his customers with the best quality of Bread at all times. B. D. REDDIN.

May 27, 1868. 1 e 6in

Charlottetown, May 16, 1868.

QUEEN STREET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his Friends and Customers, the arrival of a large portion of his

Spring's Importations,

per Ship *L. C. Owen*. Comprising the following GOODS, viz:

14 boxes Glass,
10 bbls. Pitch and Tar,
65 bolts Yellow Metal,
72 Taper Bars, for Ships fastenings,
152 bags Nails and Spikes,
2 bbls. Currants,
10 boxes Raisins,
7 coils Wire Standing Rigging,
1 case Compasses & Log Glasses,
3 bales Paper,
910 bars common Bolt Iron,
100 bdls common Iron
2 Tierces Ships Lamps,
1 cask composition Butt Bolts,
25 boxes Soap, sorted,
4 casks Ironmongery,
2 casks Whiting,
1 case drugs,
3 casks best Malt Vinegar,
1 do. White Wine do.
2 cases Bottle Oil,
2 casks Hardware,
1 case Whips,
1 box Ink, in bottles,
1 case Saws,
1 cask Traces,
13 bags Washers
2 bdls. Shovels
1 bag do.
1 cask Zinc,
1 case Hardware,
1 cask Hoes,
115 coils 1 package Cordage,
2 bales Canvas.
1 bbl. Stockholm Tar,
80 bdls Oakum,
3 boxes Fancy Soap,
195 kegs Paint,
1 box do.
2 casks Putty,
1 cask Lamp Black,
11 do. Paint Oil,
1 do. Sweet Oil,
7 do. Ships Varnish,
2 bbls. Rosin.
1 box Galvanized Gib Hanks,
1 bag Coffee,
4 do. Rice,
10 bbls. } Groceries.
2 kegs }
3 cases }
1324 bars Refined Iron,
21 bundles Iron.
50 half chests Tea,
10 chests do,

These Goods, with his stock on hand, comprise a very general assortment. The remaining Stock daily expected per ship *Volant* from Glasgow, and *Undine* from Liverpool. Fancy Goods from London, by Steam Packet via Halifax. Terms Cash.

He also takes the opportunity to inform the parties who have not paid their accounts according to agreement, that no further credit will be allowed.

BENJ. DAVIES.

Queen Street Warehouse, May 20, 1868.

Just received per brig "Volant," from Glasgow, in addition to the importations announced from Liverpool, now opening, and for sale at low prices:—

7 cases Staple Dry Goods,
5 bales do. do.
4 cases Fancy do.
2 boxes Ladies and Gents Scotch Boots and Shoes.

And from London via Halifax—

2 cases Fancy Goods.

Remaining Straw and Fancy Goods expected by the same route.

BENJ. DAVIES.

Terms Cash. 4 w may 27.

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 27th day of March last, past, in that behalf granted by His Honor, the Surrogate, all that piece of land, the property of Peter McLellan, late of Burnt 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 McDonald's farm, on the North side of the Brudenell River, thence (according to the Magnetic North of the year 1764,) 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 McLellan's Creek, thence along said Creek and Pond South-westwardly, and following the various courses of said river Eastwardly to the place of commencement, containing forty-two acres and six acres of Marsh Land.

Terms made known at the time of Sale. In the meantime full information may be obtained on application to Mr. R. Reddin, Barrister, at his Office in Charlottetown.

MARGARET McKENZIE.
Administratrix of the Estate of the late Peter McLellan.

April 8, 1868.

The above Sale is postponed until Saturday, the 27th day of June next, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.

MARGARET McKENZIE.
Administratrix of the Estate of the late Peter McLellan.

May 20, 1868.

A BAZAAR

Under the Patronage of the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs Dundas.

WILL be held at the DRILL SHED, near Government House, Charlottetown, on

Thursday and Friday, the 9th and 10th July next.

in aid of the Building Fund of the FREE CHURCH, Rochfort Square, now in the course of erection. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies of the Committee:—

Mrs. Alexander,
Mrs. F. Brecken,
Mrs. R. W. Brecken,
Mrs. A. Brown,
Mrs. Cattley,
Mrs. Coles,
Mrs. Cox,
Mrs. Cundall,
Mrs. T. DesBrisay,
Mrs. Earle,
Miss Forsyth,
Miss Florence Gray,
Mrs. H. Haviland,
Mrs. Hobkirk,
Mrs. D. Hodgson,
Miss Hutchinson,
Mrs. Ings,
Miss Jenkins,
Mrs. F. Longworth,
Mrs. C. Macdonnell,
Mrs. H. Winsloe.
Mrs. John McGowan.
Mrs. Mutch,
Mrs. L. C. Owen.
Miss Owen,
Mrs. Palmer,
Mrs. E. Palmer,
Mrs. Peake,
Mrs. James Peake,
Mrs. Ralph Peake,
Mrs. James C. Pope,
Mrs. Richey,
Mrs. James Reddin,
Mrs. Douglass Smith,
Mrs. Sloggett,
Mrs. Wm. Swabey,
Mrs. Clement White,
Mrs. James White,
Mrs. W. Welsh,
Mrs. Pope Welsh,
Mrs. G. Wright,

Charlottetown, May 16, 1868.

FROM GLASGOW,

Per Brig Volant.

JUST RECEIVED at the

"Italian Warehouse,"

(Next door to Starbird & Co.)

Fine Old SCOTCH WHISKIES,
Younger's & Baird's India ALES & PORTER,
SCOTCH OATMEAL, (for invalids and others)
do SPLIT PEAS, do POT BARLEY,
DUNDEE MARMALADE, WAGGON MATS,
JARS, FLASKS, BOTTLES, &c., &c., &c.

Very CHEAP for prompt payments.

MACEACHERN & CO.

May 20, 1868.

KING STREET.

NEAR WELSH AND OWEN'S OFFICE.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for past favors, and begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has on hand a

Large Stock of Ready-made Men's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Women's Balmoral, Elastic Side, and other Boots.

ALSO, 250 PAIRS

Children and Misses Boots,

which will be disposed of low for Cash.

JAMES STANLEY.

Ch'town, 14th May, 1868.

COTTON DUCK,

THE Subscriber is AGENT for the Sale of the celebrated

Russel Mills Cotton Duck,

and is prepared to fill all orders for the same with the least possible delay.

Also on hand COTTON BOAT DUCK, and COTTON DRILLLINGS, suitable for Boat Sails; together with Cotton Sail Twine, Pure Bee's Wax, &c.

I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, May 20, 1868.

COPPER PAINT.

CONSTANTLY on hand, Gallon and Half Gallon Cans of

Tarr & Wonson's Copper Paint,

which effectually prevents the action of worms on the bottoms of Vessels and Boats and also prevents the collection of Barnacles, Grass, &c.

I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, May 20, 1868.

GREEN-BACKS!

EXCHANGE on BOSTON, and GREEN-BACKS bought and sold by

I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, May 20, 1868. 6m

FISHERMEN WANTED!

50 FIRST CLASS FISHERMEN wanted for BOAT FISHING at Rustico, before the 1st and 10th of JUNE. Apply to

I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, May 20, 1868. 3in

Fishermen's Outfits, 1868.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish all the necessary OUTFITS for prosecuting Vessel or Boat Fishing, such as:

Salt,
Barrels,
Pogies,
Clams,
Mackerel Hooks,
Cod do
Mackerel Lines,
Cod do
Snapper do
Bait Mills,
Jig Ladels,
do Rasps,
do Moulds,
Clam Choppers,
Mackerel Forks,
do Jigs,
Cod Leads,
Bait Knives,
Splitting do
Throating do,
Bait Heavers,
Water Stores,
Fog Horns,
Chopping Trays,
do Knives,
Ditty Boxes,
Lanterns,
Binnacle Lamps,
Lamp wicks,
do Chimneys,
Kerosene Oil,
Pewter,
Lead,
Water Stones,
Flour,
Bread,
Beans,
Peas,
Butter,
Pork,
Beef,
Lard,
Tea,
Coffee,
Sugar,
Molasses,
Raisins,
Currants,
Dried Apples,
Spices,
Pickles,

He also possesses superior facilities for Inspecting, Packing, and Shipping Mackerel, Herring, Codfish, &c.

N. B.—The highest price paid for all kinds of FISH.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1868. 6m

A FORTUNE FOR SALE!

IN consequence of the death of the proprietor, the Subscriber is instructed to offer for positive Sale, that beautifully situated, well known property, the

HALF WAY HOUSE, VERNON RIVER, Prince Edward Island.

The Land, consisting of about 40 acres, is in that state of cultivation that it has been for some years past, and will, for years to come, yield a clear net profit, more than sufficient to pay the interest on the amount of purchase money asked for the whole establishment. As a money making investment this is an opportunity seldom equalled in these provinces, which fact can be positively proved to any person about purchasing. The Stock of Liquors and Stock of Goods can be taken or not at the option of the purchaser. For particulars address GEORGE ADAMS.

Half way House, Vernon River, May 20, 1868.

FARMERS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!

DO you want the most perfect REAPING & MOWING MHCHINE in the World? If so, we are now shipping to our Agents a quantity of those world-renowned

Buckeye Mowers and Reapers,

which won for themselves such a reputation on your Island last Season; and we recommend to all those who are thinking of purchasing a Machine, to consult their neighbors who run one last season, and give their orders early, to make sure of securing one. We need only say that we made further improvement in our Machine, as set forth at length in our Circular of 1868, to be had of under named Agents, together with each piece of the Machine, if required. Every machine warranted to give PERFECT SATISFACTION.—Be particular to see that your Machine bears our mark, as they are the GENUINE Buckeye.

AGENTS:
W. D. STEWART, Charlottetown,
R. T. HOLMAN, Summerside,
O. P. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Worcester, Mass.

NOTICE.

Owing to the illness of Mr. JOHN HIGGINS, the subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Original BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER, and he has much pleasure in informing the Farmers of P. E. I. that, on the arrival of the Steamship *Alhambra*, he will have on sale a number of the above Machines.

The satisfactory results of the Machine last Season bear ample testimony of their utility and adaption as a *Mower and Reaper*, and hence the subscriber has no hesitation in offering the "Buckeye" to the farmers of this Island as

THE BEST MACHINE CONSTRUCTED IN AMERICA,

and would urge upon the farmers the importance of hand in their orders early for a "Buckeye," if they wish to obtain a perfect Machine, and get value for their money.

Terms made known and Machine exhibited at the Old Stand.

CITY GROCERY STORE.
North Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, May 20, 1868. pat ex 3m

A CAR,
William Stig,
Machinist.

(Next Door to Wm. B. Allan's.

Guns, Locks, and Magnetic Machines, paired. Brands cut, Bell Hanging and the most reasonable terms.

Mill Gear supplied to order.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 13, 1868.

"ALHAMBRA!"

THE Steamship *ALHAMBRA*, Nickerson, Master, until further notice, will leave this Port every alternate THURSDAY, at 6, p. m., for HALIFAX and BOSTON, calling at CANSO.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Ladies' Cabin,	Gents' Cabin,	Forward.
To Boston,	50s.	55s.	45s.
" Halifax,	25s.	30s.	18s.
" Canso,	20s.	25s.	15s.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
Agents.

May 20, 1868.

LOST,

APRIL 30th, between JAS. LAIRD'S, NEW GLASGOW, and RUSTICO CAPES, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing Four One Dollar Bills, with a lot of other papers; also, one Note of Hand for Fifty Pounds, drawn in favor of I. C. HALL, in Three months, signed by E. MARSHALL, and endorsed by I. C. HALL, due 20th JULY next. Any person finding it will be suitably rewarded by returning it to I. C. HALL, Charlottetown, or E. MARSHALL, North Rustico; and all parties are forbidden buying or negotiating in any way said Note.

E. MARSHALL.

May 20, 1868. pd

Who wants Money?

THE Subscriber will give CASH for WHITE COTTON and LINEN RAGS. Also OLD COPPER and BRASS.

OFFICE.—Eastern Cellar of New Market House.

WILLIAM HIGGINS.

Ch'town, May 13, 1868. 4 in

1868 Fresh Seed! 1868

THE Subscriber has received a supply of FRESH SEEDS for early planting, consisting in part of—

Melon, Cucumber, Tomato, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Radish, and a choice variety of Cabbage Seed.

A large supply expected per "Amphion," from London.

W. R. WATSON.

Victoria Building, May 6, 1868.

PASTURE. PASTURE. PASTURE!

WELL watered Pasture on the Lower Royalty Road. Apply to

GEORGE COLES.

Ch'town, April 29, 1868.

REMOVAL.

DR. HOMER having every encouragement to locate in Charlottetown, and for want of larger and more convenient rooms, has removed to the building occupied by HENRY HASZARD, Esq., Merchant, *directly opposite the Apothecaries' Hall.*

May 7, 1868.

Desirable Freehold Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber OFFERS FOR SALE that VALUABLE PROPERTY, situated near JOHN ENMAN'S MILL, and facing on the Murray Harbor Road, Lot 57. There are twelve acres of good land, half of which is clear, with a good HOUSE and STABLE thereon. As there is a right to a good stream of water which bounds it on one side, this place would be well adapted for a Tannery, or any tradesman. For particulars, apply to

FRANCIS WISNER, on the premises, or to
R. J. CLARKE,
Orwell Store,

May 13, 1868. 1m

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE!

THE subscriber, owing to failing health, is about to retire from business, and offers to sell, by Private Contract, all his PROPERTY in Charlottetown, consisting of—

TWO BUILDING LOTS,

in that delightful locality—Barrack Square—and situate between the Lots of John Ings and Owen Connolly, Esqrs.

THREE BUILDING LOTS,

on Pownal Street, known formerly as the Bagnall Property.

FIVE BUILDING LOTS,

at the Head of Queen Street, pleasantly situated for Private Residences. Also, the Excellent

BUSINESS STAND,

on Queen Street, at present occupied by himself as an Hotel, with Oyster, Refreshment, and Barber Saloons in connection therewith. Further particulars are unnecessary in reference to this well-known House.

Also,—2 MILCH COWS, 1 PONY, (with two setts of Harness, Sleigh, Wagon, and Trimmings, including Buffalo, if required.

For terms and further particulars, apply to

J. G. ECKSTADT.

Union House, Queen Street, Ch'town, P.E.I. May 20, 1868 } all pa 1m

NEW BOOKS. NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE—

Queen Victoria's Journal, 'Our Life in the Highlands.'
Irish in America, by John Francis Maguire, M. P.
Agazis' Brazil.
Duff's Book Keeping.
Dictionary of Familiar Quotations.
Millman's Gibbon's Rome.
Shakespeare's Complete Works.
Moore's Complete Poetical Works.
Froude's Short Theories on Grand Subjects.
Coulbourn's Thoughts on Personal Religion.
Norwood, by Henry Ward Beecher.
Dickens' Complete Works, very cheap.
Letter Writer; Joke Books,
Ottawa Scenery.
Hallam's Constitutional History.
Hallam's Middle Ages.
Vestry Chimes.
Early Life of Prince Consort.

HENRY A. HARVIE.

May 13, 1868. 3i

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

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ood's MAGAZINE for May contains so many interest, that we feel bound to call the atour readers to it with more than usual earnestr some time past we read each number as it with just a shade of disappointment, and d it aside: but the May number has made such sion upon us that we shall not be disposed to any with it readily, even though we are imr its successor. If we may draw an augury of , we should say that the Magazine is about to ll the freshness of its early days. We hope nticipations will be realized, and that the pro- he present number will be fulfilled by those o follow. A glance even at a part of the con- be sufficient to show that there is attraction reader.

t article is an historical sketch—"Lord Ches- he Man of the World." Many have heard of ld's Letters, but few know anything of the e present biographical sketch is very readable, ive a more correct opinion of him than is likely ned from reading his book.

e-flesh" contains a few hints to those who are p their minds to introduce a new article of diet. ky Tim Griffin, his Love and his Luck," is the ement of a new and lively story, which will number to be much called for, and we advise hesitating about subscribing to hesitate no

cle on the Odes of Horace appeared in the ber, and in the present issue the subject is l, and illustrated with numerous translations ing notes on the best Odes. These translations upon the principle of producing as exact an as possible of the original form of the metres by Horace, with such modifications as are r to harmonize the rythm to the English ear. ssical scholar will be delighted with this article. uation is promised.

ed by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, n Street, N. Y.

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al papers are complaining of the backward state of quare, notwithstanding the amount of money ap- d for its improvement. Stray cows, pigs, geese, &c., ed to wander over it by day and night, and fatten ublic expense; but worse than all, a lot of vanwhom the city is infested, cross the Square in all and destroy the trees which have already been The fact is, the Square, instead of being an ornaa disgrace to the city, and but very poorly contrasts lisborough Square, which has been beautifully planted, and ornamented, principally by the irit and good taste of a few private individuals. oduction of flower-beds and a water-fountain are required to complete this Square, which will then nament to the city, and a delightful promenade for ns on fine summer evenings. As for Queen e very much fear, that until something like proper on is adopted with regard to it, and strict rules a, with a guard or watchman appointed to see them ut, all the money employed upon it will be wasted.

—On Wednesday night last, about 10 o'clock, a fire t in a tenement house on Powsal Street, owned by yle, Tobacconist. Although the alarm was speedily d the fire companies and engines promptly on the , owing to an inadequate water supply, the building pletely destroyed, as also the one contiguous to it. and occupied by Michael Treanor, Preventive Both houses were insured in the London and Lan- Office. This fire shows how necessary it is to have ious water-tanks on all the principal streets of the without them, a steam fire engine is of very little use. er, therefore, the City Fathers set about supplying spensable necessity, the better for the security of the

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am Parton, in his *Atlantic Monthly* papers, says an Catholic Church has for many years carecipated the progress of population Westward, small investments in land at points along the e directions of future railways, has become very . "A professor in one of our wealthy colleges," o years ago, at Rome, a better map of the coun- of the Mississippi than he ever saw at home, hich the line of the Pacific Railway was traced, ry spot was dotted where a settlement would ly gather, and a conjecture recorded as to its le importance."

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almon, lobster, and oyster trade of this Colony is g larger proportions year by year. Messrs. Wilson ddell put up eleven thousand five hundred cans of last year, most of which found a ready sale in Eng- Mr. Cairns has been engaged in the salmon preserv- ness for several years, and annually exports a large y to Britain. This year, Messrs. Wilson and Waddell o preserve 20,000 cans of lobsters and oysters, and r parties engaged in the business intend to prosecute arger scale than they have hitherto done. We wish l success.

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ebec paper says:—The Committee on fisheries repared a list of questions relating to sea and fisheries, and navigation. The members will number of copies of these questions home with nd distribute them to parties from whom infor- may be expected. Answers are to be sent during o Mr. McCready, Clerk of the Committee. Next of Committee will consider the answers and make asis of recommendation to the government.

TTER from the Magdalen Islands, dated May 1, "Among the fishing vessels arrived, is one from Edward Island, and the master of which is going up herring for the Scotch market (Glasgow.) He s 600 barrels for this year, and he has his own pack the fish. He will take the fish to Prince d Island, and from there he will ship them by rge vessel bound home." Who can this be? Our Cairns.

CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received from a r correspondent, Augustine Callaghan, Esq., of a biographical sketch and eulogy of the late Hon. s D'Arcy McGee. The article is well-written, far as we are acquainted with the public acts of rtyred statesman, is a faithful record of his life. ave, however, already published a lenghty aphy of Mr. McGee, and, from the limited extent space, we are reluctantly compelled to decline the contribution of our correspondent.

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conviction and execution of the man who fired Duke of Edinburg has followed swiftly on his the attempt to murder is still a capital offence tralia; it was classed among capital offences in d till within a few years ago, when it was taken that category by special Act of Parliament. he colonial law has remained unaltered is not very say. It may be because murders are more freattempted among the lawless bushrangers of alia than amidst other populations.

Moniteur Acadien, a paper published at Shediac, in the French language, and in the interests of adian French of the Maritime Provinces, after bespended for some months, has again resumed pubn under different Editors and Proprietors. Under w management, the *Acadien* has greatly improved e and spirit, and we hail its reappearance in our m with pleasure. *Succes, mon frere, et voyage de ours!*

Edinburgh Review for April is an interesting No. g the articles is a Review of Montalembert's k's of the West." We must say, however, that a would form a very erroneous idea of Montalemwork if his knowledge of it were derived solely his review of it. Malleson's French in India; the broad, and Western China, are also very interestticles.

Island has been honored by receiving, through xcellency the Lieutenant Governor, sumptuously copies of "The Early Years of the Prince Conand "Leaves from the Journal of our Lives in the nds," as a donation to the Legislative Library from Majesty the Queen, and bearing Her Majesty's auto-

(*Continued from first page.*)

trol would have been given to it over the revenue and expenditure. But till the people think proper to extend to this house some little control over the revenue and appropriation bills, and it can only be done by an Act of the Legislature, it would be very little use for us to raise our voices against any particular items in them.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: His honor refers to the difference in the rate of duty upon imported and home manufactured whiskey; but it should be remembered that distillers here have to pay a license duty of £25, and when that is taken into account, the difference is not so great as would, at first sight, appear. As to the other point, I quite agree with him that we have very little control over the revenue bill, but the great difficulty is, how is this House to get greater privileges than it has at present? The question was tried time after time before it became an elective Body, and the only results were unpleasant differences between the Council and House of Assembly; besides, the privileges of the former were rather curtailed than extended by the agitation of the question. The House of Assembly is very tenacious of its privileges, and if it does not choose to relax them and grant more privileges to this Council, I do not see that we have any remedy. I do not think that body would consent to anything that would have a tendency to narrow down the privileges it has always claimed.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: Why did not his honor, the member for Charlottetown, contend for more privileges for this House at the time the elective Council bill was being passed? That was the time to have secured greater privileges, but the opportunity was lost, and now we cannot obtain them without having an act passed for the purpose, which I think would not be very easily done.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: No doubt it would have been very well if it could have been done at the time the Elective Council Bill was carried, but we know very well that privileges of that kind cannot be all obtained at once. We were very glad at that time to get the great principle of an elective Council carried, and perhaps it would have endangered the fate of that bill if we had introduced into it privileges much beyond what, as a nominative branch, we had previously enjoyed. But having once obtained the elective principle, it then became us to see that we had those privileges which, constitutionally, ought to belong to an elective branch, and we had a far better opportunity of agitating for that change when we had become an elective body. A great boon was supposed to be obtained when the Elective Council Bill was carried, but I do not see that the people have derived a single solitary advantage from it, while the members have to earn their seats at as much expense as the members of the House of Assembly, and I believe far more. I do not think, however, that there is much use in us agitating the question here now, but at the first election after the bill was passed, I was anxious that it should be brought to the hustings—that the people should be informed, and the matter explained to them—but I met no encouragement. I was solitary and alone on that point. I believe the time will soon come when the people will feel the necessity of extending greater privileges to this House. Otherwise they will see that they have not gained anything by the principle of an elective Council. There might be a very proper law passed to have money grants come up simply, or properly classified, so as to give us some control over them; but what is our position now? The Appropriation Bill may come up with two or three items which we consider obnoxious to the public—forced, perhaps, by a combination of party interests—and what is our remedy? We may ask for a conference, and that may be granted, as a matter of courtesy, or we may reject the bill in toto. Then it will be said that the whole responsibility of the loss of the bill rests at the door of the Council, which threw it out. Therefore, we cannot exercise any control over the Appropriation Bill, without that onus being thrown upon us; but it is in the power of the people to place no man in either branch of the Legislature unless he pledges himself to support such a reasonable alteration as would allow the Council to be, in deed and in spirit, what it was supposed it would be when the great concession of the elective principle was made.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I was not an advocate for the alteration in the constitution of the Council, and it has turned out just as I expected, for this House is more expensive to the country, and it is not of any more service; but still I agree with his honor who has just spoken, that some reasonable change should be effected on account of this branch of the Legislature being made elective. I do not think, however, that any change will take place till there is some greater disagreement than there has been here for the last few years. We are elected by the people—not an inferior class of the people either—and we have responsibilities which we cannot be reasonably expected to discharge unless there is some change from the present practice. I do not know that being chosen by the people or by the Government makes much difference to us, for I am happy to say that the greater number of those who were chosen by the Crown have seats here at present; and as long as the House of Assembly do not insist in pressing anything unreasonable upon us, perhaps there is not so much necessity for a change; but if they would do so, I would resist it to the utmost of my power.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I would fully endorse the views of his honor from the City, (Mr. Palmer) for I have complained, on more than one occasion, of the way in which the appropriation bill comes before us. It comes up perhaps the last day of the session when committees of this House are engaged about various other matters, and it is expected that it will be passed in a few hours. I have known items to be in that bill which I would vote against, and I would almost risk the loss of the bill rather than pass them without a strong remonstrance. As the Council is now elective as well as the House of Assembly, we are responsible as well as that Body for legislation, (Mr. Palmer—Hear) and we should have some control of the appropriation. The items should come up in separate resolutions, and be reviewed here, so that we might know what is in the bill before it comes before us, instead of having the whole appropriations sent up in one bill at the end of the Session when many of the Members have gone home.

Hon. Mr. WALKER remarked that he did not know how the Council could be held responsible for what it had no control over.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: Though I do not approve of changing the scale of duties year after year, yet I regret that the Government did not think proper to take the duty off flour and meal, for it is likely to be a very hard summer on many of the people. I remember that last session his honor from Prince County (Mr. Lord) joined with me in trying to get the duty taken off flour, though we did not accomplish much. There is nothing to which the people are so much opposed as taxing their bread. Give them cheap bread and cheap education, and they will be prosperous and happy. Though I do not approve of changing the tariff every year, as it has a tendency to destroy that stability which is the foundation of success in business, yet I would like to see the duty taken off flour and meal, and some change made in the differential duties on spirituous liquors; but I suppose it is little use for us to agitate any alteration in those respects.

Hon. Mr. MCDONALD: The objection urged against the duty on flour last year was on the ground that it was creating a differential duty, for while it was admitted free when it came direct from Canada, there was a duty imposed when it came through the United States. But your honors will remember that we passed an act last year to admit flour and meal free when it came through American Territory. It is true that there is a duty of 1s. 6d. per barrel continued on flour and meal which is not the production of the colonies, but I suppose your honors are aware that from that source last year the sum of £1410 was raised, and you are also aware that the expenditure this year will be very large. And when there is no change made in the tariff, we thought we could scarcely afford to do with the amount of revenue derived from that source. If that duty had been taken off it would have been necessary to make other changes which perhaps would not be approved of by your honors. It will depend very much on the state of trade whether a change in the tariff will be necessary next year or not. If trade is not prosperous, and if there is not a good revenue this year, it is most likely that whoever holds the reins of government next year will find it necessary to make very material changes.

Hon. Mr. LORD: If there is to be a change I hope it will be to reduce the taxes, but it is hardly worth while to discuss this matter now, as we cannot make any alteration. If the duty is raised on any article I hope it will be on spirituous liquors, for if there is an article imported on which we can afford to pay a heavy duty, it is ardent spirits. There is no compulsion in the use of it, and I believe we can do just as well without tasting it as with it, but if we must have something of that kind to drink we should pay for it. I would like to see the duty taken off flour and other breadstuffs, for there will be a large quantity required this summer, and of course the cheaper they are the better, for the poor man.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: There are two very urgent reasons why the duty should be taken off breadstuffs. It is certain that the approaching summer will be a hard one, and we see by late accounts from the corn growing States that there is a falling off of 35,000,000 bushels and consequently the price may be expected to be high. The second reason is that this system of taxing breadstuffs is contrary to the principles of commercial policy which Her Majesty's Government is using all its influence to induce the colonies to adopt.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I do not think there is much fault to be found with the scale of duties, neither do I see any great objection to the duty of 1s. 6d. per barrel on American flour, for there is not much flour comes from the United States. I would like to encourage home manufacture, and I would say, if we must have liquor, let us give the preference to the home manufactured article. I do not think it is a proper time to enter into a discussion on the privileges of the Council, though I value them as much as any person. I consider that we have gained a point by making the Council elective. Formerly the members of this House were merely the nominees of the ruling party, and that was not a desirable state of things. Therefore, I do not think, like his honor from Bay Fortune, (Mr. Dingwell), that all is lost, for we have gained some privileges.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: His honor from Prince County, (Mr. Lord), speaks about reducing the tariff, but I think it would be difficult to point out any article on which the duty could be reduced. There is no part of North America where the taxes are so low, and I believe the Government will find it necessary before long, to increase the advalorem duty to 12½ per cent. Education alone takes one-third of the revenue.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I sympathise with the remarks of his honor from Georgetown, (Mr. Gordon), and I must say that I think breadstuffs should be admitted free of duty. To tax food is a mistake. But I hope to see the day when the improved state of agriculture will enable us to do without importing breadstuffs. The Island is capable of producing everything of that kind that we require, and more scientific farming will enable us to do without importing flour from Canada or the United States. I believe the duty upon flour was imposed about the time the Reciprocity Treaty was abrogated, and when considerable acrimony existed against the Americans for putting an end to that treaty. I am certainly in favor of freedom in trade in breadstuffs, but the Government thought it was not advisable to make any change this year. It is not so easy to raise a revenue here as in the old country. There taxes are imposed on articles of general consumption. The malt tax of England produces a revenue of, I believe, £5,000,0 0; and the income tax enabled Sir Robert Peel to abandon the impost duties on some articles of consumption. But here, if any article produces £1200 or £1500 a year, however desirable it may be to remove the duty, it will be found difficult to impose it on anything else. Then with reference to the remarks of his honor from the City respecting the privileges of this House, I do not think he is the most suitable person to make such observations. He is an old legislator, and was a member of the Government which introduced the elective Council bill; and if it was possible to have secured greater privileges, that was the time to have sought for them. However, there is no doubt but the elective principle is some advantage, for there are gentlemen in this House who would not have had seats here if the Council had not been elective. Had that principle not been carried, the Tenant League organization would not have had a representative here.

Hon. the PRESIDENT: This year the Government is granting a sum of money to purchase seed grain for destitute farmers, and to impose a tax upon flour and meal at the same time looks like giving with one hand and taking from them with the other. I have always been opposed to taxing breadstuffs, for the cheaper they can be got the better. I would be pleased to see that tax dispensed with on account of the state of the country.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I would also like to see the revenue Bill passed without any duty upon breadstuffs, but I am satisfied that all the revenue that can be raised will be required for the service of the Colony, especially as about £3000 are being granted for the purchase of said grain. I do hope that the time is near when we will raise all the breadstuff we require, for, by a little more skill and improvement in our system of farming, we could do so. I believe there will be double the quantity of wheat sown this year more than last, and I hope that next year we will not require to import so much flour.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: We are all anxious to see cheaper bread, but with all the duties imposed, our revenue is not likely to be larger than will be required. I would like to hear some of your honors who are so anxious to have the duty taken off flour, suggest some other article on which it could be imposed. I do not think the Government can be blamed for continuing the same tariff; if there was an increase, there might be some reason to complain.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON: If the duty were taken off flour and put upon ardent spirits, I think it would be a less objectionable way of raising the revenue.

Hon. Mr. MCDONALD: Your honors are aware that flour from the Dominion of Canada comes in under the reciprocity treaty with that province, and while the reciprocity with the United States existed, it came in free from there also: but when they have abrogated that treaty themselves, we have a right to impose a duty on their flour. There were 11450 barrels imported from Canada last year, and I believe a larger quantity will be imported from there this year if it is required; for it is found that Canadian flour is better and costs less than what is purchased in the United States. Therefore this duty of 1s. 6d. per barrel will not effect all flour imported, as Canadian flour will come in free.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I agree with his honor from Bedeque (Mr. Anderson) that it would be better to take the tax off flour and put it on liquor. A gentleman in the Legislature once said that if a poor man had a certain amount of money to spend for liquor, the less he got for it the better, and I think the remark was very just.

The House was then resumed and progress reported.

CUSTOMS, ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Mr. MCDONALD, a member of the Government, presented to the House the Customs Accounts for the past year, and on doing so, remarked that they indicated a favourable state of the trade of the Colony. The value of the ordinary exports was £260,470. sterling; and there were also 18,641 tons of shipping sent home for sale, valued at £111,846. Making the total value of exports for 1867, £372,316 sterling. While the imports for the same time were set down at £294,443; showing a sterling balance in favor of the Colony of £77,883. These figures shewed that the trade of the Colony was in a very prosperous condition, more so than could have been expected.

Adjourned till Monday next at ten o'clock.

Monday, April 20th.

ALEWIVES, FISHERY BILL.

Hon. Mr. MCDONALD said he intended to move for the second reading of a bill to revive and continue certain sections of the Act for the preservation of the Alewives Fisheries, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned; but the 30th standing rule of the House had not been complied with, as it was a late period of the session, and as the bill was of considerable importance, he would move that the rule be suspended.

The thirty-sixth standing rule of the House is as follows:—

"No bill, resolution, or other proceeding, founded upon any application addressed to the House of Assembly, shall be sustained by the Council unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly."

Hon. Mr. PALMER said he did not know what the proposed alterations in the Act were, but he did not think the Alewives Fisheries was a subject of any great importance to the Colony; and if the Council intended to maintain its position as a legislative body it should adhere to its rules. Therefore he would not feel himself justified in supporting the motion before the House.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL said the question to be considered was whether the bill was of more importance than the rules of the House. He thought the House should carefully guard its rights and not permit any encroachment upon them, though if the bill was of very great importance he would be inclined to give way.

Hon. Mr. MCDONALD said he did not look upon it as an infringement of their privileges. The standing rules of the House had not been published this year, and he supposed that the parties who addressed a petition to the House of Assembly asking for the bill were not aware that a petition had also to be sent to the Council. The protection of the fisheries was one of the most important subjects that could come before the Legislature, and he thought the House would act wisely in suspending the rule.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON said the very fact that a petition had not been sent to this Branch of the Legislature, shewed that the subject was not one of great importance, and as he thought the privileges of the House were curtailed quite enough already, he would oppose the motion.

Hon. Mr. MUIRHEAD said the question before the House was not the importance of the Alewives Fisheries, but it was the necessity of adhering to their rules. He was not in favour of contracting their privileges and would therefore oppose the motion.

Hon. Mr. BEER regretted that no petition had been presented to the Council. He felt himself rather awkwardly situated, for he would like to maintain the dignity of the House. However, as the bill was of some importance to a portion of his constituency, he would support the motion to suspend the rule.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE said he thought there was more to be gained by the bill than lost by suspending the rule, and therefore he would support the proposition of his honor from Georgetown.

Hon. Mr. LORD said the gaspereaux fishery was not of much importance. Perhaps as many might be caught as would keep half a dozen families for a week. Still, as the bill was passed by the House of Assembly, it would hardly be fair not to entertain it on account of no petition being presented to the Council.

Hon. Mr. PALMER was surprised that some of their honors should be so ready to allow an encroachment upon the privileges of the House. Their standing rules were not merely for the use of the members of the House, but for the benefit of those whom they represented. The House, in order to proceed with its business properly and with advantage to the people, should have all the information that could be brought to bear upon the subjects which came before it. The proposition made by his honor from Georgetown would have a tendency to encourage non-compliance with their rules, and therefore he opposed it.

Hon. Mr. GORDON said that as they had standing rules, they should abide by them. If they should pass the bill because the House of Assembly had passed it, as his honor from Prince County (Mr. Lord) had said, they were not a legislative Body, but a chamber of record. They should stand fast by their rules except in a case of great emergency.

Hon. Mr. WALKER did not think it would be any disparagement of the dignity of the House to suspend the rule and therefore he would support the motion.

The House divided upon the motion that the rule be suspended:

CONTENTS—Hon. Messrs. McDonald, Walker, Lord, Beer and Haythorne—5.

NON-CONTENTS—Hon. Messrs Palmer, Dingwell, Balderston, Muirhead and Gordon—5.

Thus the names were equal and the President gave the casting vote against the motion. On doing so he remarked that whichever way he would be disposed to vote under other circumstances considering his position, he must maintain the dignity of the House.

(*To be continued.*)

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