

and read of it than it did to those on board, to which the Empress replied that she should not feel inclined to take such a dangerous trip; but hoped to pay a visit to the yacht.

Colonial and other items.

THE TERMS OF UNION.

We give below an article from the Toronto Globe, of the 22nd February, in regard to the terms of Union agreed upon by the Delegates in England:—

We received last evening from Mr. J. Gordon Brown, who is at present in England, a synopsis of the changes made in the Confederation scheme by the Delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Mr. Brown had not seen Lord Carnarvon's Bill when his despatch was made up, but we have no doubt that the measure will be found to be in harmony with his information.

The name of the new Confederation is to be CANADA; Upper Canada is to be styled the Province of ONTARIO; Lower Canada is to be styled QUEBEC; and the other Provinces are to retain their present designations. We fancy this a good selection as could have been made.

The general features of the scheme of the Quebec Conference are maintained; but we deeply regret to learn that there have been several very important modifications made in matters of detail.

And, first, a serious change has been made in the annual grants from the Federal chest for the support of the Local Governments. Under the Quebec scheme it was provided that each Province should be granted in the Union should receive from the Federal treasury an annual grant equal to eighty cents per head of its population, as established by the census of 1851—such aid to be in full settlement of all future demands upon the Federal Government for local purposes. The annual burden thus imposed on the Federal chest was as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Province, Grant. Upper Canada pop. 1,266,091 \$1,116,873; Lower Canada pop. 1,111,563 889,253; Nova Scotia pop. 339,857 264,686; New Brunswick pop. 252,047 201,638.

Total annual grant, \$2,472,450. These annual grants were not to increase in future years with the increase of population, but to remain permanently at these figures. But this principle, it now appears has been overthrown by the Delegates so far as regards New Brunswick. That Province is to receive an increased subsidy from time to time, as her population increases, until she has 400,000 people and her grant will amount to \$420,000. Then the increase is to stop, and her grant, like that of the other Provinces, is to remain stationary—but at \$320,000.

It will be recollected that under the Quebec scheme, New Brunswick had a special advantage over the other Provinces. The 6th resolution declared:—That "the position of New Brunswick being such as to entail large immediate charges upon her local revenues, it is agreed that for the period of ten years from the time when the Union takes effect, an additional allowance of \$63,000 per annum shall be made to that Province." Our despatch does not say that this special grant is to remain a part of the scheme, in addition to the new boon conferred on New Brunswick—but we infer that it is; and it so, very great injustice has been done to the other Provinces.

But this is not the worst. It appears that the Delegates have agreed to increase the grants to all the Local Governments; and that not to the just principle of population adopted at Quebec, but in a manner totally irrational and most unjust to Upper Canada! In addition to the eighty cents per head distributed as already shown, the Delegates have agreed that the following annual grants shall be paid permanently from the Federal chest:—

Table with 2 columns: Province, Grant. To Upper Canada, \$30,000; To Lower Canada, 70,000; To Nova Scotia, 50,000; To New Brunswick, 50,000.

Total additional grants, \$260,000.

Had this sum of \$260,000 been distributed according to population as determined by the census of 1851, the distribution would have been as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Province, Grant. Upper Canada, \$117,449; Lower Canada, 93,513; Nova Scotia, 27,834; New Brunswick, 21,204.

Total, \$260,000.

The whole grant for local purposes under the scheme as amended will now be as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Province, Grant. Upper Canada, \$1,196,873; Lower Canada, 959,253; Nova Scotia, 321,686; New Brunswick, 314,638.

Total, \$2,792,450.

These grants, at the estimated populations of the several Provinces on 1st January, 1867, give the following rates of grant per head:—

Table with 3 columns: Province, Population, Per head. Upper Canada, 1,892,056, 60 cents; Lower Canada, 1,288,880, 74 cents; Nova Scotia, 388,781, 88 cents; New Brunswick, 295,084, 110 cents.

Nothing could be more scandalously unjust to Upper Canada than this, and we are amazed that Mr. Howland could be a party to it.

The second departure from the Quebec scheme is, that until Prince Edward Island comes into the Union, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have between them the four seats in the Upper Chamber that the Island was to have had. The distribution will now be as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Province, Population, Members. Upper Canada, 1,892,056, 24; Lower Canada, 1,288,880, 24; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 683,881, 24.

There is nothing to palliate this change under the Quebec scheme, the injustice to Upper Canada was marked enough—but to add to it in this manner was totally indefensible. Why, in the three Provinces of Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick united have but 450,689 people more than Upper Canada, and yet they have 48 Legislative Councillors and Upper Canada but 24. Every Upper Canada Councillor will thus represent 75,085 people, while the average of all the rest will be but 40,682. The thing is utterly unfair.

The House of Commons will start with many a tongue.

the following distribution of seats and remain so until the Census of 1874, when Upper Canada will get a number of additional seats:—

Table with 2 columns: Province, Seats. Upper Canada, 82; Lower Canada, 76; Nova Scotia, 19; New Brunswick, 15.

The fourth departure from the Quebec scheme is the transference of control over the Fisheries and over Penitentiaries from the Local to the General Government. This is very far from being an improvement. It is just putting in the wedge of Federal interference in Local matters. The more distinct and apart are the duties and functions of the two governments the better.

Last, but very far from least, comes the Sectional School question. And here, as the world is not so clear as we could have desired, we give the ipsissima verba of our despatch. "In reference to the School question, clauses have been introduced, first, stating that any privileges granted to Separate Schools in Upper Canada shall also be granted to Separate Schools in Lower Canada; and, second, that all measures about Separate Schools shall be subject to an appeal to the Governor-General in Council."

As to the first of these provisions, it seems very harmless. There is not much danger of an Upper Canada—we beg pardon—Ontario Legislature passing laws for the further extension of sectarianism in the working of our Common School system. The meaning of the second provision is, unfortunately, not clear. The 51st resolution of the Quebec scheme provides that "any Bill passed by a Local Legislature shall be subject to disallowance by the Governor-General within one year of the passing thereof," and if nothing more is done to the Confederation Bill than to confirm this power of disallowance, and to state the precise mode of bringing objections to any Separate School Bill fully under the notice of the Federal Executive, with a view to its disallowance—there can be no possible objection to that. So long as the power of interference of the Federal authorities is negative, little harm can result. What was to be feared was the outrageous proposal to clothe the Federal Parliament with the right to legislate in school matters in direct defiance of the Local Legislature.

These we understand to be the whole of the departures made from the original Quebec scheme. Some of them are quite unreasonable and exceedingly unjust; and we can hardly understand how the representatives of Upper Canada now in London assented to them. There may be yet an opportunity of amending some of them. When we have the bill at full length, we will be in a better position to survey the whole question. But, meantime, we have no hesitation in stating our opinion, that if the whole tale has been told in our despatch—if there are no other changes to be heard of—the bill, with all its defects, will be an immense boon to the people of Upper Canada, and we will heartily rejoice when it receives the royal sanction.

MASONIC.—The Independent Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia is now recognized by ten Foreign Grand Lodges, making, as the Halifax Citizen assures, thirty four recognitions—a larger number than any Grand Lodge has received within so short a period. In every respect the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia is in a healthy condition, and is destined to take a prominent part in the Grand Lodge formation of British America, which many of the brotherhood look forward to with pleasure. When will the Masons of New Brunswick move?—St. John Mor. News.

Dreadful Conflagration at Yokohama, Japan.

English papers received by last mail contain particulars of a great fire at the above place. It occurred on Monday, the 26th Nov. It consumed dwellings, public buildings, warehouses, etc., covering an area of some 60 acres, destroyed some 100 lives, and caused a loss to persons insured of some four or five million dollars. The fire broke out in a portion of the town licensed by the Government for prostitutes, and owing to the high wind which prevailed at the time spread with fearful rapidity, licking up houses, property of various kinds, and human life, in its mad career. A change of wind prevented the entire town from being made a heap of ruins.

The Petersburg Intellect laments on the continued imprisonment of Jeff Davis:—

"And this man is dying meantime. Injustice, preying upon his soul, confinement wearing out his body, the neglect of his own people sickening his heart. Surely the crowning shame of those which disgrace the last six years of American history is this."

An English Rector refused to marry a couple for a less sum than thirteen shillings, whereupon the bridegroom brought a suit against him. The court decided that the rector's claim, which was based on an alleged immemorial custom, could not be upheld in law.

Permission has been given by the French imperial commission to the Bible Society of France to have its stand in the park surrounding the Paris exhibition. The Bible committee of England propose to unite in the movement, and to make the occasion one for the wide distribution of the whole Bible or the New Testament in many different languages. It is thought that some 2,000,000 copies may thus be disposed of, and a sum of \$30,000 is now being raised by subscription in England to aid in this enterprise.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.—The population of the world increased. From the best and latest sources of information we derive the following estimates:—

These are as follows:—Protestants, 85,000,000; Catholics, 180,000,000; Greeks, 68,000,000; other sects, 7,000,000; Jews, 6,000,000; Mahomedans, 144,000,000; Pagans, 710,000,000. Total—one thousand two hundred millions.

Very animated discussions are carried on by the Common Council of New York. One of these recently occurred, in which several of the members wishing to add weight to the views expressed, buried inkstands at each other. A similar scene has recently been enacted in Philadelphia by the city fathers there, resulting at last in a rough and tumble fight. At one time there was a prospect of the whole Council becoming engaged in the interesting performance; the presiding officer, however, turned off the gas, and thus quelled the row.

We learn from the Halifax Witness, that the congregation of St. Paul's Church in that city have founded an institution for the support and education of destitute young girls. This class of persons, usually left to grow up in poverty and become a prey to vice, will in this institution have the advantage of a home, and will be trained to lives of usefulness. The object is a praiseworthy one.

Montreal Flour Market.

(From Kirkwood, Irving & Co's. Weekly Produce Report, Feb. 15.)

Flour.—The market has exhibited no material change for some weeks past. Speculators who have held the bulk of the stock for some time, have shown no lack of confidence, and still hold for higher prices; but a slight decline in England, temporary depression in the States, and increased receipts here, with only a limited demand, have had for the last few days a weakening effect, and sales have been made at a slight decline. Should Congress determine on imposing the increased duty on wheat and flour a further decline may take place, but as we think it will be of short duration, as with the opening months of spring present stocks will soon find outlets. Early in the year we reverted to the limited supplies in Europe and the improbability of the United States having much to spare for export, and subsequent enquiries confirm us in the impression that a much higher range of prices must prevail before many months in the British markets. In the United States, with more ease in the money market, a settled financial policy on the part of the Government, and less haste in the contraction of the currency, the result would be greater confidence, and speculators would operate with more confidence in view of the now very general conviction that the supplies of desirable flour will be within requirements. Extras are still scarce and in demand for the local trade.

THE MORMON EVILS.—A lecture on Mormonism alludes as follows to one of the disturbing elements among the Saints:—

"There is one element among themselves that is peculiarly objectionable to the Gentiles who have lived in intimate social relations with them is that the young girls (to their honor be it said) are mostly disaffected. Growing up with it, they have seen the institution with all its abominations, and opposed as it is to all their holier feelings, and better instincts, no amount of spiritual thunder can entirely control them. Here, as everywhere, they are a privileged class, and cannot very well be whipped or imprisoned. Like most of the descendants of Eve, they will talk, and are ever ready to clope with a Gentle who has the courage and can get away with them. They cannot marry a Gentle and remain peacefully at home. Very naturally they prefer a whole Gentle to one-tenth of a Mormon. The most effectual way of breaking up the whole system would be to send an army of 10,000 unmarried men there and protect every man who married a Mormon woman and took her to his country. We might in this way get rid of the nuisance without bloodshed or incurring the odium of a religious persecution."

Latest from Europe.

London, Feb. 25.

In accordance with the programme announced by Government on the 11th, resolutions on Reform were introduced into the House of Commons this evening. Mr. D'Israeli the Chancellor of the Exchequer, opened the debate on the part of the Government, and proposed four new franchises and to change some of the borough seats. Mr. Bright followed and made a strong speech in opposition to the scheme of the Derby administration. The reform measure of Earl Derby forms the topic of general conversation here. The leading newspapers have editorial articles in approval of them.

The English Government promises to issue the blue book giving a complete account of the postal service between Great Britain and the United States.

The news from Spain is of an exciting character, though the government of that country is seeking to keep from the public the course of events; there is no longer any doubt that a serious insurrection is impending.

The Princess Alexandra has been safely delivered of a daughter. The war estimates, as presented in the Ministerial Budget, are largely increased over those of the preceding year.

None of the Fenians who participated in the late revolt have been captured. Nine of the prisoners who were arrested in Dublin on suspicion of being Fenians have been tried, found guilty, and heavily sentenced.

Lord Derby has had a slight attack of gout. It promises to yield to treatment, but it is necessary that he should, as much as possible, remain in the same temperature.

Verona, Feb. 22.

Baron Von Bues, minister of State of the Austrian Empire, says that Austria is in favor of the evacuation of Serbia by the Turkish forces. So far as certain affairs are concerned the Baron says it is the policy of the Government to avoid the question entirely.

Berlin, Feb. 22.

Intelligence has been received from Vienna that serious apprehensions are entertained there of a rising of the peasants in the Austrian provinces, on the Danube, and a large number of arrests have been made by the Government authorities.

Vienna, Feb. 21.

The restoration of the Constitution of 1848 to Hungary by the Emperor Francis Joseph has had the effect to remove the troubles heretofore existing in that country. The people are now quiet and contented.

New York, Feb. 21.

President Roberts has called a convention of the Fenian Brotherhood in the State of New York, for the 26th inst., to meet in Utica, also the Brotherhood of Illinois will meet on the 12th of March and Chicago. The Fenians of Pennsylvania will hold a convention early in April, and State Conventions of the Brotherhood will soon follow in all the other States.

Athens, Feb. 20.

News has been received here that the Turkish Government is about to send a man-of-war in pursuit of the Greek ship Zelelodon, at the Island of Corfu. An armed brig will be despatched from Greece to her assistance, in case of emergency.

San Francisco, Feb. 20.

The Fenians held a large and enthusiastic meeting here last night, and resolved to earnestly co-operate with their Eastern Brethren to achieve the independence of Ireland.

Children often look pale and sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. Brown's "Vermifuge Comfit" will destroy worms without injury to the child.

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for Children, is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many, many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child and comfort to the mother.

Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, often times incurable. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief. They have been thoroughly tested, and found to be the good reputation they have justly acquired. There are imitations be sure to obtain the genuine.

I have been afflicted a long time with a swelling on my neck and have applied different things to little or no purpose until I used J. B. Fitch's Golden Ointment, which has cured me, and I take pleasure in recommending it to the public.

HUGH CAVANAGH, River John, Pictou.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

SIR:— A week or two ago I saw an article on Bounties in your paper, which I liked very well; and last week I saw in the Journal a communication signed "A Fisherman," which I did not think so much of. This Fisherman says that most people look at the Bounty question from a wrong point of view, and I suppose that his letter is intended to place the readers of the Journal on the right stand point. Well, I have tried hard to see through the Fisherman's spectacles, and cannot conscientiously say that the view appears any finer. He seems to think that your potato illustration doesn't fit. He says that it would be appropriate if it was attempted to cultivate the silk worm or the cotton plant on the Island. Now the illustration in that case would not do at all. I will try to show why. The potato is suited to our soil and climate, and if our Farmers are skillful and industrious, they can raise any quantity of them. It would be impossible to raise either silk or cotton in this cold country, by cultivators ever so skillful and ever so industrious.

According to "A Fisherman's" own story, the seas that surround us are full of fish, spoiling to be caught, and if our fishermen were skillful, intelligent and industrious, they might speedily make their fortunes. There are, no doubt, lots of farmers in the country who cannot raise enough potatoes for their own use. They are either lazy or ignorant, or improvident, and although Nature has done her share towards producing potatoes and oats in abundance, they do not avail themselves of her generosity. This is just "A Fisherman's" story, when you strip it of unnecessary words. We have plenty of fish, Yankees and Nova Scotians who know how to catch them, make a jolly good thing of it, but P. E. Islanders who don't know how to build a fishing craft, are too ignorant to choose a proper outfit, and are too indolent, too stupid and unskillful to catch the fish, which, like the roast pigs in the child's story, are swimming around our shores, crying "who'll catch us, who'll catch us," can't make the business pay. Well, I'm sure the Island Fishermen ought to feel obliged to their advocate for the very good character he has given them. I don't believe that he tells the exact truth in this matter. I find that our Island boys in every other sphere can compete successfully with both Yankees and Nova Scotians, and I don't believe that they fall so far behind these smart people in so simple a matter as catching fish. Any how, supposing "A Fisherman's" story to be the plain unvarnished truth, I do not see how giving our "unskillful, ignorant fishermen" a Bounty is going to mend matters. If Government ought to give a bounty to farmers because they can't cultivate their land to advantage, there are lots of people on the Island who ought to apply for a bounty on potatoes and other farm produce without a day's delay. If "A Fisherman" will show how a bounty will make our fishermen as skillful and intelligent as the Nova Scotians and Yankees, perhaps he might make out a better case. I always thought that constant practice, for a few years, would make men of ordinary mental endowments skillful in any mechanical art. Now it strikes me very forcibly that there are a good many men on the Island who have had this experience, and if they do not know how to catch fish now they never will learn, even though they get a bounty of a pound instead of a dollar a barrel on the fish they catch. "A Fisherman's" argument for bounties done up in small amounts to this:—"We have inexhaustible stores of fish within easy reach of us. Our fishermen are too ignorant and too clumsy to catch them. We ought therefore to give them a bounty." This, many people, Farmers who will have to pay this bounty, especially, will consider very loose reasoning. If fishermen do not understand their business, let them get a knowledge of it as fast as they can, in the same way as some of us Farmers got to understand the ins and outs of our occupation. We did not ask the Fishermen to pay our school fees, and we went, it we can help it, pay for their education.

But I believe that fishing does pay on this Island. Young men can earn as good wages at fishing as they can at almost every other employment. I see fishermen come to these parts from the West dressed in broad cloth, with a yard or two more or less of gold chain dangling from their waistcoat pocket, to say nothing of the nine pound repeater at the end of it. What do these gents, who can afford to buy broad cloth coats, gold chains and watches, want of a bounty? I can't afford these things, yet I don't sing out for a bounty on turnips. I don't even believe on a bounty on flax. I believe that the less any industry depends on Government the better it will thrive. If our Farmers were to club together and assist one another in getting better stock and more information, it would be better for them than any amount of Government tinkering. I don't believe in this robbing-Peter-to-pay-Paul policy. Let every tub stand on its own bottom.

A FARMER.

Prince County, March 4, 1867.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

SIR:—

I have for some time past seen the necessity of having some kind of a charitable Society in Summerside. There are a great many destitute persons in our midst. Some of these deserve to be relieved, others do not. Now to distinguish the worthy from the unworthy, is not an easy matter at present. When children come to a house for charity, it is hard to refuse them, yet the parents of those children may be well able to work, but too fond of liquor and too

lazy to work. Now a Society would remedy this. Let all applications for charity be made to a committee appointed by the Society, who would be able to judge of the worth of the applicant; besides, let there be so many persons appointed monthly to visit these destitute people, especially all who apply for aid. Ladies would do best for this, they could devote more time than men to it, and know better how to sympathize with the poor mothers and children of—too often—worthless fathers.

Let something be done, and done at once. What gentleman or lady will take the first step? What lady will be a Miss Nightingale? Whoever she may be she may depend on the hearty support of a SOJOURNER.

Summerside, March 5, 1867.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1867.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guaranty of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

ELECTIONS.

THE laws relating to Elections in this Island still need improvement. It should be the aim of our legislators that the popular vote be taken fairly, speedily and quietly. Those provisions of the election law which forbid the selling or dispensing of intoxicating liquors within a certain distance of the polling places would, if enforced, ensure peace and quietness at elections. We Islanders, while in our sober senses, are a very peaceable forbearing people, but when we take a drop too much—which indeed we are too prone to do—we become unruly and somewhat quarrelsome. Besides, a drunken man, or one even "half seas over" is not at all in a fit state to exercise the important privilege of the franchise. The system of simultaneous polling is an admirable one, and by keeping every voter in his own polling division does more towards making elections peaceable and orderly than any other mode that could be devised. Vote by ballot may secure fairness at elections; but we have heard and read that in the United States where that system obtains there is at least quite as much trickery and as much corruption of all kinds as in countries where the people vote openly. At any rate, our prejudices and feelings are in favor of open voting. There appears something cowardly and conspirator-like in a man's giving a secret vote. It is in our opinion much more becoming a free man to go boldly to the polls and there openly to proclaim the names of the men to whom he gives his support. For our own part we never yet gave a secret vote without reluctance. We wished every one to know how we voted and why we voted. This, as we said before, may be a mere prejudice, but if it is, it is one which we entertain in common with hundreds of thousands of British freemen. But there is one improvement in our mode of conducting elections that is loudly called for. There should be no qualifying of voters on the day of election. This business should have been done beforehand. Independently of the needless and provoking delays which it occasions, it seems to us nothing less than impious to administer a solemn oath to an excited, and it may be a half-intoxicated man, in the midst of a vociferating heated crowd. It is absurd to suppose that the elector in such circumstances can properly understand the oath which is read to him, and equally absurd to imagine that he can come to a reasonable and conscientious determination as to whether he will take it or not, amid the contradictory interpretations which he hears on every side of him. In practice, the unscrupulous man goes forward and swears because he has made up his mind to do so without giving a single thought as to the meaning of the oath that is tendered to him, and the really honest voter becomes so annoyed and perplexed by the whole proceedings that he is in no fit state of mind to swear to anything. It is, besides, unreasonable to leave it to a man's unsupported testimony to prove his qualification. He should in this, as in all other cases where evidence is required, be allowed to prove his claim by documentary or oral evidence, and there should be some better means of deciding upon his right to exercise the franchise, than by making the voter the judge in his own case. At the hustings the perplexed voter has no assistance in forming an opinion. The returning officer has a thousand other matters to think of and to distract his attention, and he may be, and often is, a warm partisan on the one side or the other. Let him be ever so honest and capable, it is unreasonable, under these circumstances, to expect him to give a wise and an impartial decision. The representatives of the various candidates are of course improper advisers, they will naturally lean to that interpretation of the law or take that view of the facts which favors their own side. The poor man, if an honest one, is sadly and unnecessarily perplexed. By this forcing men to swear to their qualification, during the heat of an election, much valuable time is wasted, many bad votes are allowed to pass, and many good votes refused. The sanctity of an oath, too, is much lessened in public esteem by its being administered in a hasty, and we are forced to say, in an irreverent manner. The remedy of these evils is extremely simple, and we only wonder that it has not been applied long ago. The names of the voters should be registered some time previous to the election. A Court should be held in every electoral district, or in every polling division, at which every elector should be required to present himself and assert his right to vote at the coming election, and if necessary to prove that right. The Court would, of course, be attended by the representatives of the various political parties in the country, whose interest it would be to show no man's name to be put on the Register who did not possess a legal right to vote. There would, in this Court, be no indecent haste, no unnecessary noise, no disputing or wrang-

ling. Every one would have ample time and opportunity to prove his right to vote, not by his own oath merely, but by the evidence of his neighbors or his documents. The Register so made would be printed and posted in various public places in the polling divisions to give every one an opportunity of seeing what names had been registered, and of using the proper means of getting his own recorded if he had hitherto neglected to do so. At the election those only whose names were on the register would have the privilege of voting. If any one really entitled to the franchise cared so little for the privilege of voting as not to take the trouble of having his name recorded, he would for that election be virtually disfranchised. When an elector came forward to the polls and gave his name to the returning officer the only enquiry would be "is his name on the Register?" As the names on the Register would be arranged in alphabetical order, to answer this question would not take more than half a minute, and without further delay the vote would be duly recorded. There would then be no cries of "Swear him, swear him," no tedious delay while the oath was being read and explained to the voter, and no irreverent trifling with the solemnity of an oath. It is our opinion that if the law relating to the selling and dispensing of spirituous liquors at or near the hustings were enforced, and if the method of registering the names of voters were adopted, our system of conducting elections could hardly be improved upon.

GODLEY'S Lady's Book for March has come to hand. It contains many excellent engravings and fashion plates, valuable information, spicy reading, and much beside that is instructing. The Frontispiece, the "Watching Baby," is admirable. Every Lady should take a copy.

On Saturday next the Sheriff will declare the members elected for Prince County. The same will be done in each of the other Counties. We will endeavour to obtain the number of votes polled by each Candidate and give them next week. The names of Candidates elected, as published by us last week were correct. The Liberals have nineteen—the Conservatives eleven.

We understand that the examination of the Pupils at the Grammar School, by the Visitor, took place on Tuesday last, and we are glad to hear that a considerable improvement has taken place, as well in the number of scholars, as in their progress in their studies. They were examined in Greek, Latin, Algebra, Geometry, and in Ancient History, and in every branch acquitted themselves in a way creditable to themselves and their Teacher, Mr. A. McRae.—The two Master Warburtons, Sidney Campbell, and Thomas Haywood, particularly distinguished themselves by their readiness and the correctness of their answers, both in Mathematics and History.

The English mail arrived in Charlottetown on Sunday last. No very important news was received.

We are pleased to add to our Subscription list some ten new Subscribers from Cape Traverse, and about the same number from Crapaud.

We hope the newly-inaugurated Government will not be long in power before a new system of mails is "inaugurated."

A new Line-of-battle ship's model has been patented in England which is said to be perfectly impervious to the enemies' fire, and in which the men at the guns work in complete security.

The mud-diggers we observe are again at work on the ice in Bedeque Harbor, as well as in several other localities.

The ice on the West River where it had been newly cut open measured sixteen inches in depth.

It affords us no small amount of gratification to see the proficiency of the Volunteers in Charlottetown, who drill in the new Shed every evening. There is ample accommodation in the Drill Shed, and two Companies generally occupy it together.

We have not received our English papers for the last two mails. We wish the fellow who took them to read, would forward them when done with.

A rumor is current in New York that President Johnson has tendered the Postmaster Generalship to Horace Greeley.

OBITUARY.—It becomes our painful duty this day to chronicle the death of Mr. Donald McKay, merchant, of Clifton, New London, which occurred about 7 o'clock, on the evening of Saturday, the 23rd inst. His disease was inflammation of the lungs, which, after a few days of severe suffering, abridged his earthly career, notwithstanding the diligence and skill of his physician, and attention of his friends.

As a merchant, the late Mr. McKay was honest and truthful. He was mild and lenient towards those who were indebted to him, and compassionate towards the poor and needy. He was a true and constant friend, a kind brother, a dutiful and loving son, an affectionate and devoted husband, and was respected by all who knew him for his mild and unassuming manners. But alas! stern death has done its work; now his name and the memory of his kind actions, and many good qualities alone remain. These shall be remembered by the people of this locality a long time after his lifeless body has commingled with its kindred element.

The deceased was just in the prime of life. His age was 38 years and 9 months. The last tribute of respect was paid him this day by a large concourse of relatives and friends who followed his earthly remains to the narrow house which awaits us all.

We deeply sympathize with his bereaved partner, his aged father and mother, as well as with his relations and friends, who mourn the loss of one so justly loved, and we commend them for comfort to the Father of mercies and the God of consolation—to Him who hath said, "I am the resurrection and the life."—Com. to Post.

Clifton, Feb. 25, 1867.

We too knew and dealt with Mr. McKay for many years, and can truly say that a more amiable and a more honest man we never met. We can readily believe that his loss will be long felt, and his memory fondly cherished, not by the members of his own family only, but by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.—[Ed. JOURNAL.]