

my soldiers and to lay the foundation of an efficient army of reserve.

My Lords and Gentlemen—Your attention will again be called to the state of the representation of the population in Parliament, and I trust that your deliberations, conducted in a spirit of moderation and mutual forbearance, may lead to the adoption of measures which, without undue disturbance of the balance of political power, shall freely extend the elective franchise.

The frequent occurrence of disagreement between the employers of labor and their workmen, causing much private suffering and public loss, and occasionally leading, as is alleged, to acts of outrage and violence, has induced me to issue a commission to inquire into and report upon the organization of trades unions and other societies, whether of workmen or employers, with power to suggest any improvement of the laws for their own benefit. Application will be made to you for parliamentary powers, which will be necessary to make the inquiry effective.

I have directed bills to be laid before you for the extension to other trades of the benefits provided by the factory acts, especially reported by the Royal Commission on the employment of children, and for the better regulation, according to the principle of those acts, of workshops where women and children are very largely employed.

The condition of the mercantile marine has attracted my serious attention. Complaints are made that the supply of seamen is deficient, and the provisions for their health and discipline on board ship are imperfect. Measures will be submitted to you with a view to increase the efficiency of this important service.

I have observed with satisfaction the relaxation recently introduced into the navigation laws of France. I have expressed to the Emperor my readiness to submit to Parliament a proposal for the extinction, on equitable terms, of the exemption from local charges on shipping which are still enjoyed by a limited number of individuals in British ports, and have in anticipation of this step already admitted British ships to the advantages of the new law. A bill upon this subject will forthwith be laid before you.

A bill will also be submitted to you for making better provision for the arrangement of the affairs of railway companies which are unable to meet engagements.

Measures will be submitted to you for improving the management of the sick, and other poor in the metropolis, and for redistribution of some of the charges for relief therein.

Your attention will also be called to the amendment of the law of bankruptcy, to the consolidation of the Courts of Probate and Divorce and Admiralty, and to the means of disposing with greater despatch and frequency, of the increasing business in the superior courts of common law and at the assizes.

The relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland have engaged my attention; and a bill will be laid before you which, without interfering with the rights of property, will offer direct encouragement to occupants of land to improve their holdings and provide a simple mode of obtaining compensation for permanent improvements.

I commend to your careful consideration these and other measures which will be brought before you, and I pray that your labors may, under the blessing of Providence, conduce to the prosperity of the country and happiness of my people.

A PICTURE OF BACHELORS BY AN OLD MAID.—Bachelors are loveless, cold, un-patriotic dastards and churls. The bachelors accept all the pleasures of good society when they can, and support not of their expenses. They dine out and do not give dinners in return; they frequent the wine-bags, christenings, picnics, but you never see the inside of their apartments. They shabbily plead the unaccommodating spirit of the landlady. They chafe at the increase of crime and the national expenditure; but they are neither taxpayers, subscribers to the national schools, donors to the distress fund, nor teachers in the Sunday School; they are unfit for vestrymen, or any office requiring judicial or administrative capacity; and as to voting, the manhood suffrage could not possibly franchise them; for, until educated by the friendly and sagacious teaching of woman, they cannot have risen to the state of manhood, nor know whether they are Whigs or Tories.

A new paper, called the Temperance Watchman, the organ of the Good Templars, has been started in Halifax. Messrs. McNab and Shaffer are the printers. A bankrupt law, which it is said will relieve one hundred thousand American insolvents if it should become law, has passed the United States Senate. It is many years since the American Congress passed a similar law, which, after serving a temporary purpose, was repealed. The Halifax Express says—"Look out for spurious Provincial notes. Numbers both of the old and new issue are in circulation, which we caution the public to be careful about receiving, as they are dishonored at the Bank of Nova Scotia's office, on account of their mutilation.

The members of the Maine Legislature have voted to purchase a copy each of Webster's unabridged, Lippincott's Gazetteer, and the Bible, and \$10 worth of postage stamps for each member. Four young lads, under twelve years of age, were discovered in a Boston Church on Sunday playing euchre for "beer for the crowd." London proper only covers a little over 622 acres. In Lombard Street it has been sold at nearly £70 per acre, or over £2,000,000 per acre. Alderman Mechi, who a friend of his thought he had got a bargain when he purchased at the rate of \$1,600,000 per acre. About 600,000 persons come into that acre to do business every forenoon, and leave again in the afternoon and evening. The question of withdrawing the United States Legation from Rome again, came up in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, and after a long and irrelevant debate, finally carried on a division of 51 to 48. The Washington correspondents of the New York papers state that "this debt proved that there was an ill-concealed hostility to the Roman Catholic Church, prevailing the minds of the majority of the house."

They have in New York an incorporated "Society for the protection of destitute Roman Catholic children." To its refuge, it seems the local courts send Roman Catholic vagrant children. It had last year 525 of these in charge, and out of a revenue of \$106,356 received from the State "as per legislative appropriation" \$50,000, and from the city, "for support of children," \$21,000. In its schools the distinctive tenets of the R. C. Church are taught.

There are now wanting only 850 miles of wire to connect New York with Pekin, in China. Mr. Reynolds is getting along finely with his stock list for the People's Railway. Altho' he has time to call on comparatively few of his citizens, when we saw his book yesterday between \$10,000 and \$11,000 had been subscribed. The project commends itself to everybody—indeed, we noticed on Mr. Reynolds's list the names of several lady stock-holders. We publish to-day the Prospect of the Company, and a statement of the peculiar advantages of the locomotives which it is proposed to place on the line.—St. John Mor. Telegraph.

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LOTTERIES IN NEW YORK.

The New York Tribune speaks as follows of a lottery which recently took place in that city:—

About 175,000 people are supposed to have engaged their teeth and torn their hair on the morning of the 20th, over the news from Chicago. It is not rash to assume that those who held tickets in the Great Chicago Lottery, a vast majority fully expected to become the fortunate possessors of the Opera-House, and that the 300 lucky ones who drew the smaller prizes are famous and discomfited. The thousands who drew nothing at all. For ourselves, we must confess we won't feel sorry for them. They spent their five dollars foolishly, and they richly deserved to get nothing for their investment.

Perhaps the unfortunate persons who didn't draw the great prize may be helped to a consolation to avoid such things for the future by looking at the following figures:—The Opera-House was sold (by its owners) at \$600,000, though the winner could only obtain \$200,000 for it. The Art Gallery was not worth, at the outside, over \$50,000. About 180,000 tickets were sold at \$5 each, yielding \$900,000. Allowing \$200,000 for expenses, you have \$700,000 as the price obtained for the Opera-House—at least 30 per cent. more than it would have brought at a regular sale. But this is not all; nearly 20,000 tickets remaining unsold were reckoned the property of Mr. Crosby, and placed in the wheel; so that the owner of the building, beside getting a very handsome price for it, had one chance in every seven of drawing it himself! We have no doubt that the drawing was conducted honestly, and without deception; but had we not better avoid, for the future, all transactions in which the seller has such tremendous advantages over the buyers?

A MILLION OF PERSONS STARVED TO DEATH IN BRITISH INDIA.—A Calcutta correspondent of the London Times, Dec. 7, gives some particulars of the recent famine in the District of Orissa. A Government Commissioner has prepared a report, of which it is said—"A picture more heart-rending, facts more hideous, could not be given. The Commissioner estimates the deaths in Orissa alone at 500,000, to 600,000, and in some places he admits that three-fourths of the population have been carried off. Orissa had five millions. And the mortality of Mississippi, which was as severely visited, of Ganjam and Chota Nagpore, which were terribly, yet more mildly dealt with; of Calcutta, whose hospitals still tell so sad a tale; and of other districts, where the sequelae, at least of starvation, carried off many, and remember that the deaths are still going on at the rate of a hundred a day, and you will agree with the rough estimate generally accepted here that the number of deaths will not be under a million. In 1838-9 when as little was done for relief as in 1866, the mortality in the same District was 800,000. But the tale of victims in this Orissa visitation mounts higher than even that, as high as the greatest of all recorded famines in India—that of 1770.

A CLERGYMAN CONVICTED.—The Rev. Joel Linsley, like the Rev. Mr. Babn, has been on trial charged with murder, but the result has been less fortunate for him than that of the Almyer trial for the Canadian clergyman, Linsley, who was tried at Aliou, N. Y., was accused of whipping his little son to death. The jury found him guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison for four years and a half. A thrill of horror went through the court room as the physicians testified to the condition of the child's body, as seen by them after it was laid in its coffin. One witness swore that the boy must have received several hundred blows; that the body was covered with black and blue marks, the skin broken in many places, the nails of the hands and feet torn up the sides, and even the soles of the feet and the backs of the hands laid bare in places. Linsley acknowledged that he had alternately beaten and "reasoned with" the child for two hours when observing a change, he laid him on the bed. The poor mother cried out, "Why, Johnny's dying?" On this the father took him up from the bed, and the boy died in his arms.

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Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

SIR:—

In your paper of the 7th inst., you have an editorial on "Bounties," having a special reference to our fisheries; for those remarks, and from most of what I have ever seen in any of our Island Journals, it is quite evident, that the subject is generally looked at from a wrong stand point, and treated accordingly. The view generally taken is well expressed by yourself in the following:—

"If, for instance, farmers could not afford to cultivate potatoes without Government's taxing the whole community in order to pay them a bounty of say, twenty shillings on every hundred bushels of potatoes raised by them, will any one have the hardihood to say that the country at large is profited by the cultivation of the potatoe under these circumstances? Would it not be much better for the country if the farmer cultivated some crop which would pay, then thus to tax the whole community for his support? What do the tax payers get in return for the pound which they pay the farmer for raising this hundred bushels of potatoes? They get simply one hundred bushels of potatoes, for which they have to pay as high, and perhaps a little higher price, than would be demanded by the merchant for imported potatoes. The pound paid the farmer for raising them is so much money taken out of their pockets and put into his."

The above would be in point, if a bounty was asked for the cultivation of cotton, or the sweet potatoe, or the silk worm; for which neither our soil nor climate is suitable, and would not be at any time sustaining,—but not tenable when applied to our fisheries. For this fact, that we have an inexhaustible amount of fish on our shores, of which nearly the only use that has been made, has been to enrich the Nova Scotians and Americans; but P. E. Islanders have not received any benefit comparatively to what they ought to have done. Wise legislation would materially assist in bringing about a remedy for this. But to follow out your own line of argument, let us suppose that the farmers of P. E. Island did not raise a sufficient quantity of potatoes for home consumption, and that a quantity had to be imported to supply the deficiency instead of cultivating them here where the soil and climate is most suitable to produce them to an almost fabulous quantity, and that instead of importing the potatoe, we could have by proper management a large surplus to export. Now under these circumstances, would it not be wise policy to grant a bounty for the raising of potatoes just in order to develop the article as a source of wealth, and to continue the bounty till the business became self-sustaining, and no longer. Under these circumstances will any one have the hardihood to say that the country at large would not be benefited by the cultivation of the potatoe.

Now sir, our fisheries are nearly precisely in that position. We have an abundance of material to work upon, undeveloped,—and it is high time that we should share the profits of our own natural resources in the fisheries with the "Nova Scotians and Yankees."

But many entertain serious doubts whether the fisheries would be a paying business or not, as it has been often the case with good results in most instances has been a loss. Now I do not hesitate to say that the cause of failure is mostly attributable to the want of knowledge of those who have engaged in it; for in most cases vessels not at all suitable in model, and without a proper outfit, with crews on board not acquainted with the business, have been sent on fishing voyages; and the result has been as it could not be otherwise—a failure. Many think any sort of vessel with good men on board will do to prosecute the fishing business, but this is altogether a mistake. Fishing is as much a mechanical art as a Carpenter or Watchmaker. There is a training required before any man can become a good fisherman, and until this is done—that is to learn the art of fishing—it cannot be carried on profitably.

This may seem an odd assertion. But if it can be shown that experienced fishermen can make from £15 to £25 per month on their fishing ground, while our men fishing alongside of them can hardly make as many shillings, I think it will be a strong proof to establish what I have said as to the want of knowledge on the part of our fishermen.

I have already referred to the Nova Scotians, many of whom come to our shores every year and take a full year in from five to eight weeks; the time they take to catch their full load chiefly depends on the weather and not to the chance of finding the fish. For the fish are always on the ground from the middle of May till the latter part of October. I have known frequently five men take one hundred Quintals in a week,—while at the same time our vessels fishing alongside of them, would not take over ten Quintals. This much for the cod-fishing.

The success which attends the American vessels is so well known in fishing Mackerel, that I need scarcely refer to it only to say that our attempts to follow in their tracks have been miserable failures; all of which is attributable to the causes I have already named, that is our almost total ignorance of the first principles of the business. From beginning to end, I may say here that the above remarks have altogether a reference to schooner fishing. Boat fishing is different in many points, so much that a good boat fisherman may be of very little service in a schooner, and certainly not at all qualified to take charge of a fishing voyage in a schooner. Now the claim on government aid rests on the following:—

1st. We have an exhaustible mine of wealth in our fisheries, that are at present nearly unproductive.

2nd. They have not hitherto been profitable, through the want of knowledge by those engaged in them.

3. And in order to gain the required knowledge and develop this natural resource of wealth, it is necessary that the government should be almost indispensable not only in granting bounties, but also in lowering import duties on articles required to carry on the business. If something similar to this was done, the result would be that the revenue in a short time would be repaid ten fold by increased trade.

I did intend to touch on other points, but the article has lengthened out far beyond what I intended.

If you should deem the above worthy of a place in your Journal you will much oblige

A FISHERMAN.

Alberton, Feb. 16, 1867.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

SIR:—

I was surprised to observe an editorial paragraph in your last paper stating that the contract of building my Warehouse was performed by a Mr. McKay, of Moncton. As there is no foundation whatever for this statement, I have to state that you will correct it at once by inserting this letter in your next issue. The contract was undertaken and completed by Thomas Alley, Esq., in a manner highly creditable to him; and I had nothing to do with Mr. McKay in the matter. As the timber for the building could not easily be procured on the Island, I understand that Mr. Alley purchased it from Mr. McKay, and employed him to frame it at Moncton, with a view of saving freight, but from delay in its arrival here, and its incomplete state when it reached here, late in the season, the contractor incurred a very heavy outlay in completing his contract.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, Feb. 16th, 1867.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 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.

A-LOAN.

An attempt was made some years ago to obtain the Imperial guarantee to the loan of a comparatively large sum of money to be expended in the purchase of the proprietary estates on the Island by the Government of the day. The proposal met with much opposition. The soundness of the principles upon which the Land Purchase Bill is founded was not then so generally acknowledged as it is now. It was considered unjust to tax all classes of the community for the benefit of one class. It was urged that it was both inexpedient and unsafe to permit the Government of the Island in its corporate capacity to become a speculator of lands. The money in such hands, it was argued, could not fail of being injudiciously and corruptly expended, and the upshot of the whole matter would be that the Island would be involved in debt, and that a considerable portion of the tenantry would be enabled to obtain free lands. There was much that was reasonable in these objections, and the conclusion did not seem improvable. The Land Purchase Bill had but just commenced its operations, and from a variety of causes it appeared as if the lands purchased by government would cost the people a great deal more than they were worth, much more than they would if the business were left to be transacted by the proprietors and their tenants as private individuals. But the experience of a few years convinced many of the most strenuous and honest opponents of the Land Purchase Bill that its principles were sound, and that to obtain the proprietor's estates by purchase was the only feasible mode by which the tenantry of this Island could be freed from the yoke of landlordism. It was found that Government could be both honest and economical in the management of their land purchases—that land could be bought and sold by it with little or no loss to the Colony, and that the tenantry would be very materially benefited by making the Government an agent, between them and the proprietors.

It is no doubt very proper and very praiseworthy for the people of the Island to endeavor to obtain free land by their own exertions, and from their own resources, but is not the Parent Country bound in justice to render them some assistance in accomplishing this desirable end? It is now universally admitted that a very grievous error was committed when the wilderness lands of the Colony were granted to a few individuals. An intolerable burden was by this impolitic act, placed on the backs of the future population of the country, and are not those who committed the error bound by the laws of justice and humanity to do something towards its remedy. We think that they are, and if so small a favor as the extension of the credit of the Imperial Government to this ill-used colony would aid its people in regaining their proper position as owners of the soil which they have reclaimed from the wilderness, it is our opinion that common justice demands that it be granted.

We have always thought that if by any means the condition of the Island tenant farmers were fairly understood by the people of England, they would cheerfully render them the required assistance. The Island is by no means a poor country, but it cannot be expected that an agricultural people can, in a few years, without great sacrifices and much inconvenience, spend large sums in the purchase of their lands.

The unusual drain of the circulating medium from the country must of necessity cause a disturbance in the mercantile world, and our farmers would be sure to feel the ill effects of any such disturbance. Scarcity of money would cause the prices of farm produce to be low,—low prices for the fruits of his industry will hinder the farmer both from paying his debts and buying his land. If a loan could be procured at a reasonable rate of interest, these difficulties would in a great degree be obviated. The lender in that case, not requiring his principal immediately, the people would be obliged to send only the annual interest out of the country, and consequently much of the money which is now sent abroad as payment for land would be kept in it. Although we do not agree with all that we hear and read of the evil of sending money out of the country, still we believe such a steady drain as is now flowing out of it without any prospect of its speedy return with increase will cause much inconvenience. We know well that money is not wealth, but only the representative of wealth. A country that abounds in the necessities and comforts of life can never be called a poor one, even if owing to accidental circumstances, money may at a particular season be very scarce in it. But money which is paid for land is much longer in coming back to the pockets of the purchaser than money which is invested in what is commonly called business. Although the Island is so much the richer for every acre of free land created in it, still some time must elapse before the people in general will be able to feel the full effect of their increased wealth. A loan such as we advocate would enable the Government to give the tenant a longer term in which to pay for his land, and would consequently enable many more tenants to become freeholders.

It is not likely that a small and unknown Colony like this would be able to negotiate a loan in the money market at home on its own unsupported credit, that is without an Imperial guarantee, but with such a guarantee we have no doubt the money required could be procured on comparatively easy terms. That we have almost a right to demand the Imperial guarantee in order to raise money with

which to buy up our Township Lands no one who is thoroughly conversant with our affairs will deny. We think if the Government of the Island would take up the matter earnestly, this favor at least might be procured. There would be at any rate no harm in making an attempt to get it.

It is thought by some that our hostile attitude as a people, with regard to Confederation, has prejudiced the minds of Imperial Statesmen against us, and that as long as we in this matter run counter to the wishes of the Home Government, we need ask no favors of them. We are of course not in a position to know what force there may be in this objection, but we shrewdly suspect that it is nothing more than the ominous croaking of those faint-hearted people who are ever ready to hunt up obstacles to throw in the way of new enterprises.

THE ELECTION.

This much talked of and long looked for event came off on Tuesday last, and as far as we can learn the contest between the two parties seems to have been very great. In this District especially, the election was a tight one. Every one at all interested seemed to be up and doing. Everything passed off quietly, of course there was a little hard talk between opponents, a few fights among those who had indulged in intoxicating drink, but we believe nobody was hurt.

As far as we have been able to learn, the following persons are the successful Candidates.

- PRINCE COUNTY. First District—Bell and Howland. Second District—Yeo and Ramsay. Third District—Ramsay and Arsenault. Fourth District—Howatt and Laird. Fifth District—McLennan and Green.

- QUEEN'S COUNTY. Charlottetown—Brecken and Jenkins. First District—Sinclair and Cameron. Second District—McNeill and Calbeck. Third District—Coles and Kelly. Fourth District—Duncan and Davies.

- KING'S COUNTY. Georgetown—Haviland and McAnuly. First District—Hensley and Kickham. Second District—Whelan and Clark. Third District—Owen and Wightman. Fourth District—Prouse and Henderson. We will endeavor in our next number to lay before our readers the number of votes polled by each Candidate.

WE were, a few days ago shown through the extensive establishment of Benj. Haywood, Esq., Tignish. We are compelled to defer a description of it till a future number. Mr. Haywood informed us that in consequence of the increased import duties upon dye stuffs, these materials have this year cost him some sixty pounds more than last year, and that he found the cheapest market to purchase in was the United States.

PRINCE Edward Island and Newfoundland, as our readers have doubtless heard, have been omitted in the "Bill for the Confederation of the British Provinces." They will have the "privilege" of entering the Union whenever they see fit to do so, as provision has been made for this in the bill.

THE new Masonic Hall of Alberton, which has just been completed by John Hubbard, Esq., Architect, of Tignish, is a building which reflects credit upon all who have been concerned in its erection. It belongs to Herbert Bell, Esq., who has had the lower storey fitted up for a store and warehouse. It is a well-proportioned building and neatly finished.

OUR thanks are hereby tendered to our numerous friends and patrons, to the Westward, for the very kind reception we met with everywhere. We can fully appreciate the spirit in which we are encouraged by our Western friends. They may also rely upon our aid in the advocacy of everything which will benefit our own County in particular and the Colony at large. We take great pleasure in giving publicity to the letter of "A Fisherman" of Alberton, and take this opportunity of inviting correspondence on this or other subjects of interest.

LAST week we were shown the "jumping off" place. It is situated on the Western Shore, and we were told, about half-a-mile from the place where General Wolf landed, many years ago. We estimated the height of the bank by the extent to which an object diminished when precipitated from the top to the bottom. For this purpose, we went "head-over-heels" over the bank. The man who accompanied us told us afterwards that we "diminished" considerably, as he could find nothing immediately afterwards except our fur cap, one shoe, and a large tooth. This tooth was afterwards "put in." The height we found to be about 95 feet.

A VERY large and influential public Temperance Meeting was held in the Temperance Hall at Casumpeum on Thursday evening last, the 21st inst., just previous to the session of the Grand Division. Addresses were attentively listened to from different speakers. A very large audience was present.—COM.

THE Gulf, along the North Shore of the Island, has been comparatively clear of ice during the whole of the preceding part of the winter.

EVERYONE, we think, who have travelled through Prince County, and who has visited Alberton and the commercial centres round it, and knows that the germs of an immense business are planted there, the development of the fishing business, will admit that "the time has arrived" for the division of Prince County into two parts, Prince & Albert Counties. We have important reasons for this decision which we reserve to the present.

A Locomotive Street Railway will probably be built in St. John, N. B., next summer. The proposed route is from Reed's Point to Indiantown, passing through Portland Street.

WE publish in another column a letter from Owen Connolly, Esq., correcting a statement made by us a few weeks ago. We gladly give it insertion, as we were misinformed in the matter. We always wish to give honor to whom honor is due, and especially so in this case, as our friend, Thomas Alley, Esq., is the gentleman who is entitled to it.

THE LATE REV. MR. McDONALD.

We think that we may safely say that no man in this Island, let his station in life be what it may, was ever more dearly loved and deeply revered than the late Rev. Donald McDonald, whose death is announced in another column of this day's paper. His whole life and his whole ability were spent in the services of his Divine Master. Never did any man devote himself more wholly and unreservedly to the good of others than did Mr. McDonald. His labors as a preacher of the Gospel were but a part, though perhaps a very considerable part of his life's work. He was emphatically the people's friend as well as their teacher. Having the most intimate intercourse with the members of his numerous congregations, sleeping in their houses, eating with them, conversing with them by their firesides, he understood them as very few ministers understand those among whom they labor. He was never afraid of compromising his dignity by the most intimate intercourse with the humblest members of his congregation. He could call every lamb of his flock by his or her Christian name. He knew the exact circumstances of all, and was ever ready with sympathy, consolation, reproof, or substantial aid, as the case demanded. He was a man of warm feelings, and loved his people, and they in return were devotedly attached to him. His memory will be reverently and affectionately cherished by the children's children of those who are called by his name.

We need say nothing of his unparalleled success as a minister of the Gospel, that is patent to all. We learn that his funeral procession, which left Southport on Monday morning last, for Orwell—where he was interred—was very large, there being over three hundred and fifty sleighs.

We copy the following from the Patriot of the 23rd inst.:—

HUNDREDS of our readers will hear, with profound sorrow and regret, that the Rev. DONALD McDONALD is no more. At 8 o'clock on Friday night, at the advanced age of 85 years and some months, crowned with honor and esteem, and in the full and certain hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave, this venerable minister of the Gospel calmly and peacefully fell asleep in Jesus. To his numerous and deeply attached flock, as well as personal attached friends, the announcement of his decease, though not unexpected, will be sad news. Providence, which blessed Mr. McDonald with good health through life, was also kind to him in his latter days. Though for some time confined to bed, he suffered little or no bodily pain; for the last week or two he was too weak to get out of bed, but gained the use of all his faculties to the last, and recognized every acquaintance and member of the church who visited him. He enjoyed perfect peace of mind in view of his approaching end, and his firm faith and serene hope indicated the genuine character of his Christian profession.

The late Mr. McDonald was born in Perthshire, Scotland, and received a collegiate education at the University of St. Andrew's. He was a man of superior talent, and could preach in English or Gaelic, with equal facility. He was of a noble and powerful build, he was endued with an iron constitution, great intellectual powers, and a kindly and generous disposition. Of the fifty years of his ministry, he passed forty years in Prince Edward Island, and, during that period, labored as few before him have ever labored. He preached on week days and Sabbaths, in private houses, in churches, in school-houses, and in the open air. On sacramental occasions he often spoke for five or six hours without intermission. During the term of his ministry he built fourteen churches, baptized over 2,000 children, and married more people than any living clergyman. His parish—the largest on the Island and containing at present about five thousand adherents—extended from Wilmot Creek to Murray Harbor, and from Rustico to Bellefleur. For forty years he travelled throughout its whole extent, preaching and teaching as he went. Those who do not know the state of the country for a long time after Mr. McDonald's arrival here, can hardly form any idea of the hardships and discomforts he must have experienced. He was everywhere a welcome guest, and did an incalculable amount of good. His conversation on general topics was both interesting and instructive, and at a period when newspapers were less common than they are now, the people were indebted to their minister for much of their information respecting the leading events occurring abroad. He never entered into any agreement with his congregation as to the amount of stipend he should receive, but took what they felt disposed to give, and we believe that they did not contribute very liberally. Of this, however, he never once complained. He was much misrepresented in his parish. He was much misunderstood by his day by men who did not understand him, and the tongue of calumny often made free with his name, but he outlived the one and silenced the other. His remains will be interred at Orwell Head, on Monday next. The funeral cortege will leave Southport at ten o'clock in the morning. It is unnecessary for us to add that friends and acquaintances are invited to attend, for we feel assured they will be present from all parts of the country, to pay the last tribute of respect to one who will long live in the grateful recollection of thousands of our fellow Colonists.

An inquest was held before Dr. Beer, one of the Coroners for the County, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., on the body of Mary Nayer, of Winslow Road, who was found dead in her house on the night previous. Verdict—"Death from visitation of God."—Patriot.

The Yarmouth Herald says that as some young persons were skating on the harbor, one of them, Charles Stanwood, was struck with a rifle ball, which, entering the elbow of the left arm and clearing the joint, passed upward. It cannot be found with the probe, but causes severe pain, the hand and arm being swollen. During the afternoon, there was rifle firing from one or two places in the neighborhood of the accident.

We were shown yesterday two bars of gold from the Wellington and Palmerston claims at Sherbrooke, one weighing over 550 ounces, the other 230 ounces the whole worth about \$16,000. The Company owning the claims have about 500 tons of quartz which, if yielding in the same ratio, will give about 2,000 ounces. The agent of the company, Mr. Snow who appears to be a very energetic and business-like person, informs us that he has over 100 men at work, and will probably have double that number before the close of the summer. Gold mining operations at Sherbrooke have been very successful during the past year.—H. Express.

THIS celebrated Mr. Dick, whose name is so well known in scientific circles, died lately at Thurso, G. B.

JOHN RAMSAY, of the Third District, was proposed by Mr. Arthur Owen instead of Arclad, Sinclair, as stated by us last week.

A Collection on behalf of the Rev. C. Chiquiquy's mission will be taken in the Summerside Presbyterian Church, next Lord's day.