(Continued from fourth page.)

he would ask what had they to expect from the other side of the House? It were, in his opinion,

"Better to bear the ills we have,
Than fly to others we know not of."

Mr McLennan—the subject of Education, above all others, should be approached in a dispassionate manner. He regretted that so much irrevelant matter had been dragged into the discussion. He spoke of the system adopted in Nova Scotia relative to the construction of the Board of Education, the appointment of a general Superintendent of Schools, and of Examiners of candidates. He said that County Boards of Education should now be formed on the Island, as the necessity of attendance at the Normal School was abolished, it would be hard to compel the attendance of candidates from the other Counties at Charlottetown for examination. He believed others as well as Roman Catholics would feel disappointed at the amendments to the School Act now before the House.

Mr Cameron regretted to hear expressions used by hon members on both sides of the House which might as well have been kept out of the debate, as they would be productive of no good. The consolidation of the School Act was, in itself, an improvement. The Normal School system was not generally practiced in country schools. He could not, therefore, see the justice of compelling candidates to attend that School. It was, however, to continue open, and would be available to those who, in the opinion of the Board, required to attend thereat.

Mr Bell—The School System, as established, was free and comprehensive—all could embrace its privileges. It was conferring lasting benefits on the youth of the Colony, many of whom distinguished themselves at home and abroad by their educational acquirements. He alluded to the laudable exertions put forth for many years by His Lordship the present Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, not only on behalf of education, but also in the cause of Temperance. He knew, from his own personal knowledge, that no man in the Colony had done as much to encourage education as that worthy gentleman, yet he could not support his memorial relative to a grant. From the mixed state of the population, separate schools would be impracticable. He would support a compulsory clause in the bill. Many parents were careless and indifferent, and would not voluntarily send their children to school.

Mr P. Sinclair said that last Session the School Act was amended in order to pay Teachers their full salaries from the Treasury as promised by the liberal party, and though the bill now before the House did not contain any important change, yet he believed it was an improvement. He alluded to the arduous duties of the Secretary of the Board of Education, whose salary, he said, was insufficient, and he hoped the Government would increase it. He was opposed to Sectarian grants, on the ground that two systems of instruction could not be carried out in the country. The Free School System, as now established, extended privileges to all alike, and was, in his opinion, the best adapted to the wants and acquirements of the people.

Mr Reilly regretted that party spirit should be manifested in the debate. He spoke of the importance of Education in its physical, moral, and intellectual relations. The fruits produced in the United States, where the secular system originated, could be seen by referring to the Criminal Statistics and Courts of Divorce of that country. The ablest and best minds in Europe, argued the question on its own merits. In Prussia they had their Catholic and Protestant Normal and other schools. The adoption of a sound system of Education, based upon proper training, would tend to elevate man, and thereby lessen crime, and its consequent expenses to the country. The Memorial of his Lordship about which so much had been said, only asked aid for those schools named in that Memorial, and if, as was admitted, the Education imparted in them was better and cost less than that to be had in other schools in Charlottetown, was it unreasonable to ask for a grant in aid of the one as well as the other. If it is just to impose a tax for Education, should not the tax-payer have a voice in the system towards which he contributed, if not, the right of taxation might be denied.

Hon Atty General then moved that the House go into Committee on the Bill, on Saturday next, and in doing so, entered fully into the question of Education, relative to which every man, and all bodies of men, had a right to their opinions. He had the honor to represent a constituency, a large majority of whom were Roman Catholics, and he was never asked by Bishop, Priest, or Layman, to promise any change in the School system of the Colony. He condemned the allusions made during the debate, to questions, which, he said, had no bearing on the subject, and calculated only to reproduce ill-feeling. Had, he said, the opposition tabled any amendment to the Bill, there would be some reason for the course pursued by them, in the debate.

Hon Leader of the Opposition, in speaking on the motion to go into Committee, also addressed the House, and said that much of what had been said from that side of the House, was called forth by the speech of the hon. member from Tignish, Mr Howlan. He then entered at length into the general question of Education, and reviewed the different systems that obtained in Europe, United States, Canada and the sister Provinces.

He was followed by the Hon Leader of the Government, who reviewed the whole question in relation, more especially to the cause of Education in the Colony, since the introduction of the free system. The fact that Protestant parents patronized the institutions of learning alluded to in the Memorial of His Lordship the R. C. Bishop, by sending their children to be educated in them, was the best proof of the high character of said schools.

Mr. Brecken replied to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Howlan, and denied ever having sanctioned the writings alluded to by that hon member. He (Mr Brecken) then read extracts from his speeches on the occasion referred to, in proof of his (Mr Brecken's) opposition to the writings in question.

After some remarks from the Hon Mr Howlan, in reply, showing that the hon member (Mr Brecken) was one of the Committee who introduced, and one of the majority who voted for, and passed the Orange Bill, the debate closed.

The question was then put on the motion of the Hon Attorney General, and carried, that the bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Saturday next.

House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 11.

House in Committee on the Report of a Committee appointed to report, by bill or otherwise, on a petition from inhabitants of Lots 35, 36 and 37, and others, touching the revival and continuance of the Act relating to Alewives Fisheries.

Mr. Bell, Chairman of the House in said Committee, reported the said report agreed to. A Committee was then appointed to bring in a bill in accordance with said Report.

Hon. Mr. Kelly, Chairman of said Committee, introduced a bill, as prepared by said Committee, to revive and continue certain sections of the Act for the preservation of the Alewives Fisheries, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned. Bill was received, read, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Hon. Atty. General, on moving that the bill for the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom within this Island, be submitted to a Committee of the whole House, took occasion to remark on the horrible and alarming news just received by Telegraph, of the assassination of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, of Canada. In alluding to the high attainments of the deceased, he said that the melancholy news of his death would be heard with deep regret by the hon members of that House.

Hon Leader of the Opposition followed, and said that the painful intelligence of the assassination of that distinguished statesman and scholar, would be received with deep emotions of sorrow throughout the whole of British America. He then briefly touched upon the history of the deceased, and concluded by saying that what the late Hon E Whelan was to P. E. Island, the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee was to Canada.

On motion of the Hon Atty General, the House went into Committee on the Education Bill.

Hon Mr Davies said he wished to make a few remarks relative to the general principles of the system of Education in force in the Colony. The amendments to the School Act, contemplated by the bill under consideration, were necessary, in order to simplify the complicated nature of some of its provisions, relative to the modes of procedure for assessments in School Districts, and other matters of detail, respecting which, misconceptions had frequently risen among the Trustees and people. He then proceeded to review the principles of the Free School system, the introduction of which had been the work of no one sect or party, but on the contrary, the emanation of the leading minds, men of all parties in the Colony. The system, he said, was non-sectarian in principle, its teachings, therefore, were inoffensive; its object was to impart to the youth of the Colony a sound practical Education, free alike to all classes, the poor as well as the rich. The principles of equality, and the placing of Education within the reach of every child in the Colony, were aimed at by the Free School system. He was opposed to sectarian or charitable schools, getting public grants—they having for their object denominational teachings on the ground that the free system, as established, embraced all that was required, and necessary to be provided on the part of the state. He alluded to the Memorial of His Lordship the R. C. Bishop, asking for aid towards the support of institutions of learning presided over by His Lordship, and said that as the schools established by law, were open and accessable to all, he could not see the justice nor necessity of extending Legislative aid to any denominational institutions, however superior their character or laudable the exertions of those under whose patronage they existed.

Hon Leader of the Opposition followed, and reviewed the different points touched upon by the hon member, Mr Davies. He referred to the wide field that existed in every country for charitable schools, and their usefulness. Some of the greatest men in England had been educated at such institutions. The fact that the schools referred to in the memorial in question, were full of scholars, was, he said, the best proof of their being appreciated. He alluded to the variety of opinions which were expressed by hon members of the majority, and of the Government on the vital question of Education, and said that the Government should know but one opinion on so momentuous a subject.

Hon Leader of the Government said that it would appear the Opposition entertained different views on the subject, from the fact that he (Hon Leader of the Opposition) failed to give expression to any opinion relative to the question.

After some further remarks from the Hon Mr Henderson, and other hon members, the bill was, on motion of the Hon Attorney General, committed to a Committee of the whole House. Mr George Sinclair in the chair.

The clause relating to the office of Secretary to the Board of Education, elicited some remarks from hon members on both sides of the House, concurring in their expressions of opinion, relative to the arduous and important nature of the duties imposed on that officer, the able and efficient manner in which the present incumbent had discharged the onerous duties of his office for many years, and the inadequacy of his salary, which was then, on motion of the Hon Attorney General, raised from £60, as formerly, to £75 per annum.

After some time spent in Committee, the Chairman reported progress.

Hon Leader of the Government presented correspondence and papers relating to the Wharf at West Point, as previously asked for by the hon member, Mr Ramsay.

House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 13th.

On motion of the Hon Mr Callbeck, the Bill to Incorporate the Minister and Trustees of the Baptist Church, was read a second time and agreed to.

Mr P. Sinclair, from the Special Committee, submitted their Report on the Public Accounts, which was received, read, and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Wednesday next.

House in Committee on the Education Bill, and having agreed to several clauses without any important amendments, reported progress.

Hon Mr Coles, Leader of the Government, said that it was with feelings of deep regret he had to announce to the House the sad news reported by Telegram, that the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee was assassinated at Ottawa, on the morning of the 7th instant. From the knowledge, as a co-Delegate, he acquired of Mr. McGee's character, during the late Conference on the subject of Confederation, he could bear willing testimony to the love of justice and fairplay which actuated the noble heart and able mind of that distinguished statesman and orator. Political independence and love of liberty marked the career of the deceased, and it behoved all who loved liberty of speech to deprecate the atrocious act of the cruel assassin, at whose deadly aim fell one who ably advocated and boldly upheld the dearest interests of his country. After some further remarks touching the sorrowing widow and bereaved orphans of the deceased, he, hon Mr Coles, submitted the following Resolution, namely:—

The assassination of the Hon T. D'Arcy McGee, of the Dominion of Canada, having been reported by Telegram:—

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

Hon Mr Haviland, Leader of the Opposition, seconded the Resolution, and said that he, too, had the pleasure, during the Conference alluded to by the Hon Leader of the Government, of the acquaintance of him whose melancholy death had just been announced. He (Hon Mr Haviland) spoke of the superior attainments, patriotism, and love of constitutional liberty which characterized the life of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, of whom British America might well boast, as one of the greatest and most gifted of her adopted sons. He then glanced at the history of the deceased from early life up to the present time, showing that he had always been actuated more by a love for liberty of conscience, and an ardent desire for the welfare and prosperity of his country, than by any selfish purposes, or mere empty popularity; and concluded his remarks by saying that Thomas D'Arcy McGee had added another to the noble band of patriots, who fell in defence of those great principles which should govern every lover of his country and of his race.

Hon Atty General, Hon Messrs Howlan, Davies, Kelly, Laird, Callbeck, and Messrs Reilly, McNeill, and Bell, from the Government side of the House, and Hon Messrs McAulay, Henderson, and Mr Brecken, from the Opposition, severally expressed their approval of the sentiments conveyed in the Resolution before the House. They all expressed their utter abhorence and detestation of the horribly atrocious crime committed by the blood-thirsty assassin. They also expressed their feelings of deep regret that a man in the prime of life, boldly and fearlessly acting up to his honest convictions, employing all the energies of his large heart and cultivated intellect, in the service of his country, should be cut down by the cowardly hand of an assassin. That the masterly pen and touching eloquence of the deceased were ever ready to aid in the promotion of every noble and patriotic work, and, that in him, his country, and fellow-country men too, had one of the ablest advocates and boldest defenders of their best rights, dearest privileges, and true interests that ever adorned the pages of Colonial history, could be best seen and appreciated by tracing the productions of his gifted mind, and perusing the utterances of his generous heart, were the sentiments uttered with deep emotion by hon members on both sides of the House, in paying their tribute of respect to the memory of the deservedly popular and much lamented Thomas D'Arcy McGee. The mourning and sorrowful widow, and bereaved orphans, were commended to the care of the Dominion, of which the departed husband and father was one of the principal founders; and the assurance was also expressed that should P. E. Island be called upon, her sons would readily contribute their mite, if requisite, towards the support of the helpless ones.

His honor the Speaker then put the question on the Resolution, which was carried unanimously.

And it was, on motion of the hon Leader of the Government, seconded by the hon Leader of the Opposition, ordered that a copy of said Resolution be communicated to the House of Commons, at Ottawa, and also to the widow of the deceased.

House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 14th.

House in Committee on Pauper Grants. After some time spent in said Committee, the Chairman, Mr Bell, reported progress.

House in Committee on the Education Bill, upon which the greatest portion of the day was occupied. Several clauses of the bill were adopted with but very little debate, and progress was reported.

The greater portion of the day was occupied by the House in Conferences with the Legislative Council.

Hon Mr Henderson, agreeably to notice, asked the Government what action they intended taking on certain petitions relating to a new line of road from St. Mary's Road, Lot 61, to Burnt Point Bridge, Lot 63.

Hon Leader of the Government in reply said, that no definite course had yet been determined upon relative to the subject.

Hon Mr Henderson then gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move for a Special Committee to report on said petitions, and said that he wished to bring to the notice of the House, in connection with the question, the fact that the Plan drawn by the Surveyor General, tracing the different lines in question, had been tampered with, as might be seen on reference to it; and also, that separate plans representing the mutilated parts alluded to, had been placed in the hands of hon members not acquainted with the locality in question, nor with the condition of the people more immediately interested in the matter. He did not believe that the Government had recourse to such unfair means, but there were those who, through selfish motives, had been unfairly meddling with the question. There were a few individuals at Montague Bridge eagerly pressing for a long central line of road which could not be completed without very extraordinary grants for twenty years to come; whereas the road so earnestly prayed for by the petition in question was already open from the Sturgeon to St. Mary's Road, and the remaining portion of it could be opened at a very reasonable cost, and when open, would be easily kept in repair.

On motion of Mr Yeo, it was Resolved that the petitions and papers relating to the West Point Wharf be referred to a Special Committee, to report thereon.

Ordered, That Messrs Yeo, Prowse, and Bell do compose the said Committee.

The Revenue Bill was submitted to a Committee of the whole, and progress thereon reported.

The Bill relating to Alewives' Fisheries was read a second time, and reported agreed to.

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 15th.

Hon Leader of the Opposition regretted to say that he felt it his duty again to call the attention of the House to the inaccuracies which appeared in the extended debates of that House, as officially published in the *Examiner* newspaper, as well as in the Parliamentary Reporter. The *Examiner*, he said, was a paper that circulated across the Atlantic, in the United States, and was placed on the Reading Room tables of the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, where the leading men of all the Colonies assembled, and if the speeches attributed to hon members in the columns of that paper, were to be taken as a criterion of their educational acquirements, public men abroad would form a very indifferent opinion of legislative talents in the colony. He said he would not accuse the official Reporters of partiality, for he observed that hon members on both sides of the House were incorrectly reported in the extended debate on the answer to His Excellency's Address, as published in the paper named.

Hon Mr Henderson and Mr Prowse severally complained that some of their remarks, during the debate alluded to, were incorrectly reported, and read extracts in proof of their assertions.

Mr Brecken and the Hon Mr McAulay protested against those extended debates of the House being hereafter quoted as true records of its proceedings.

Mr McLennan said the whole system of reporting, as hitherto adopted by the House, was wrong. To have the debates which took place early in March, appear in the newspapers in September following, was extremely ridiculous and a waste of public money.

Hon Leader of the Government hoped that in future the official Reporters would be more careful; it was due to them, however, to remark, that they complained of the printer having published their manuscript before handing them proof sheets. The Reporters, last Session, had an advantage, from the fact that one of them (Mr Laird) had also the publishing of the Debates.

Hon Mr Howlan said it would appear that Reporting was a very difficult business. Even the Reporters of the Opposition, who were said to be almost perfect, were guilty of misrepresenting hon members. He then directed attention to the reports which appeared in the *Patriot* newspaper, showing that the remarks of the hon member from St. Peter's, Mr. Cormack, were misconstrued by the insertion of the word "dissolute" for "destitute;" and the fact that the word was italicised, proved it was not a typographical error, but used intentionally, with a view of ridiculing that hon member. The remarks of other hon members of the majority, as well as himself, he said, were also in that paper, intentionally misrepresented, a charge which would not be alleged to the official Reporters, as their errors were as apparent on the one side as on the other. He said he was astonished that any gentleman conducting a newspaper, and to whom was accorded the privilege of a desk in that House, should lend his columns to such wilful perversion of the sentiments of any hon member, however widely he might differ from him politically.

Hon Mr Hensley said that it was nothing unusual to find errors, typographical and otherwise, in the extended debates of the Legislature. When in England last autumn, he took up an Island paper, sent to him, and was much refreshed by reading in its columns his own speech delivered in his place in the House, in the previous Session; showing that the present system required some radical change.

Hon Mr Davies said that though some errors and misprints appeared in the official debate, it could not be said that they were intentional or exparte.

Mr John Yeo, from the Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Arthur Ramsay and others, relating to West Point Wharf, presented to the House the Report of said Committee, which was received and read. Said Report was to the effect, that the said Committee were of opinion that from the very great advantages that the erection of a wharf at West Point would be to a large number of the people of the western part of Prince County, the Government should take such action as would cause the construction of said wharf to be proceeded with, with as little delay as possible.

Hon Leader of the Government said that it appeared from the exposed position of that wharf, it would be with great difficulty, and at a heavy cost to the country, that a wharf could be constructed with safety at the place referred to. It might, perhaps, be better to expend the money in some other adjacent shipping place.

Mr Yeo said that the Committee in drawing up their report, left the course best to be adopted, open for the Government. He then proceeded to show the hardships under which the people in that part of the country labored, in not getting their due share of the ordinary appropriations for roads, &c., of which they were willing to be, to some extent, deprived, provided the Wharf at West Point had been constructed according to contract. Many of those who subscribed to the work had paid in their shares, it was, therefore, extremely unfair to deprive them of their just rights. The report of Mr Boyd, he said, would show that the wharf could be permanently built. There were no less than four populous Townships in the Western part of the Island, destitute of a shipping place; they surely had a claim on that House and the Government, and he hoped the subject would receive that attention which its importance demanded.

Hon Mr Howlan said he accompanied the Engineer, alluded to, when he went to the West Point Wharf. That Wharf, he said, was from first built on a bad principle, and proceeded to show that the Wharf in being rebuilt, should be differently constructed. He was in favor of securing to the people in that part of the country, the privileges alluded to by the hon member Mr Yeo.

Hon Mr Davies said that the Committee should have particularized more fully in their report than an opinion of the stability of the work.

Hon Leader of the Opposition said that Boyd's report should be the best authority on that point, from which it appeared there would be no difficulty in erecting the Wharf in question. It was, indeed, desirable that a public work so earnestly prayed for by so large a section of the country, should be entertained by the Government. Mr Green also urged the necessity of completing the West Point Wharf.

On Motion of the Hon Mr Henderson, a Special Committee was appointed to report upon petitions praying for the opening of a new road from St. Mary's Road to Burnt Point Bridge, Lot 63, with power to send for papers and records.

Ordered, that the Hon Mr Henderson, Messrs Green, Prowse, Bell and G Sinclair do compose the said Committee.

Hon Mr Henderson said that his sole object was to show that the road, as prayed for, and pointed out by him, was much required, and was actuated by no improper motives, when urging the necessity of doing justice to his Constituents in a matter of no small importance to them.

Mr Prowse said he hoped the Government would not withhold from the Committee just appointed, any information they might require, relative to the question.

Hon Leader of the Government, and the Hon Atty General, said that the question involved, required mature consideration, and that, though no definite action had, as yet, been taken on the subject, it was not fair to presume that the Government were not disposed to entertain the prayer of the petitioners in question. It was a contemplation to open a new line of road in the locality referred to, but the particular line of route had not yet been determined upon. After some further remarks on the subject, it was, on motion, ordered that said Committee be discharged.

The House in Committee of the whole, had under their consideration the Revenue Bill, which was reported agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to amend the Small Debt Act was received and read, and, on motion of the Hon Mr Kelly, it was ordered that said bill be read a second time to-morrow.

House adjourned.

A. McNEILL, Reporter.

News by Telegraph.

OTTAWA, April 10.—Whelan, the man suspected of being the murderer of Mr. McGee, examined yesterday. Testimony against him so strong, remanded to await further examination until 16th inst.

MONTREAL, April 10.—At a meeting of the City Council this afternoon, it was unanimously resolved that the funeral expenses of Mr. McGee be borne by the city. Also resolved that the Mayor be authorized to offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of the murderer.—The wife of Whelan was arrested last night, her residence was in Alexander street.—The foreman of a large manufacturing establishment here disappeared on Saturday night last; he was well known to be of Fenian proclivities, and is suspected of being implicated in the assassination.—At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, Mr. Devlin denounced the assassination in strong terms. Resolutions passed expressing sorrow and indignation at the crime, and heartfelt sympathy with the widow.—Mr. McGee's funeral will take place at 9 a. m. on Monday, and will be the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed in Montreal.

OTTAWA, April 11th.—About fifteen persons were privately examined yesterday by O'Reilly, Crown prosecutor in the McGee case. No authentic statement made public since the examination before Police Magistrate, but rumor, I think, correctly says that evidence will be produced, shewing that Whelan concealed himself in the porch on main entrance of Parliament buildings as members were going home on Tuesday morning.—A lady in the gallery of the Commons, when Mr. McGee was speaking on Monday night, noticed Whelan standing near when members applauded, and says the expressions of his face were diabolical.—The impression is gaining ground that some messengers of Parliament were cognizant of intention to murder McGee.—Three more prisoners brought in to-day. Finance Minister busily engaged on budget. Will have tariff before Parliament early next week.

OTTAWA, April 11.—The murder of Mr. McGee continues to cause intense excitement throughout the country. The authorities are daily receiving additional evidence against James Whelan. To-day footprints were discovered in the snow in the vacant lot in Sparks street, opposite the spot where the murder was committed, which correspond with the boots worn by Whelan. The authorities are convinced that a gang of men were connected with the murder, and are gathering evidence which will enable them to discover the whole plot. They are confident that Whelan is the man who fired the fatal shot.

OTTAWA, April 13.—Business is suspended here to-day, as a mark of respect to Mr. McGee. Nearly five hundred persons left here on Saturday night and by special train yesterday, to attend funeral at Montreal.—It is confidentially believed that the authorities have evidence sufficient to convict Whelan. There is no doubt of the murder having been a Fenian plot, and hopes are entertained that several parties will be implicated. Investigations resumes to-morrow in private.—Parliament re-assembles to-morrow evening.—Cartier, Tilley, Mitchell and Langevin, represent the Privy Council at Mr. McGee's funeral. The City Corporation of Ottawa, headed by Mayor Friel, went in a body to Montreal to attend funeral.

MONTREAL, April 13, 1, p. m.—The funeral of the Hon. Mr. McGee took place to-day. Long before the hour appointed immense crowds assembled in the streets, and the principal buildings along the line of procession were draped in mourning, with flags at half-mast. The weather was clear and cold, the sun shining brilliantly, the ground frozen hard.—The Volunteers of the City, with the 78th Highlanders and the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, lined the streets through which the procession passed.—At 9.50 a. m. the corpse left the house of deceased, and was placed in a magnificent funeral car, specially built for the occasion, and drawn by six grey horses. The procession was headed by the City Police, City Officials, Corporation and Mayor, Members of the Senate and House of Commons, representatives of the Governor General and Lieut. Governors of Ontario and Quebec, Military Officers, including General Russell, General Windham and Staff, the Horticultural Society with flowers in their hands; and then came the body followed by the Chief Mourners, the Legal and Medical Professions, Professors and Students of McGill College, all the National, Benovelent and Working Men's Societies of the city, with Banners, Flags, &c., draped and an immense concourse of citizens of all classes, the Band playing the Dead March. There must have been six thousand people in the procession, and probably sixty thousand in the streets. It was the largest procession ever seen in Montreal.—Remains were taken to St. Patrick's Church, where Grand Requiem Mass was celebrated, and an eloquent sermon preached by Father O'Farrell of this city, eulogising the departed. After the religious ceremonies were concluded, the procession re-formed, and marched through the city to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, where the *Libera* was sung. The procession then proceeded through the principal streets of the city to the Roman Catholic Cemetry near the mountain, a distance of two miles. Batteries are firing minute guns and bells are tolling.—The manifestations of mourning are universal.—Large numbers came from Ottawa, and towns along the Grand Trunk Railway east and west. The procession formed six deep, and took half an hour to pass a given point.

OTTAWA, April 14.—Whelan requested an interview with the Police Magistrate yesterday, and it is understood that he desires the Hon. J. H. Cameron to act as Counsel. It is not likely Mr. Cameron will accept. Hon. B. Wier of Halifax, Senator, died this morning at the Russell House, about six o'clock. He returned last evening from Chicago, and was in good health. Cause supposed to be disease of the heart.

OTTAWA, April 15.—Other four persons arrested in Montreal for McGee's murder arrived here by forenoon train.

LONDON, April 7.—Three days later dates have been received from Montevideo via Rio Janerio. Report of assassination of Gen. Flores, President of Uruguay, confirmed. He was murdered at Montevideo soon after his return from the allied camp on Rio Parana. His successor has taken his seat without any opposition, and the city and state remain tranquil notwithstanding alarming evidences.

FLORENCE, April 7.—Admiral Farragut has gone from Naples to Sicily. A despatch from Messina announces his arrival at that port.—The tide of emigration for present spring for the United States has commenced with increased violence. It is estimated that seven thousand emigrants left Germany last week for American ports.

LONDON, April 7, eve.—It is reported Lord Cranborne has been tendered office of Governor General of Canada, to succeed Lord Monck, and Earl Mayo, Secretary for Ireland, has been offered Governor Generalship of India. Lord Fitzgerald, Lord Justice Court Appeals in Ireland, is on point of resigning his office. The Irish hierarchy will present a petition to Queen in person, against any change in position of revenues of Established Church in that part of the United Kingdom. Deeds of violence against persons and property of daily occurrence in Cork.

LONDON, April 9.—All doubts of the safety of Dr. Livingston, the African explorer, are now expelled. Sir. F. Murchison received a letter to-day from the distinguished traveller, which came by the way of Seonzdear. Dr. Livingston writes that he is in good health, that his journey of exploration has been successful, and that he will soon return to England. The Grand Jury have brought bills of indictment against all the prisoners except O'Neill, who were charged by the Coroner's Jury with complicity in the Clerkenwell outrage. The trials will commence next week.

LONDON, April 9 (eve.)—Trials of Fenians announced to have commenced during holidays have been postponed to 20th. Holiday to-morrow, and business generally to be suspended until Tuesday next.

LONDON, April 10.—The War Office are in receipt of later despatches from the British Expedition in Abyssinia, operating for relief of English captives. General Napier, Commander of the British forces, reached Magdala on Saturday, 21st ult. Abyssinian King, Theodorus, was at Magdala, ready for siege. His forces consisted of five thousand effective men, and 26 large guns. Gen Napier already completed plans for general assault on works.—Among the passengers by the steamer Wm. Penn yesterday, was Stephen J. Meaney, Fenian Head-centre, released by the British Government on condition of his returning to the United States. English officers accompanied him to Havre, and handed him a pardon just as steamer sailed. Gold opened at 138¼.

LONDON, April 13.—Official despatches from Gen Napier, in command of Abyssinian Expedition have been received by Government. They show that, spite of bad roads, the British forces are steadily advancing towards Magdala. Meanwhile, there is every evidence of the intention of the King of Abyssinia to offer serious resistance. Gen. Napier, in his latest despatch, March 17, says:—"Our advance will reach Lake Ashange to-morrow. The rear with the artillery and supply trains is three days's march behind. The country is mountainous and very difficult for the artillery and trains. King Theodorus is near Magdala and intends to make a stand. Letters from the captives say they are well. The health of the troops is good." The effective force under Gen. Napier, now advancing on Magdala, numbers three thousand.

PARIS, April 12, (Sunday).—The 'Moniteur' of to-day publishes an official report made to the Emperor by Minister Pinard, in which an account is given of the military changes made since the bill for the reorganization of the army has gone into operation, and of the effect they have had on the country. The Minister states that all the reforms introduced into the Guard Mobile, in accordance with the provisions of the Bill, are now complete, and he asserts that these changes have been received with popular applause almost everywhere in the Empire. He contradicts the report of dissatisfaction, and says that the army law will be sustained and defended by the patriotism of the French people, who thus give new proofs of their confidence in the Emperor. Gold opened at 138¾.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Charles Dickens gave his farewell reading in Boston last night to an immense audience. There is little reduction in the price of gold, which closed to-day at 138⅝.

NEW YORK, April 10th.—Good Friday, no gold board to-day.—A special despatch from Ottawa says: a plot has been discovered to blow up the Houses of Parliament by means of Nitro-glycerine. It has produced most intense excitement in every circle. Extreme vigilance is maintained by military and civil authorities to prevent any outbreak.—Government and English Cabinet are constantly exchanging long Cable Despatches concerning events past, and possible of future.—Judge Curtis, one of the President's Council, opened defence yesterday, in strong legal argument, which will continue to-day.—Steamer *Sea Bird* burned yesterday on lake Michigan, and out of 100 persons on board only 2 escaped death.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A Montreal special dated yesterday says that, at St Eustace, a man named LeBlanc and his wife, who were in the habit of robbing and murdering wayfarers and travellers who stopped at their house, attacked a traveller; the man with an axe, and the woman with a razor. The traveller knocked down his assailants, and the wife, mistaking her husband for him, cut his throat. She has been arrested, and confessed all of her past horrible transactions. Three skeletons found in the house.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A special despatch to the *Herald* from Mazatland, Mexico, says: the British frigate *Chanticleer* is closely watching the movements of our Fleets in Mexican waters and along the California and Gulf coasts. When it became known that the American men-of-war were in port at one time, the wildest rumors were put afloat that the U. S. Government intended to take forcible possession of Mexico, and immediately interfere in this state. Another report followed that a large American Naval Fleet was sailing and steaming here with all haste.

The Herald.

Wednesday, April 22, 1868.

SEED GRAIN FUND.

By order of the House of Assembly, we place before our readers to-day the action which the Government has taken to supply destitute persons with the means to procure seed grain this Spring. The great severity and length of the winter having exhausted the fodder of a number of farmers, they were compelled to encroach upon their oats and potatoes to save the lives of their cattle. This, as a matter of course, reduced their supply of seed, already dwindled to a minimum quantity from the demands of Government and other creditors, for lands, &c. The matter having been brought to the notice of the Government, it was resolved to extend assistance, as far as the funds of the Colony would admit, because it was considered that, if the land were left unsown, much individual suffering and general loss would be the result. In extreme and exceptional cases only, like the present, would the Government be justified in advancing money to enable farmers to obtain seed grain; because once such a plan is adopted, the indolent and the poor in spirit look to a continuation of it to be relieved from their difficulties year after year. State aid generally tends to destroy that principle of self-reliance and respect which are the secrets of success in life. In every country there is a class of people whose slothful, improvident, and dissipated habits keep them in poverty and wretchedness, however good the times and favorable the circumstances of the land in which they live. To encourage a class of this kind in their censurable habits, by extending State aid to them every time they find themselves in difficulty, would be folly of the simplest kind, and censurable in every point of view. We are happy, however, to be able to state, and we bear willing testimony to the fact, that the inhabitants of this Island are a most industrious people, who use every exertion to place themselves in a position of comfort and independence. To attain this end, they lead a life of laborious industry and self-denying economy; and, thanks to their sturdy spirit of independence, aided by the labors of their strong and willing arms, the great majority of them are the owners, in whole or in part, of well-cultivated and well-stocked farms. Viewing their privations and struggles to gain the envied goal of independence, it is no mere fancy to say, in the language of one of England's most admired poets, that:

"Oft have we seen them at the peep of dawn
Brushing, with hasty steps, the dews away,
To meet the sun upon the upland lawn;"

nor are we far astray to assert that, from the pleasing prospect of a release, at some future day, from proprietory influence, the arduous labors of the husbandman have been often rendered light and easy.

"Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their teams a-field!
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!"

In fact, much of the present trouble has arisen from over-exertion on the part of our farmers to set themselves free from the bondage of the rental system by paying, to the last farthing, the instalments on their lands. The untoward event of the past winter being nearly two months longer than usual, greatly increased the trouble; and, under all the circumstances of the case, it would have been cruel in the extreme if the Government had not come to the rescue of the people. We have great reason to be thankful that the condition of the country is no worse than it is. In all human probability, three thousand pounds spent in seeding the ground, will represent twenty or thirty thousand pounds in the Autumn. The country will be so much the gainer, and the people, relieved not merely from a temporary, but a permanent embarrassment, will be enabled to return, with interest, whatever funds they may borrow from Government. Three thousand pounds is the sum voted by the Legislature. It is not a large amount, but it is hoped that it will be quite sufficient to meet the present emergency, which, had it not been met, would have left a great deal of land uncultivated this Spring, and led to the forced emigration from the Colony of a number of farmers. The manner in which the money is to be advanced is detailed below, with one exception, and that is, that a Committee of three is to be appointed for each Road District, whose duty it shall be to advance a fair allowance—not exceeding four pounds—to the really necessitous, taking Joint Notes therefor, payable on the first of December next, with interest at six per cent. The Road Commissioner in each District is to act as Chairman of Committee. As soon as possible, we will publish the names of the other members of Committee. For the present, further explanation is unnecessary, as the following Resolutions of the House are sufficiently explicit to be understood by the commonest capacity:—