SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, April 8.

On motion, Hons, Callbeck, Laird and Mr. Geo. Sinclair were appointed to bring in a bill to incorporate the Baptist Church at North River.

House in Committee of Supply. Mr. Reilly in the Chair.

Hon. Attorney General submitted several Resolutions, among which were for expenditure on bridges and wharfs in Road Districts Nos. 3 and 4, Prince County, including expenditure of last year £223 14s 0d To build a block and wharf at Battery Point, provided a right of way be given for said wharf, £26 6s 0d To Commissioners for revising laws from 1862, £60. A sum sufficient for taking the Census. To Daniel Gillis, Miscouche, for keeping a way office for some years past, £7 10s 0d. House rent for Professor of P. W. College, £35.

To the following persons as School Teachers, to be paid out of the educational funds of the colony, namely:—

Robina Richardson, Summerside,	£15	0	0
Ellen Walsh, do	15	0	0
Julia Hunt, St. Eleanor's,	8	0	0
Donald McKay, an old Teacher,	5	0	0
James Stewart, Belmont, East Royalty,	10	0	0
Elizabeth McKinnon, Charlottetown,	10	0	0
James H. Fitzgerald, Lot 13,	5	0	0
Charles Fowle, Lot 31,	5	0	0
Arch'd McKenzie, West Royalty,	5	0	0
Eulalie Arsenault, Egmont Bay,	5	0	0
Louisa Arsenault, Lot 15,	15	0	0
Francis Buote, Lot 1,	10	0	0
John H. Arsenault, Lot 15,	5	0	0
Geo. Corbett, Charlottetown,	10	0	0
Alice McKenna, do	5	0	0
Bog School, Charlottetown,	20	0	0
St. Ann's, do	20	0	0
James Easton, Georgetown,	30	0	0
	£203	0	0

The foregoing grants are given for this year only, and not to form a precedent for future years.

Hon. Atty. General said that the object of the note appended to the foregoing Resolution was to prevent disappointment relative to the continuance of such grants in future. The schools taught by the parties named did not come under the provision of the School Act, but as similar sums had hitherto been given, it would not be just to deprive the said recipients of their usual allowances without the intimation to that effect. As to the question of special grants, that could not be entertained without a complete change of the free school system of the colony.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition said he had been anxiously waiting for the usual annual allowance to the teacher of the Georgetown School, and was glad to find that item among the sums named in the Resolution then before the Committee. Though the school in question was principally supported by the Church of England, three fourths of the pupils belonged to other denominations. As to the subject of secular schools, he would defer any remarks thereon, until the Education Bill was before the House.

Mr Brecken was glad to observe that £10 had been voted for Mr. Corbett, the assistant teacher of the school held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown. Over 100 pupils were in attendance at that school. Hon. Atty. General then submitted Resolutions granting £532 for the relief of paupers.

The grant of £7 10s to Donald Gillis, Miscouche, for way office called for some remarks.

Mr. Owen said that the way office in question had not been established over a year or two. Newspapers might have been left at Gillis's house for the neighborhood, as was the case in many instances throughout the country, but that did not constitute a way office.

Hon. Atty. General said that it appeared a bag had always been left at Gillis's for the accommodation of the public for many years past, for which he never received any remuneration.

After some further remarks from hon. members on both sides, the Resolutions, as submitted, were agreed to.

Mr. Brecken asked the Government what action, if any, would be taken relative to a memorial from the City Council on the subject of a Workhouse.

Hon. Leader of the Government replied, and said that the question was under the consideration of the Government.

Hon. Atty. General presented a bill for the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom, within the Island, which bill, he said, was based upon a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and introduced in compliance with the wishes of the Home Government.

Hon. Atty General moved that the Education bill be read a second time, and in doing so observed that as he had explained the principal amendments contemplated by the bill, when first introducing it, and also when the resolutions touching those amendments were before the House in Committee, he considered it unnecessary to remark again at any length on the subject, at that stage of the proceedings.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition then addressed the House, and reviewed the leading amendments of the School Act, as submitted in the bill under consideration. The alteration relative to the Normal School, three Visitors, instead of two, the Board of Education to be composed of eleven members instead of nine as formerly, granting £5 extra to teachers of the French language, were, he said, the principal amendments contemplated by the bill, and were not, in his opinion, calculated to prove any material improvement to the general educational interests of the Colony. The question as to the best system of Education to be imparted by the State, was he said, agitating the public mind. Some held the opinion that a mere secular education was futile, and, in fact, injurious, when it was not based on a religious and sound moral training. He expected that on that vital and all important point some expression of opinion would be given by hon. members of the Government.

Hon. Atty. General replied, he alluded to the momentous interests involved in the question, and said that a religious education was of the first importance, connected with which mere secular knowledge was but of secondry consideration. But the mode of imparting to the youthful mind a knowledge of religious truths, was a question on which some of the greatest minds of the age differed. He then compared the several enactments of the Conservatives, with those of the Liberal party, relating to Education; and said that if the former had in any way changed their views, and were prepared to effect any vital change of the present system, let them table their Resolutions to that effect, and the Government would be prepared to meet the question.

Dr. Jenkins said that he felt very much disappointed that something of more importance than a few trifling alterations was introduced in the bill. The incompetency of the District Teachers generally, as a class, the necessity of a uniform and efficient system of training candidates for the office of teachers; the propriety of a re-examination of the present class of teachers; the importance of military training in connection with the physical exercises of the school; a compulsory measure, to a limited extent, to secure a good attendance at school; and the importence of combining religion with moral training, as being inseparably connected with the prosperity of the country, were some of the remarks which he (Dr. Jenkins) offered, and upon the adoption of which he said depended the improvement of the schools of the Colony.

Hon. Leader of the Government observed that some of the requisites alluded to by the hon. member, Dr. Jenkins, were already provided for in the School Act. The amendments to the law were but matters of detail. The main principles of the free school system, at first introduced and carried out by the Liberal party, still continued the same, and were not improved on by the changes of successive Governments. As to the Normal School, the only change was to do away with the imperative necessity on the part of candidates for the office of teacher, however high their attainments, of serving five months at that school, which would still continue available for those candidates whom the Board of Education might pronounce incompetent to obtain license. He reviewed the general working of the free school system, and the incalculable benefit it conferred on the rising generation. Religious training, he observed, was a subject of vast importance, and one upon which the ablest minds found it difficult to legislate.

Mr. Brecken said, that the allusion made to the subject of Education in His Excellency's Speech at the close of last Session, and at the opening of the present, led the public to look for some more important changes than the mere trifling amendments referred to in the bill. He then spoke of the Memorial of His Lordship, the R. C. Bishop, and said that the Catholic population, whose exclusive support was given to the party composing the present Government, expected what His Lordship's Memorial termed—common justice, at the hands of the party in power. It appeared, however, from the Minute of Council, in reply to said Memorial, that those whose influence placed the Government in power, were deceived. Some hon members of the Government doubtless responded to the views expressed by their Bishop, and thought it a crying injustice to be denied the prayer of His Lordship's Memorial, and yet they remained silent on the question. The system of paying the whole of the salary of teachers from the treasury was contrary to that which obtained in the sister Colonies. The principle of raising a portion of the teachers' pay by local assessment was, in his opinion, a sound one; if not, all the Colonies and the United States also, were wrong, and P. E Island alone right

Hon. Mr. Laird, the only important change relating to the Education Act that had been on the platform at the last election, and that had been promised by the Liberal party, was the paying of teachers salaries exclusively from the Treasury, and not in part, as provided by the unpopular amendment of the Conservatives He said that the reducing the salaries of the teachers, led to the opening of many Private Schools. He quoted extracts from a Report of Commissioners of Education in Scotland, showing that the recommendation of said Commissioners favored one uniform, and more concentrated national system; similar in its provisions, relative to the nature of instruction, to the secular system which had hitherto given general satisfaction in our Colony.

Mr. McNeill was of opinion that the duty of the state was to impart a sound system of secular education, leaving in the hands of parents the religious training of their children. He spoke of the manner in which he said liberal Protestants had been maligned by the Conservative party, because they acted in harmony with their Catholic fellow subjects on political grounds; and that in his opinion, the people appreciated too highly the privileges of a free system of Education, to allow any vital change to be effected in that system.

Hon. Mr. Howlan replied to the remarks of the hon. member, (Mr. Brecken) relative to the Memorial alluded to by that hon. member. He, hon. Mr. Howlan, reviewed the labors of His Lordship, the Bishop, touching the advancement of the educational interests of the whole Island, and his efforts to provide schools for the poor of Charlottetown. The amount it cost the Colony to educate the 640 pupils that attended the different schools in Charlottetown, paid for out of the Treasury, whilst not one shilling was paid towards the education of the 500 children provided for, as set forth in said Memorial. In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and other places similar grants to that asked for here had been given, and no hue and cry was raised against the principle in those Provinces. Surely hon. members should consider that something of more lasting importance than a mere knowledge of reading and writing should be imparted in the school. He then reviewed the course pursued by the Conservative party towards the Catholics, relative to the Orange Bill, and the writings and speeches of one who had been Colonial Secretary of that party at the time that bill had been introduced, and which, he was proud to say, Her Majesty was pleased to disallow; and asked, if it was reasonable to suppose, that the Catholics should receive even-handed justice at the hands of a party who had sanctioned such proceedings as those to which he had alluded

On motion the debate was then adjourned until to-morrow.

House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 9th.

Hon. Mr. Davies presented a petition from inhabitants of Lot 62, and its vicinity, praying for the establishment of a Small Debt Court in that locality. Ordered that said petition be referred to the Committee appointed on similar petitions presented during the Session.

Hon. Mr. Callbeck from a Committee appointed for that purpose, presented a bill to Incorporate the Baptist Church at North River. Received and read.

Mr. Yeo asked the Government what action they intended to take relative to West Point wharf, according to a petition on that subject, already before the House.

Hon. Leader of the Government replied to the effect that no further action was taken on the subject.

Hon. Mr. Davies said the situation selected for that wharf was of such an exposed nature, that no work would stand there.

Mr. Yeo referred to the favorable report given by competent Engineers, touching the practicability of the work; and said, that it was impossible to suppose a work left in an unfinished and insecure state as that wharf had been, could stand. The building of the West Point wharf was a work of the greatest importance to a large portion of the people in that part of the country, and he hoped the Government would consider the necessity of causing its completion.

Mr. Ramsay said, that in addition to the grants of the Legislature, amounting to £500, the sum of £150 had been subscribed by the people, making in all 650. The the amount of the contract was £900, and he hoped the securities would not be relieved from the said contract. There was no difficulty about making the work permanent, if properly built.

House in Committee of the whole, on general matters relating to Roads, Bridges and Wharfs.

Mr. Geo. Sinclair, after some time spent in Committee, the Chairman reported the Road Appropriation Scales for the current year.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House resumed the debate on the Education Bill.

Mr Prowse said the bill to amend the School Act now before the House, contained but very trifling changes compared to all that might be expected from the prominence given to the subject in speeches of His Excellency already referred to. The appointment of two examiners was a move in the right direction, but they should have been selected from the numbers already composing the Board of Education. The change which the bill would effect, relative to the Normal School was, he said, calculated to destroy the future usefulness of that Institution. He was not in favor of giving a grant to the Roman Catholic Bishop, nor for separate Schools, but as head of the 35,000 Roman Catholics who gave their undivided support to the party now in power, that gentleman had a right to expect what he considered justice at the hands of that party. He (Mr. Prowse) then replied to the remarks made, touching the actions of the Conservative party, by hon. members on the Government side of the House, and said that no allusions of that kind would satisfy those disappointed at the manner in which the Memorial of the R. C. Bishop had been treated.

Mr. Kickham alluded to the peace and harmony that prevailed when no such religious dissensions and bickering as that now displayed on the floor of that House existed in the Colony—when Catholics and Protestants alike contributed to the building of each others Churches and Schoolhouses, and all lived as neighbors should, in the enjoyment of peace and good will towards each other.

Hon. Mr. Henderson replied to the remarks made by the hon. member, Mr Howlan, on the previous evening, touching the different matters alluded to by that hon. member. He (Hon. Mr. Henderson) defended the course pursued, and the action taken by the Conservative party relative to the Orange bill, the Bible question, and other subjects affecting, he said, Protestant interests in the Colony. He also expressed his opposition to giving any grant of the public money for the purpose alluded to in the Memorial of His Lordship the R. C. Bishop. He then reviewed the aggressive characteristics of the Roman Catholic Religion, and quoted authorities in defence of his arguments. The details of the bill before the House, he said, would receive his attention when in Committee.

Mr Arsenault said the amendments in the bill were, on the whole, an improvement to the School Act. The Schools named in His Lordship's Memorial were as deserving of a share of the public money as others. Catholic members, he said, were taunted for supporting a government that refused the request of their Bishop, but 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,
That 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 this 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 so 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 belived it was an improvment. 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 producted 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 have 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 lessen crime, and its consequent expense 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 most of what had been said on the other 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 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 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. Atty General and carried, that the bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Saturday next.

House adjourned.

A. McNEILL, Reporter.

Holloway's Pills.—Furred Tounge, Tainted Breath.—No personal disadvantages can be more annoying than these disagreeable afflictions, which are quickly removed by Holloway's Pills. Their powerful cleansing properties will soon rectify impaired digestion, and take away all its vexatious symptoms. When the constitution, from climate, excess, or other causes, is enfeebled, a regulated course of this medicine will effect a complete change throughout the system, and restore to the worn-out invalid that ease and strength which he thought had flown for ever, so long had he been a stranger to both. An occasional course of these justly celebrated Pills is recommended to all feeling "all at ease," who, indeed, can rarely point out the origin or seat of their morbid sensations.

Blood's Rheumatic Compound now and for the next four months to be extensively used, is for sale in Charlottetown by all dealers in medicine. Merchants in the country should not fail to procure immediately a good supply.

The best outward application known for flesh-wounds, sprains, bruises, swollen or stiff joints, is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It stands upon its* own merits, and is the best family medicine in the world.

Incalculable harm is inflicted on great numbers by the use of purgatives which contain mercury or mercurial matter. Parsons' Purgative Pills are free from all such injurious matter, and are the mildest in their operation of any known purgative.

COLONIAL.

THE LATE HON. T. D. McGEE.

Quebec and Ontario papers of the 11th inst., contain full particulars of the funeral of the late Mr. McGee. As all particulars of this gifted Son of Erin will be acceptable, we give the

ORDER OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The City Police.
The Fire Brigade.
The Members of the Corporation.
The City Treasurer.
The City Clerk.
The Recorder of Montreal,
The Mayor.
The Committee of Management.
Members of the House of Assembly.
Legislative Councillors.
Members of the Local Government.
Members of the House of Commons.
Senators.
Foreign Consuls.
Militia Commandant and Staff.
Officers of Militia in Uniform.
Officers of the Army.
Adjutant-General and Staff.
Major-General Russell and Staff.
Montreal Orderlies.
Officers of the Courts of Law.
Magistrates.
Judges, (if there be no Chief Justice present.)
Representatives of the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.
Representatives of the Lt.-Governor of Quebec.
Representatives of the Governor-General.
Sir Charles Wyndham, K. C. B., and Staff.
Horticultural Society.
THE BODY.
Chief Mourners.
Supporters of Chief Mourners.
Funeral Carriages.
Clergy.
Bar.
Medical Profession.
Students of Law.
Students of Medicine.
Universities.
St. George's Society.
St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies.
St. Patrick's Society.
St. Jean Baptiste Society.
Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.
Other National Societies.
Literary Societies.
Benevolent Societies, not being National Societies.
Temperance Societies.
Working Men's Societies.
Citizens.
Government Police.

On the day before the funeral vast crowds of people thronged St. Catherine's Street, attracted thereto by the announcement that the remains of our martyred patriot, the Hon. T. D. McGee, were lying in state at his late residence, and that the latter had been thrown open to visitors. The crush at the entrance for several hours in the afternoon was excessive, and it was with the greatest difficulty, and only after long delay that individuals could effect an entrance. Mr. McGee's remains were laid out in an inner room on the first floor, appropriately fitted up for the occasion. The body lay on a shell, clad in a black suit, decked with flowers, and with a gilt cross at the head, on which had been placed, by an unknown lady, a myrtle *immortelle*, a touching tribute which, we are assured, has deeply moved the sorrowing widow. The conduct of the crowd was in every respect most decorous while in the interior of the building. Many were moved to tears, and all showed signs of the sincerest sympathy with the bereaved family.

MONTREAL, April 13th, 1868.

To-day the funeral of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee took place. The day was cold but sunny, before day-break crowds commenced to assemble in the streets along which the procession was to pass, and by 9 o'clock fully sixty thousand spectators had assembled. The sidewalks and streets were crowded to suffocation, and the house-tops, windows and balconies were black with gazers.

In the streets through which the procession marched, the houses were decorated with festoons of crape, and funeral arches were erected; mottoes and inscriptions were displayed; the day proclaimed a public holiday, and all places of business and public offices closed. Flags everywhere were at half mast.

The chief mourners were Col. McGee late of the Irish brigade, Mrs. McGee and her two little girls, and James Sadlier, of New York, and a vast crowd of citizens followed in the rear as far as the eye could reach.

The procession, six deep, occupied two hours and fifty minutes in passing. At the lowest estimate, twenty thousand marched in its ranks. The procession left the house at half-past nine.

Among the distinguished strangers present were General Averill, the American Consul; all the Cabinet Ministers except Sir John A. McDonald and Hon. J. Rose; Mayors of Ottawa and Quebec, and a large number of military officers.

The body was placed in a metallic coffin, the outer case being of Rosewood, studded with silver nails, and wreaths of laurels surrounded it.

The funeral car, twelve feet long and sixteen feet high, was mounted by a gold crucifix, and covered with black velvet and silver. The mottos on it were *Miserere Domine*, and *Consummatus in brevis explerit tempora multa;* the family coat-of-arms and their motto also on it—*fac et spera*. It was drawn by six grey horses draped with black velvet, and led by men with silver wands.

The streets were lined by soldiers, who afterwards marched in the procession. The regulars out, were the 16th, 100th, 60th, 78th Highlanders, Royal Artillery, Victoria, Hochelago, Prince of Wales, Royals, Garrison Artillery, Field Battery, Chasseurs, Cavalry, Guides, and the 13th Hussars. These presented arms as the body passed, the bands playing funeral airs.

The procession marched to the St. Patrick's Church, where a solemn mass was celebrated by Father O'Dowd. The Church was hung with black and richly decorated.

A sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, of Ottawa. He warmly eulogised Mr. McGee, defending him from the charge of being a political recreant. At the conclusion of a period where he eloquently denounced Fenians, he was greeted by loud cheers, which the reverend gentleman repressed, saying, "This is the House of God." Thence the body proceeded to the Parish Church, where a *tibrea* was chanted, the Archbishop of Montreal officiating. The church was hung in black and crowded to its utmost capacity. Thence the body was borne through the city out to Cote des Neiges Cemetry, where it was deposited in the vault.

Crowds assembled at every point, and in the Cemetry altogether over a hundred thousand witnessed the spectacle, which was the grandest ever seen in Canada.

No accidents occurred, although a few persons got a crushing, and a few were run over. No other accidents or incidents occurred.

JUSTICE TO THE DEAD.—Our readers will observe, with pleasure, the unanimity which the different societies of the city join in the sad chorus of condemnation of the assassination of Mr. McGee, and, at the same time, of eulogy of his virtues and rare abilities, and of condolence with his bereaved family. We are especially glad to see the Irish Catholic Societies doing justice to him, by acknowledging him as a true Irishman, a patriot, statesman, scholar, and honest man; and let us hope that when the mists of passion and prejudice shall have been blown away by time (and even now they are being rapidly dissipated by his untimely death), let us hope, we say, that all—even those who have most reviled, and despitefully used him—will confess to his signal merits as a pacificator; and to the honest, bold and enlightened course of his latter years,—a continued pursuit of which, there is little doubt, is that to which he has fallen a martyr.—*Montreal Witness.*

We find in the Montreal *Minerve* the following particulars of the autopsy of the late Mr McGee:—

The doctors have observed that the cranium was very thin, almost transparent. A thin, bony envelope is the indication of superior mind; and the thinner it is the stronger is the talent. Such were the heads of Sir L H Lafontaine, and of the Hon. A. N. Morin.

The brain of Mr. McGee weighed 59 ounces. The mean weight in man is 45 ounces. That of the great Irish orator, O'Connell, weighed 54 ounces. That of one Lord High Chancellor of England, was 5[illegible]¾ ounces. Depuytren's brain weighed 58 ounces, and Cuvier's 59½ ounces. In Mr. McGee, the liver and lungs were sound. There was, however, a large deposit of fat around the heart. The physicians were of the opinion that the deceased might have lived long, a rather surprising circumstance, when his former habits and checkered life are taken into consideration.

The Hon. Mr. McGee was assassinated like Pius IX.'s Minister, by severing the carotid artery, which carries blood from the heart to the brain. It is of sufficient capacity to bring to the brain as much blood as all other arteries do to other parts of the body. This explains why all wounds of that organ are mortal.—There are nearly 90 pounds of blood in the human body. Each ventricle of the heart contains one ounce, and, as it contracts 70 times per minute, it propels in that space of time, 250 pounds of blood, of which 125 pounds, or one half, are for the brain.

The Imperial gunboats, under the command of Lieut. Solly, R. N., who acts as senior officer on the Lakes, will soon be in motion. They will be manned by crews from H. M. S *Constance*, says the Montreal *Telegraph*, and will form a belt of protection from Collingwood to Ambertsburgh on Lake Huron; from Ambertsburgh to Fort Erie on Lake Erie; and from Hamilton to Kingston on Lake Ontario. It is also thought desirable that a gunboat should be stationed at Prescott to protect Ottawa and the River St. Lawrence. The arrangements are all of the most perfect character, and when the gunboats are fully armed we will have an inland marine force worth counting upon in case of trouble.

Latest News by Telegraph.

FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, April 15.

The *Moniteur* in its issue to-day publishes a speech made at Ramborville by M. Ernest Baroche, Minister of Justice, in which he endeavors to allay the excitement produced by the frequent rumors of impending war.

The Minister says it is well known that the Government is now engaged in actively prosecuting extensive works, for the improvement of the entire system of intercourse and connecting roads of France, in which large sums of money are expended. *This fact, he argues, is utterly inconsistent* with the idea that the Government apprehends or is making preparations for an approaching warlike conflict, and should be conclusive evidence to all that the very reorganization of the military forces of the Empire, which had excited so much needless apprehension, was a pledge for the maintenance of peace, which he assured his hearers with joy no European power now threatened to disturb.

LONDON, April 16th.

It was rumored to-day that advices were received from Abyssinia to the effect that the British captives at Magdala had been released by King Theodorus, and that the object of the invading force having been attained the war was over.

Despatches from General Napier were received at the India Office late this afternoon; but although the news is favorable to the hopes of the expedition the above mentioned rumors are not confirmed.

General Napier reports in his last despatch that he has left latitude 23 and is pushing on in a southwesterly direction. The advance column was within 60 miles of Magdala and 20 miles of that distance had been successfully reconnoitered. The troops of the expedition were in good spirits and eager for a fight. Accounts from Magdala had reached the camp, which represented that the King was uneasy and evidently alarmed at the steady approach of the British troops. He appeared to be hesitating as to what course to pursue, and nothing was known as to what plan of action he would adopt.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by a large and brilliant party, consisting of the gentlemen of his suite and many of the principal officers of the vice-regal government, took a special train for Kildare this morning, where, at the invitation of the Kildare Jockey Club, he visited the Curragh races now in progress at Punchertown. At the race course the Prince was received with great cheering by the crowd assembled there. After visiting the places of interest in the city of Kildare His Royal Highness and party returned to this city, reaching the castle at a late hour this evening.

MIDNIGHT.—A great political mass meeting of the Liberal party was held at St. James's Hall to-night. Every available portion of the hall was crowded to repletion. The platform was occupied by a large number of the Liberal members of Parliament, and by other prominent gentlemen of the party. Earl Russell was chairman of the meeting. Addresses were made by Henry Fawcet, M. P., Sir John Gray, M. P., Mr. Midel and others. Resolutions were proposed, declaring that the disendowment of all the religious sects in Ireland is right, and is imperatively demanded, and that the Tories in keeping office after the recent vote of the House of Commons against them, violate the constitutional usages and that they should give place to Mr. Gladstone and the leaders of the majority in Parliment. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation amidst great enthusiasm.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £114,000.

London, April 17.

The British Post Office Department is about to send out to the United States Mr. A. Trollope to arrange the first details of the Postal convention with that country.

The hostility which has for a long time existed between Baron Von Budberg the Russian Ambassador at Paris, and Baron Megendrof who formerly held the same position, culminated in a duel yesterday afternoon, at a secluded spot near Munich. At the first fire Baron Von Budberg fell severely wounded but not fatally. He immediately returned to Paris. It is announced to-day that he will resign his office as Russian Minister forthwith.

Consols 92¾ a ⅞. Breadstuffs active; Provisions unchanged.

London, April 18.

Enthusiastic meetings of the Liberal party are being held all over England, and many more are advertised to occur hereafter.

The grievances of the Irish people in general, and particularly the disendowment of all religious sects in Ireland, are the object of these meetings. The speakers embrace most of the well known liberal leaders in Parliament.

The Fenian trials commence at Old Bailey in Court of Queen's Bench before Chief Justice Cockburn.

London, April 18th, Evening.

It is reported Gen. Garibaldi has left Caprera and has gone to Naples. The rumor causes some uneasiness as to the object of the General's movements.

Installation of Prince of Wales as Knight of Order of St. Patrick took place to-day at Dublin. The procession, which moved from Dublin Castle, the vice-regal residence, to St. Patricks Cathedral, where the ceremony was performed, passed over a route two miles in length, completely lined with troops.

The weather was fine and the populace of Dublin and vicinity turned out in vast numbers, filling streets through which procession marched. Cathedral was crowded with people. The scene at the investure of the Prince with the dignity and insignia of the order was grand and imposing.

A dinner to be given this evening in honor of occasion, only nobility will be present.

Consols unchanged; Breadstuffs quiet.

Dublin, April 17th.

Prince and Princess of Wales entertained at banquet last evening by Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. A large number of invited guests were present on occasion, among whom were Most Reverend Dr. Cullen, R. C. Archbishop of Armagh, President Maynooth College. To-day Prince of Wales and suite took special train for Kildare, to attend second day's races there.

London, April 20—evening.

The trial of the Fenian prisoners accused of having caused the Clerkenwell explosion began in London. The case for the prosecution was opened by the Attorney General, and two witnesses on the same side were called, when the Court adjourned until to-day.

The interest in the trial is very great.

Parliament reassembled this evening, but after a short sitting adjourned until to-morrow.

Proceedings in both Houses were unimportant.

Dublin, April 20

A grand review of forces in and around this city took place to-day in Phoenix Park, under command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The Prince of Wales was present with a large and brilliant staff, and reviewed the troops who were clad in new uniforms and made a fine appearance.

The display attracted vast crowds, who covered the elevated grounds and buildings in the vicinity of the scene.

LONDON, April 21.—Said that two men Supposed to be Fenians, were arrested late hour to-night near servants door, Buckinham Palace, they were carrying a hamper containing liquid phospherous or Greek Fire. Parties made desperate resistance and were with difficulty secured. The third person fled and escaped.

Napier reported on the first inst. He was at Abdicon, thirty miles from Magdala. Kings army at River Summa.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, April 21st

The closing arguments of Council in Impeachment case will commence to-morrow.

Mr. Boutwell leading off for the prosecution, it is thought the arguments will occupy five or six days.

Dickens gave his farewell reading in America last evening, and made a brief and feeling parting speech.

There is improved tone in business circles. Money easy and steady at 7 per cent. on call; Gold remains steady, with little change.

A despatch to the *Herald* dated Ashango, Abyssinia, March 19th, says Gen. Napier had ordered immediate dash on works of Theodorus at Magdala, when the main body of army arrived within two days march of King's Camp after passing Ashango.

Despatches just received dated Loulla, April 2nd, and telegrams report Gen. Napier started forward and contemplated assault by British storming party, his men been equipped in light marching order, but result of movement then unknown in consequence of break in field telegraph wire near army post of Senafe.

FROM CANADA.

Ottawa, April 17th.

During investigation in the assassination case to-day, the Crown Council said he was in receipt of information from Montreal which rendered it necessary to adjourn till to-morrow. Further enquiry will probably be conducted with closed doors.

Ottawa, April 17th.

House sat till one this morning, engaged in the Estimates.

Sir J. A. McDonald will move a grant of four thousand dollars to each of McGee's two children, and a pension of $1200 to the widow.

The examination in Whelan's case is still proceeding. The circumstantial evidence against him is becoming overwhelming.

Evidence was given to-day of footprints in the snow on the verandah of the house opposite the scene of murder, through which it is supposed he escaped, exactly fitting Whelan's boots. Police Magistrate will probably to day commit him for trial.

Ottawa, April 17th, evening.

Godin introduced Bill limiting rate of interest.

Sir John A. McDonald brought down a Message from Lord Monck transmitting a dispatch from the Secretary of State relative to the law respecting treasonable offences.

Sir John also reported presentation of address of Commons to his Excellency relative to provision for the family of the late Mr. McGee.

House went into Committee of whole and passed the resolutions granting an annuity of $1200 for life to Mrs. McGee, and the interest of eight thousand to each of the two daughters; resolutions were reported and afterward concurred in by the House.

House then went into Committee of Supply and passed several items.

Ottawa, April 20.

The Committee on Fisheries and Navigation have decided to recommend the building of two additional Light Houses in the passage between Cape Breton and Newfoundland, and will also recommend the imposition of tonnage fee of $4 per ton on American vessels fishing in Canadian waters, the proceeds to be paid in Bounties

P. Buckley was arrested again to-day for supposed complicity in the McGee murder. It is also announced that Devlin was arrested in Montreal to-day on the same charge. It is stated that the authorities are in possession of the Fenian muster-roll, showing the membership of that organization in Montreal, and several branches in different parts of Canada. Hundreds of suspicious characters are leaving for the United States, chiefly from Montreal.

A meeting to organize the Opposition in Commons will take place at an early day.

Montreal, April 20th.

Rumors prevailed in town yesterday that the Government was in possession of information respecting a Fenian conspiracy to assassinate McGee, and that conspirators, forty in number, drew lots and that the execution of the deed fell to Whelan.

Ottawa, April 21st.

In reply to Holton as to further correspondence as to the dignities conferred on members of the House, Sir John McDonald stated that Her Majesty had been pleased to create Cartier a Baronet of the United Kingdom, and Langevin a Commander of the Bath.

ST. JOHN, April 25.—Cartier created a Baronet.

Whelan is committed for trial. Documents discovered establishing existence of Fenian organization in this Dominion.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, April 27, 1868.

THE SESSION.

THE Session of the Prince Edward Island Legislature, for 1868, was closed on Friday last, with the usual ceremonies. Cannon thundered on the square; Volunteers turned out in honor of the occasion; and much of the beauty and fashion of the Capital graced the Council Chamber, while His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor gave his assent to the laws lately enacted, and with the following Speech prorogued the Legislature:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the public service.

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

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

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

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

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

The number of Bills which received the vice royal assent was twenty-five. The most important of them are mentioned in the speech from the Throne. The rest, if we except the Act for the relief of Unfortunate Debtors, are not of a nature to interest the public generally.

In this small colony the subjects of legislation are comparatively few and simple. By its connection with the Mother Country, the liberty of its people is guaranteed, and their protection from foreign enemies secured. We have among us no unenfranchised class, struggling to obtain political power, and only one vested interest, which, in any way, interferes with the public good. We, as a people, are happily exempt from all those perplexing, difficult and embarrassing questions which agitate the masses in other countries and tax the powers of their ablest statesmen. Let the vexatious land question be once settled and Prince Edward Island will be the happiest country under the sun. The path of its legislators will then be strewn with roses. Give its people good roads and bridges, educate their children, encourage agriculture and the fisheries, keep taxation within reasonable bounds, and there will be nothing further for them to trouble their heads about. As long as a kind Providence blesses the labours of the farmer and the fisherman, and as long as Great Britain maintains her present high position among the nations of the earth, the inhabitants of this Island may view, with interest truly, but without agitation, the doings of the great and busy world of which their beautiful little island home forms so small and so unimportant a part. Political and territorial insignificance, has its advantages, as well as its disadvantages. If the 90,000 inhabitants of this colony cannot boast of contributing towards the prestige of the great and powerful nation, of which it is so small and so distant a dependency, they are forced to take no part in its struggles and bear none of its burdens.

The Land Question is the sole grievance of this Colony. It is said by some that the people do not consider the Leasehold System to be a grievance; but that politicians, for their own purposes, have raised and perpetuated the Land Agitation on this Island. Those who assert this, either do not believe what they say, or they fall into the strange, but by no means uncommon error, of mistaking the effect for the cause. It is because the people hate to pay rent, because they desire above all things to *own* the land which they cultivate, because they feel the injustice of being forced to pay a private individual for the privilege of reclaiming the wilderness, that politicians advocate their cause on the hustings, through the press, and in the Legislature. The politicians are but the exponents of public opinion on the Land Question. Indeed, so far from leading public opinion in this matter, they all, with the exception of perhaps one or two, lag very considerably in the rear of it. It is well known to every one who has mixed intimately with the farming portion of the community, that the moderation of the views of even very advanced liberals, with regard to the policy to be pursued towards proprietors, is looked upon with distrust by a very large portion of their constituencies, and is openly and bitterly denounced, by no inconsiderable number, as time-serving and even treacherous. It is but justice to leading liberals, to say that they have much more frequently to counsel moderation and to exhort to patience, than to urge to extreme views, or to insist upon prompt and uncompromising action. The discontent with regard to the land policy pursued by the Imperial Government towards this Island, is general and deeply seated, and the local authorities need never expect to see it wholly uprooted as long as one single estate remains in the hands of a proprietor. Knowing this, the Government have done well during the session which has just passed, to direct a very large share of their attention towards effecting a settlement of this troublesome Land Question.

By the "Act to amend and explain the Land Purchase Bill," the tenants on any particular estate purchased by the Government, are secured from being obliged to pay a higher price for their land than will be sufficient to *make the purchase self sustaining*. It appears that there was some ambiguity in the Land Purchase Law, as at first framed, or that the late Government, whether advisedly or unadvisedly, acted in a manner contrary to the intention of that Law when they charged so high for the lands on the Selkirk Estate, which were purchased at so low a price. By this piece of legislation the Government have surrendered to the tenants on that estate, between £10,000 and £12,000, which they might legally claim. There are some who think that as the tenants on the Selkirk Estate obtained their farms on such easy terms, both as to price and time, and as they had such a large amount of back-rent forgiven them, they could very well afford to to contribute more largely than their fellow colonists towards any losses which the public revenue might sustain in the purchase of other estates. But the Crown lawyers say that this would not be good law, and the tenants and many others, the Government among the rest, declare it would not be fair play or sound justice.

The Act for the settlement of Wilderness Lands, cannot fail of giving satisfaction to our rural population. By its means a young man who has no other capital than willing hands, and a sound constitution, can take a farm in the woods, and for eight long years, provided he make some trifling improvements, to satisfy the Government that he is a *bona fide* settler, and not a mere timber plunderer, he will not be asked to pay one single sixpence, in the shape of purchase money or rent. After that time he will still have ten years to pay for his holding. Each of the ten easy instalments, by which he buys for himself a *free farm*, will not, in the majority of instances, amount to more than a single year's rent under the old rent-paying system. We look upon this as a great boon to our young men who wish to spend their days in their native land. They will now be able to settle on farms with the certainty, if their health and strength be spared them, of being able to pay for them before the eighteen years will have expired. Our young men are at last beginning to open their eyes to the fact that there are worse places for the man who has to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow than this hitherto much abused, out-of-the-way little Island. This Wilderness settlement Law will give them such an opportunity to make comfortable homes for themselves as has never before been offered intending settlers on this Island.

The Governor expresses his satisfaction in giving his assent to the Bill which places in the hands of the Government £10,000 to purchase lands at a higher price than is permitted by the Land Purchase Act. We hardly think