

of a hostile country—I allude to Ireland (hear, hear.) There is a party in England which speaks of justice to Ireland as if it were merely a catch phrase for the popular ear in that country, and as if it had no real meaning. I hold that to sustain in a country a foreign and a hostile church, and to confiscate all the ecclesiastical revenues of that country to that church, and that church enclosing within its borders but a very small minority of the people, is an act of injustice such as I believe statesmanship or unstatesmanship has never yet committed in any other country than this (applause.) I say further, that to maintain laws which are adverse to the natural division of land, where the whole of the soil has been confiscated within the last 200 years, is to perpetuate the exclusion of the people from the possession of their own soil, and to create and make perpetual pauperism and discontent. If these things had been done in Poland, in Hungary, in Venice, under the influence of a commercial government, I believe that there is not a single man or woman in England that would not have been ready to condemn such a state of things. I have raised my voice on many occasions—I believe on every fitting occasion since I have been in Parliament, and many times out of it—against a state of things which is absolutely destructive of content and loyalty in Ireland (hear, hear.)

THE PRINCE'S DAY.

Air—"St. Patrick's Day."
Though dark are our sorrows, to-day we'll forget them,
And smile through our tears like a sunbeam in show'rs;
There never were hearts, if our rulers would let them,
More form'd to be tranquil and blest than ours!
But just when the chain has ceas'd to pain,
And hope has enwreath'd it round with flowers,
There comes a new link, our spirits to sink!
Oh! the joy of such hearts, like the light of the poles,
Is a flash amid darkness, too brilliant to stay;
But though 'twere the last little spark in our souls,
We must light it up now, on our Prince's day.
Contempt on the minion who calls you disloyal!
Though fierce to your foe, to your friends you are true;
And the tribute most high to a head that is royal,
Is love from a heart that loves liberty too.
While onwards who blight your fame, your right
Would shrink from the blaze of the battle array;
The standard of truth in front would be seen—
Oh! my life on your faith! were you summon'd this
minute,
You'd cast every bitter remembrance away,
And show what the arm of old Erin has in it,
When roused by the foe on her Prince's day.

He loves the green isle, and his love is recorded
In hearts which have suffer'd too much to forget;
And hope shall be crown'd, and attachment rewarded,
And Erin's gay jubilee shine out yet!
The gem may be broke by many a stroke,
But nothing can cloud its native ray;
Each fragment will cast a light to the last;
And thus Erin, my country! though broken thou art,
There's a lustre within thee that ne'er will decay;
A spirit that beams through each suffering part,
And now smiles at their pain, on the Prince's day.
—MOORE.

DRIFT ON, MY BARK.

Drift on, my bark! The sunbeams sleep
Upon the tranquil tide;
The ling'ring waters lily creep
And nestle to thy side.
The languid breeze that lightly plays
Its softest, sweetest air
Upon the river, falls to raise
One golden ripple there,
And on my breast she is at rest:
Drift on, drift on!
Drift on, my bark! The day is worn,
The shadows round us close,
O'er distant hill and waving cern
The dying sunset glows.
The sapphire tide, grown dark at last,
Wakes with a dreamy sigh,
And joins the breeze, now rising fast,
In mournful lullaby;
But still I hear a whisper near:
Drift on, drift on!
Drift on, my bark! The night winds chill
Sweep round,—the bittern calls,—
O'er waving corn and distant hill,
The gathering darkness falls.
One pale and solitary star
Steals out a timid light,
The curlew-bell chimes out afar
A musical good night!
The day is done, we are alone:
Drift on, drift on!

PUT UP THE BARS.

After the milking was over
Annie would follow the cows
Halt a mile down to the clover,
And turn them into brown.
Neat little figure is Annie,
Handing the bars in the lane,
Letting down ever so many
Just in the sunlight's wane.
Wild roses blooming beside her
Match not her cheek's lovely red;
And the leaves trying to hide her,
Dance at her musical tread.
Witching curls peep from her bonnet,
Peep like bright birds from their nest,
And the heart—oh, to have won it!
Beats with gentle unrest.
Lips may be humming a ditty,
And eyes may show unconcern;
But secrets there are—what a pity
That some are too easy to learn.
Now while the robins are meeting
Why does she wait in the lane?
Though, if white arms need a resting,
No one, of course, could complain.
Lights in the farm-house are gleaming,
And bars must be laid in their place,
But little Annie stands dreaming,
A blush on her beautiful face.
Is it late? Not that she cares now
Ah, merry eyes, wild and brown,
Could you not tell why she wears now
Just the least might of a frown?
Over the path by the hillside
Some one would wander by night,
Some one who came from the mill side,
Lured by two eyes that were bright.
Meadow and valley grow stiller
Under the earliest stars;
Would it be strange if the miller
Helped Annie to put up the bars?

Latest from Europe.



ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

HALIFAX, March 1.
The R. M. Steamship *Asia* arrived here to-day at noon, from Liverpool, G. B., via Queenstown, bringing dates to the 16th ult.

The Reform scheme of the Government is either openly denounced or "damned with faint praise" by every journal in London, save a couple which are "devoted" to the advocacy of Tory principles. The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—

Mr. Disraeli's speech was a surprise to all but those members of the Government who are in the Cabinet. To the opposition it was a surprise and a satisfaction—to the majority of Mr. Disraeli's own followers it was a surprise of another character. So deep was the feeling that a half blunder had been committed when Mr. Disraeli sat down, that we believe the public will soon hear that one or two of the subordinate members of the Government propose to resign. Indeed there was a rumor on Monday night that one or more resignations had already been sent in.

The leaders of the Liberal party have already consulted together with reference to the reform scheme of the Government. Disraeli's approval of the "resolutions" was so general that it will probably take a distinct shape—perhaps the form of a motion of no confidence—when the subject next comes before the House of Commons. The "resolutions" have also been condemned by the Reform League, the London Working Men's Association, and a public meeting in Birmingham. Mr. Bright, in a telegram sent to the Birmingham meeting, states that the proposals of the Government are only calculated to disappoint, to insult, and to irritate those who ask for an honest reform in the representation.

A numerous deputation of Reformers, headed by Mr. Bright, met Mr. Gladstone on Monday, and presented to him a very complimentary address. The right honorable gentleman made a brief reply, expressive of his faith in a speedy and satisfactory settlement on the reform question.

The reform demonstration in London on Monday passed off without disorder.

The inhabitants of the good city of Chester were on Monday thrown into a state of almost panic-stricken alarm by the appearance there of several hundreds of suspicious-looking fellows, who proved to be Fenians. It was believed that they had come to seize the arms and ammunition stored in the castle, and prompt and efficient steps were taken to repulse any attack. The garrison was strengthened by troops from Manchester, the local volunteers were called out, and police summoned from all parts of the county. On Tuesday morning the troops at the disposal of the local authorities were reinforced by a detachment of the Scots Fusilier Guards, 500 or 600 strong. Whatever may have been the intention of the invaders, the prompt action of the authorities put a stop to their completion, and all remains quiet. The presence of a strong garrison in the city is taken from any further Fenian designs. Had the mob taken possession of the castle they would have had at their service 9000 stand of arms, 4000 swords, and 200,000 rounds of gunpowder. To guard these weapons and stores there were only two officers and 65 soldiers of the 5th regiment, and one officer and 35 men of the militia staff. The Government, after the deed had been nearly stolen, intends to lock the door by quartering part of a battalion in Chester. Troops are also to be stationed in Liverpool.

There is stirring news from Ireland. The Fenians have made an open insurrectionary movement. On Thursday night a body of the conspirators attacked a lonely police station near Valentia, and seized some arms. They also hacked at the telegraph wires between Valentia station and the Atlantic cable, and succeeded in partially severing the communication. The outbreak does not extend beyond the district of Killarney, where a well-armed force is said to have taken up a position in the mountains; and as the Government has sent troops into the neighborhood it is not improbable that the insurrectionary movement will be confined to the quarter where it has shown itself. The former are doing all they can to keep suspicious persons out of the country; and during the week they have apprehended a considerable number of persons arrived in Dublin by the Liverpool and Holyhead steamers.

The Bank of England rate of discount, which had stood at 3 1/2 per cent. since Dec. 20th, was on Thursday lowered to 3 per cent. On the 16th of August last the rate stood so high as 10 per cent., and since that time it has steadily declined. On the date mentioned, August 16th, the rate was lowered to 8 per cent., on the 23rd to 7 per cent., on the 30th to 6 per cent., on September 6th to 5 per cent., on September 27th to 4 1/2 per cent., on November 8th to 4 per cent. There was no further change until December 20th, when, as already stated, it was reduced to 3 1/2 per cent.

Sir J. B. Karlslake, the Solicitor-General, has been returned for Andover without opposition.

The Right Hon. M. Morris, the recently-appointed Attorney-General for Ireland, has been re-elected for Galway without opposition. The new Irish Solicitor-General, Mr. Clarendon, Q. C., has stepped into the seat—that for Dublin University—which, until a few weeks ago, was occupied by Mr. J. E. Walsh, the late Attorney-General for Ireland, now Master of the Rolls in Dublin.

The Jamaica Committee has commenced legal proceedings against the alleged murderers of Mr. Gordon. On Wednesday, Mr. Stephens, barrister, applied to one of the London magistrates for warrants to arrest Col. Nelson and Lieutenant Brand (who are in England) on the serious charge preferred against them, and he intimated that a similar application would be made against Mr. Eyre, as soon as that gentleman came within jurisdiction. Sir Thomas Henry (the magistrate) complied with the application. Mr. Fitzjames Stephens said there was "no wish to add any unnecessary severity to what the law required in the interest of public justice;" and, from a conversation which took place between the learned gentleman and the magistrate, there can be no doubt that on their apprehension the accused will be at once admitted to bail. During the week proceeding the sailing of the steamer much progress had been made.

Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, R. N., have appeared in the dock at Bow Street, as the preliminary to a future appearance, either at the Old Bailey or in the Court of Queen's Bench, to answer the charge of murder preferred against them for the part they took in the trial, conviction, and execution of Mr. Gordon, as an accessory in the negro rebellion at Morant Bay. Their standing in the dock, however, was their own choice. The chief magistrate told them they might have seats near their counsel, but they preferred to stand in the dock. As the expense of the prosecution is defrayed by public subscriptions collected for the purpose by a committee composed chiefly of members of the Anti-Slavery Society, and the offence charged was committed by officers of the Crown engaged in the public service at the time, we are not surprised to find that the defence has been taken up by the Government. Mr. Eyre has not yet come or been brought into the police-court.

A journal specially devoted to military and naval affairs says that the army estimates are nearly completed. A considerable amount of financial reduction has been effected under the head of warlike stores. Some of the recommendations of the royal commission, and some, too, that were apparently most valued, will not be found adopted in the estimates. The proposal, however, to give an additional 2d. a day to re-engaged men, will not be disturbed. The total of the army estimates will not be much in excess of those of last year.

Advices from Rome state that the departure of the French troops from that city has not caused the slightest attempt at anything like political agitation. There is said to be no truth in the reports which pretend to discover a reconciliation between the Holy See and the kingdom of Italy. The Pope and his friends have

resolved on increasing the foreign legion and returning to the old system of guarding the Papal throne by a foreign soldiery. His holiness is said to be in excellent health and spirits.

The decree, recently issued, which provides for the augmentation of the cavalry squadrons of the French army, is looked upon as an indication of the intentions of the Emperor to increase the effective as well as the reserve of the French army. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that "no one seems to doubt that the Emperor has decided on an increased warlike expenditure for what, in Imperial language, is termed 'defensive and peace purposes.' It is difficult to imagine who is going to attack France; and if the army is placed on something like a war footing, is not that a dangerous instrument to hold in hand?"

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will probably put to sea in command of the *Galatea* within three or four days of the 20th inst.

We believe that the visit of the Prince of Wales to Paris, at the opening of the Exhibition is finally settled; and that he will return with the Princess to Paris in July.

It is understood in Paris that an aide-de-camp of the King of Prussia has gone to St. Petersburg with the last instructions concerning a treaty of alliance about to be signed between the courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg. The matter has caused some talk in Paris, where such an alliance would be regarded with anxiety.

FROM THE STATES.

HON. J. F. MCGUIRE.

This distinguished gentleman was entertained at dinner at the Parker House, Boston, on Monday evening last. He will deliver a lecture at the Boston Theatre on the afternoon of the 17th March, for the benefit of the Home for Destitute Roman Catholic Children.

EUROPEAN AND N. A. RAILWAY.

The bill granting aid to the European & North American Railway to the amount of \$150,000, passed the Senate without material opposition, and the House passed it without a word of discussion or a negative vote. It has been re-opened by a motion to reconsider, but there is little prospect of defeating it.

THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Notwithstanding all the exertions made to have the President sign the Military Reconstruction bill, he has concluded to veto it. His veto message is completed, and was to be sent to Congress on Thursday. This is a compromise he has made to the Reverend Johnson Democrats, allowing Congress to pass the bill over the veto.

DEFEAT OF THE NIAGARA CANAL BILL.

Mr. Fessenden moved to take up the Army Appropriation Bill. Mr. Chandler called for the unfinished business—the bill to incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company. Mr. Chandler said this bill was quite as important as any from the Committee on Finance. The commerce of the lakes amounted to a thousand millions annually, and it was necessary to have this outlet. After considerable discussion the question was taken on the vote of Mr. Fessenden, when it was agreed to by a vote of yeas 24, nays 18. This was the quietus of the House Niagara Falls Ship Canal Bill; but Mr. Chandler gave notice that he would, at an early day in the next session, present a bill for the construction of a ship-canal around Niagara Falls by the General Government, free to all the world.

THE TARIFF BILL.

On Monday last the House of Representatives, by a vote of yeas 81, nays 87, (a two-thirds vote being necessary) to submit the Tariff Bill, passed by the Senate to a Committee of Conference. This is regarded as fatal to the prospects of the bill, although some of the lobby engaged in securing its passage have hopes.

The *Boston Advertiser* Washington correspondent says:—

The tariff bill was finally taken up in the House of Representatives at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The reading of the Senate amendment occupied till nearly 8 o'clock. Over an hour was then spent in a noisy and excited wrangle as to the order of business and method of procedure, a dozen members being on the floor at once, and questions and points of order being piled upon one another in hopeless confusion. When a conclusion on this matter had been reached, the amendments recommended by the ways and means committee were taken up and acted on seriatim. There were 275 of these, and in five hours work but 14 were acted upon. About 110 members were present, and the division on each amendment was so nearly equal that one side or the other invariably called for tellers. The House was generally in excellent humor, and seemed to regard the whole proceeding as a first class frolic. The bill was made to take effect ten days after its passage. The various amendments in the section relating to wool and woollens were apparently acted upon without regard to principle, for while some were carried by four or five majority, others of a similar character were rejected by about the same majority. At half-past ten, when twenty amendments had been acted upon, the committee found itself without a quorum, and a call of the House was ordered. A quorum was obtained and the committee then, by a small majority, and the House at 11 o'clock adjourned.

Correspondence.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MIS-COUCHE CONVENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Aware that your paper is always favorable to the advancement of Education, I trust you will favor me by publishing the report of the above named entertainment, which took place on the 27th ult.

After a pleasant drive, enjoyed with some kind friends, in the pure and bracing air of one of this winter's coldest days, we were introduced into the large Convent hall, which was beautifully and tastefully decorated with evergreens, flowers, etc. This hall, capable of containing several hundred persons, was crowded to the utmost. Among the visitors, we noticed the Rev. Mr. Quivillon and the Rev. Mr. Trudelle; Messrs. J. A. McDonald, N. J. Brown, R. Hollan, J. O. Arsenault and R. Hunt.

Looking towards the platform, we perceived that the entertainment by the young ladies had already commenced, and were notified by a friend that a part of the entertainment was over. The young ladies were noticed on the platform went through a French drama in the presence of the whole audience. An English drama, in which Miss Bargeois, of Shediac, took a prominent part, greatly attracted the attention of the audience.—Then a French comic song, by Miss Perry and Miss Borgeois, kept the guests in continual bursts of laughter. The instructive French dialogue, "The theft and the lie found out" succeeded, and the audience gave great credit to the performance by several repeated claps. Lovers of music were then enraptured when the first notes of a beautiful and harmonious English song were struck. How we loved to hear those sweet voices vibrating the air and carrying to our ears the musical sounds which they uttered. Then followed a sentimental and interesting English dialogue, in which Miss E. Perry, from Misouche, took part, and aroused the sympathies of her hearers.

A universal melody, finished by God Save the Queen, crowned the soiree. The Rev. Jos. Quivillon, the founder of the establishment, then thanked the assemblage for having so liberally patronized the efforts of the good ladies of the Convent. The Rev. Mr. Trudelle said that, having journeyed during the greater part of the day, to be present at such a recreation, he felt amply rewarded at the end. If there had been more present from Egmont Bay they might have been induced to send their children where they were brought up so well as in an establishment of that kind. Mr. N. J. Brown also said a few words in favor of the Convent, and showed his determination to patronize it by saying that he was about placing one of his daughters under the care of the Ladies of the Convent. After this the people dispersed, satisfied and amply rewarded for their trouble.

YOUR REPORTER.

Egmont Bay, March 29, 1867.

The Herald.

Wednesday, March 13, 1867.

On Saturday afternoon last, when the Declaration of Members was over, the Liberals formed themselves into a procession, in honor of their victory, and marched through the principal streets of the City. First came the Amateur City Band, in a "two-horse team;" then the triumphant sleigh, drawn by six horses, and following in order, some forty or fifty sleighs, accompanied by the usual miscellaneous crowd of small boys, and stately souls, who are always ready to "hooray" for a smile from whatever side it comes. In the triumphant sleigh were Hons. Messrs. Coles and Hensley, Kelly, Balderson, Messrs. Kickham, Calbeck, and one or two other members. The display of bunting was as large and varied as is generally seen on such occasions, and among the rest, was a flag painted by Mr. John Murphy, upon which was inscribed, "George Coles, the Introducer and Supporter of Responsible Government." Everything, we believe, passed off harmoniously and quietly, with perhaps an exceptional case of noisy drunkenness. The members elect did not indulge in much speechifying, having doubtless arrived at the same conclusion with most of their supporters, who remained at home, that to their actions in the future, rather than to their words in the present, can they look for the continued support and approval of the people.

CONFEDERATION BILL!

THE BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE UNION AND GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

We publish below, for the benefit of our readers, a few clauses from the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada.

EXTRACTS FROM A BILL INTITLED

An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof; and for purposes connected therewith.

II.—UNION.

3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, to declare by proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being more than six months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall form, and be one Dominion under the name of Canada; and on and after that day, those three Provinces shall form and be one Dominion under that name accordingly.

5. Canada shall be divided into four Provinces, named Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

7. The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have the same limits as at the passing of this Act.

III.—EXECUTIVE POWER.

11. There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada; to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; and the persons who are to be members of that Council shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the Governor General and sworn in as Privy Counsellors, and members thereof may be from time to time removed by the Governor-General.

14. It shall be lawful for the Queen, if Her Majesty thinks fit, to authorize the Governor General from time to time to appoint any person or any persons jointly or severally to be his Deputy or Deputies within any part or parts of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, during the pleasure of the Governor General, such of the powers, authorities, and functions of the Governor General as the Governor General deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him, or them, subject to any limitations or directions expressed or given by the Queen; but the appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the exercise by the Governor-General himself of any power, authority or function.

15. The command-in-chief of the land and naval militia, and of all naval and military forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

16. Until the Queen otherwise directs, the seat of Government of Canada shall be Ottawa.

IV.—LEGISLATIVE POWER.

19. The Parliament of Canada shall be called together not later than six months after the Union.

THE SENATE.

21. The Senate shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, consist of seventy-two members, who shall be styled Senators.

22. In relation to the Constitution of the Senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of three divisions—
1. Ontario;
2. Quebec;
3. The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick;

which three divisions shall (subject to the provisions of this Act) be equally represented in the Senate as follows—Ontario, by twenty-four Senators; Quebec, by twenty-four Senators, and the Maritime Provinces by twenty-four Senators, twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia, and twelve thereof representing New Brunswick.

24. The Governor-General shall, from time to time, in the Queen's name, by instrument under the great seal of Canada, summon qualified persons to the Senate; and, subject to the provisions of this Act, every person so summoned shall become and be a member of the Senate and a Senator.

25. Such persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen by warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual thinks fit to approve, and their names shall be inserted in the Queen's Proclamation of Union.

The House of Commons.

37. The House of Commons shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, consist of one hundred and eighty-one members, of whom eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, sixty-five for Quebec, nineteen for Nova Scotia, and fifteen for New Brunswick.

Money Votes; Royal Assent.

54. It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address, or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost, or any purpose that has not been first recommended to that House by message of the Governor General in the session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill is proposed.

55. Where a bill passed by the Houses of Parliament is presented to the Governor General for the Queen's assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to the provisions of this Act and to Her Majesty's instructions, either that he assents thereto in the Queen's name, or that he withholds the Queen's assent, or that he reserves the bill for the signification of the Queen's pleasure.

V.—PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS.

Executive Power.

58. For each Province there shall be an officer, styled the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada.

59. A Lieutenant Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor General; but any Lieutenant Governor appointed after the commencement of the first session of the Parliament of Canada shall not be removable within five years from his appointment, except for cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in writing within one month after the order for his removal is made, and shall be communicated by message to the Senate and to the House of Commons within one week thereafter if the Parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within one week after the commencement of the next session of the Parliament.

60. The salaries of the Lieutenant Governors shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

Legislative Power.

1.—ONTARIO.

62. There shall be a Legislature for Ontario, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of one House, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

2.—QUEBEC.

71. There shall be a Legislature for Quebec, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of two Houses, styled the Legislative Council of Quebec and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

EDUCATION.

93. In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to Education, subject and according to the following provisions:—

(1.) Nothing in any law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the Union.

(2.) All the powers, privileges, and duties at the Union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the separate schools and school trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the dissentient schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec.

(3.) Where in any Province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by Law at the Union or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to Education:

(4.) In case any such Provincial Law as from time to time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor General in Council under this section.

VII.—JUDICATURE.

96. The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior District and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

118. The following sums shall be paid yearly by Canada to the several Provinces for the support of their Governments and Legislatures.

	Dollars.
Ontario	Eighty thousand.
Quebec	Seventy thousand.
Nova Scotia	Sixty thousand.
New Brunswick	Fifty thousand.

Two hundred and sixty thousand;

and an annual grant in aid of each Province shall be made annual to eighty cents per head of the population, as ascertained by the census of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one; and in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by each subsequent decennial census, until the population of each of those two Provinces amounts to four hundred thousand souls, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain. Such grants shall be in full settlement of all future demands on Canada, and shall be paid half-yearly in advance to each Province; but the Government of Canada shall deduct from such grants, as against any Province, all sums chargeable as interest on the public debt of that Province in excess of the several amounts stipulated in this Act.

X.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

145. Inasmuch as the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have joined in a declaration that the construction of the Inter-colonial Railway is essential to the consolidation of the Union of British North America, and to the benefit and advantage of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed that provision should be made for its immediate construction by the Government of Canada; therefore in order to give effect to that agreement, it shall be the duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the commencement, within six months after the Union, of a Railway connecting the River St. Lawrence with the city of Halifax in Nova Scotia, and for the construction thereof without permission, and the completion thereof with all practicable speed.

XI. Clause provides for the future entrance of P. E. Island, Newfoundland and British Columbia on such terms as these depending may deem just and equitable.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR KING'S, PRINCE AND QUEEN'S COUNTIES.

Saturday last being Declaration Day, we have obtained the result of the polling on the 26th ultimo, for the above Counties:

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

1ST DISTRICT.

Sinclair, 922
Locke, 588
Beer—Lot 20, 6; Lot 29, 137; Lot 67, 1; Lot 22, 8; Lot 30, 64; Lot 21, 6; special votes, 5. In all, 277.

2ND DISTRICT.

Calbeck, 797
Lougworth, 554

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Davies, 900
Laird, 662

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Jenkins, 643
Dodd, 556

KING'S COUNTY.

1ST DISTRICT.

Joseph Hensley, 716.
Edw'd. Kickham, 699.

2ND DISTRICT.

Edward Whelan, 709.
Wm. E. Clarke, 597.
Edward Reilly, 521.

3RD DISTRICT.

Joseph Wightman, 609.
Charles Clay, 482.
Donald Munro, 57.
E. Thorouton, 2.

4TH DISTRICT.

J. H. Fletcher, 444.
Manoah Rowe, 362.

GEORGETOWN AND ROYALTY.

George Moar, 132
T. H. Haviland, 169.
R. McAnlay, 144.

Conservatives.

Emel McEachern, 367.
L. C. Owen, 567.
S. Prowse, 509.
K. Henderson, 457.