

House of Assembly.

SATURDAY, April 4.

Mr. Arsenault presented a bill to incorporate Societies for the sale and distribution of Seed Grain.

Bill received and read.

Mr. Arsenault explained the object of the bill, and stated that persons disposed to unite themselves into a Club or Society with the view of selling seed grain, &c., on credit to anyone requiring relief in that way, should be placed in a position legally to transact their business; with that object in view they resolved to be incorporated so that the power of suing and being sued should extend to these as to other corporate institutions.

Ordered that said Bill be referred to the special Committee on private bills.

Mr. G. Sinclair from the Committee of the House on Ways and Means, reported 5 resolutions, to the effect:

1. That the present Revenue bill be continued until the 1st May, 1869.

2. That when any party shall notify the Government that he desires and intends to import into this Island any machinery for the purpose of establishing manufactories, the Governor in Council may make an order to admit the same duty free.

3. That upon the exportation from this Island of articles manufactured thereon, from materials imported into it, and upon which duties have been paid, the Government shall pay from the Treasury to the person entering said goods for exportation, such drawback thereon, not exceeding the amount of impost duties, which may have been paid on the materials out of which such articles have been solely manufactured.

4. That on the entry of the manufactured goods for exportation to any port or place, not within this Island, and on the production of a duly authenticated copy of the entry inward of such goods, and their arrival at the place of destination, the said drawback for the amount of duties paid on the materials entering into the composition of such manufactured goods, shall be paid by the party exporting the same.

5. That all materials used for manufacturing purposes may be imported by the manufacturers for that purpose only, and entered at the Custom House.

On motion the question was separately put on said Resolutions, and agreed to by the House.

Hon. Leader of the Government presented to the House a Copy of Memorial of His Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, on the subject of Education, and also a copy of minutes of Council in reply to said Memorial. Said memorial states:

That in 1833 the late Right Rev. Eneas Bernard McEachern, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, did establish a College or Institution of learning at Saint Andrew's in Kings County, which he endowed with certain lands and property, which were invested in Trustees by an Act of the Legislature the same year for the support of said College.

That with the aid of a grant from the Legislature every year up to 1844, the College was kept in active operation, when it was deemed advisable by the late Right Rev. Bernard Donald McDonald, the R.C. Bishop of Charlottetown, to erect a College on a large scale near Charlottetown, now called St. Dunstan's College, and which he endowed with certain lands in the Royalty of Charlottetown, and in aid of which the income arising from the property of St. Andrew's College, has been appropriated since it was opened in 1855.

That in 1857 a female Boarding & Day School was opened in Charlottetown, conducted by the Ladies of Congregation of Notre Dame, in which most of the higher branches of female education are taught, while a large number of the poor children of the City have been, and are still, taught free of any expense whatever.

That in 1862 another school was opened on Pownall Street, known as St. Joseph's School, conducted by the same ladies, which although numerously attended, very few of them pay any fees whatever.

That another female Boarding and Day School was opened at Miscouche, in Prince County, in 1864, in which the usual higher branches of female education are taught, at which a large number of pupils attend daily.

That between the four Educational Institutions just named upwards of 500 pupils are educated—three-fourths of whom belong to the poorer classes, and consequently pay nothing. He feels convinced that the education imparted is superior to that taught in district schools, he feels it a grievance that he gets no aid from the school fund of the Colony—not even as much for the number of children taught free, as should be paid for them if they attended District Schools.

That in seeking a redress of this grievance his Lordship disclaims all idea of any exclusive privilege—nothing more than even-handed justice is desired—and that he has for some years with no little sacrifice and inconvenience, endeavored to establish and maintain those Institutions, which he considered essential to a sound Catholic education, in the earnest hope that, one day, simple justice would be received at the hands of the Legislature.

His Lordship therefore earnestly entreats His Excellency in Council to consider impartially his case, and ask the Legislature to alter the School Act, so as to permit his schools to participate in a fair proportion of the school fund, according to their number and efficiency; or to grant a sum specially for that purpose.

The copy of Minutes of Council in reply to said memorial states:

That whilst His Excellency in Council freely acknowledge the great and meritorious exertions made by His Lordship in the cause of Education, they regret that they do not feel themselves in a position to submit the proposed grant to the consideration of the Legislature.

Ordered that said papers be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Calbeck presented the Eighth Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.

Hon. Atty. General gave notice that on Monday next he would move that the Bill relating to Education be committed to Committee of the whole House.

House in Committee of the whole on the Report relating to the improvement of Highways. Mr. Yeo in the Chair.

Mr. P. Sinclair submitted a Resolution that the Report be printed once in the several newspapers of the Islands, and that its further consideration be deferred until next Session.

Said Resolution was accordingly adopted.

Mr. P. Sinclair, from the Committee to whom were referred the Resolutions on Temperance, introduced a bill in conformity therewith. Said Bill was received, read and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 6.

House in Committee on the bill to incorporate Societies for the sale and distribution of seed grain on credit.

Mr. McNeill in the chair. Mr. Arsenault explained the object of the bill, which was to empower parties so disposed to form themselves into Clubs or Societies of not less than nine members, with the view of loaning or selling seed grain to parties desirous of obtaining it on such terms as might be agreed upon. It was therefore necessary that such societies should be incorporated, in order that their transactions would be legalized. He (Mr. Arsenault) alluded to societies of that nature already established in the country, and spoke of the advantages derived from such organizations.

After some time spent in Committee the chairman reported the bill agreed to.

Hon. Atty. General submitted several resolutions having for their object the amendment of the School Act. The principal of which are to the effect:

That the Board of Education should consist of eleven members, instead of nine, as formerly, two of whom should be titled Examiners, whose duty should be to examine candidates for the office of Teacher, subject to the rules of the Board. Such examiners to receive a salary of £20 each. One of said eleven to be the Secretary of the Board, to whom should be paid a salary of £50 per annum. Ordinary members of the Board to be paid £9 per annum, subject to a reduction of 15s for each absence.

That it should not be essential for candidates for the office of Teacher to attend, as hitherto, for a term of five months at the Normal School, provided the Board of Education considered them competent without such attendance; but if not, said Board should have power to compel their attendance at that institution for a period not exceeding five months.

That ordinary pupils attending the Normal School, not intending to qualify as Teachers, should pay a tuition fee of £2 a year, payable quarterly, into the Treasury; and when on that principle 30 pupils should be enrolled, the Government would appoint an assistant Teacher, to whom, in addition to such fees, the sum of £25 should be paid from the Treasury, making in all a salary of £85. That ministers of religion and professors in colleges, and district teachers should be free from assessment for building school houses, purchasing books, &c.

That on the School Visitor reporting to the Board any district teacher incapable of conducting a school, or improperly performing his duties as teacher, it shall be the duty of said Board to re-examine such teacher, or suspend his license, as they may deem advisable.

The number of Grammar Schools not to exceed three in King's, three in Prince, and five in Queen's County, in addition to those Grammar Schools now established in Charlottetown, Summerside and Georgetown.

That there should be three School Visitors, one for each County, at a salary of £150 each.

That District Teachers who may receive from the Board of Education, licenses for competency to teach the French language, and who shall teach that language to not less than ten pupils in each school, should receive an additional sum of £5 per annum, for their services as French Teachers, the Trustees to provide an equal sum of £5 for said object.

The different alterations referred to in said Resolutions elicited remarks from hon. members on both sides.

The increased number of members on the Board, the appointment of three school Visitors instead of two as formerly, abolishing the necessity of attendance at the Normal School on the part of Candidates for the office of teacher; and the Resolution granting Five Pounds extra salary to Teachers of the French language, were the principal points brought up by the Opposition, the discussion on which, at greater length, they would reserve until the Education bill be introduced.

The question, at the close of debate, having been severally put on said Resolutions, they were reported agreed to, and the following committee was appointed to bring in a bill in conformity therewith, viz: Hon. Attorney General, Col. Secretary, and Howland.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented the detailed public accounts for the past year. Referred to special Committee on public accounts.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Geo. Sinclair, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported to the House three Resolutions, to the effect that Preventive Officers be appointed at Charlottetown, Summerside, Georgetown, Souris and Murray Harbor, whose duty it should be on the arrival of the Mail steamer or other steamships to go on board said steamers and demand a manifest of the cargo, and hand over as soon as possible to the Collector of Customs at such port, said manifest—penalty for false manifest £10. Goods for which no permit has been procured shall, if landed, be delivered to said Preventive Officer, who shall store the same carefully, until delivered to the owner, on production of permit and payment of expenses of storage, freight, &c.

The question having been put on said Resolutions severally, they were reported adopted, and the following Committee appointed to bring in a bill in accordance with said Resolutions, viz:—Hon. Atty. General, Howland, Mr. George Sinclair.

Hon. Atty. General presented a petition from John Clappell and other Ministers of the Bible Christian Church, praying that an Act be passed conferring on that body similar powers, touching the celebration of Marriages, as are enjoyed by Protestant ministers of other churches on the Island. Said petition was received, read and the following Committee appointed to bring in a bill in compliance with the prayer thereof, viz:—Hon. Atty. General, Messrs. Prowse, Brecken.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented the detailed accounts of Theophilus Stewart, Indian Commissioner, for the year ending 6th of April, 1868.

Hon. Attorney General, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, introduced the Education bill which was received, read and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Brecken introduced a bill for the relief of unfortunate Debtors, which was received and read. Mr. Brecken reviewed the principal features of the bill, and said the object was to adopt some measure for the relief of those who, owing to ill-fortunes in business, were placed in positions of peculiar hardships. The bill, he said, contemplated empowering a Judge of the Supreme Court to appoint a Clerk, and an assignee, as officers for the transaction of a business connected with the property of the debtor, whose duties as such he pointed out. Preventential assignments made by Debtors contemplating insolvency to be void and of no effect. Assignments of debts, &c., under the bill to be placed in the hands of the assignee appointed as aforesaid, whose duty it would be to disorganize the business connected with such assignment. Debtors willfully found to make false statements relative to their affairs touching such assignment, to be liable to conviction for misdemeanor. He (Mr. Brecken) said that the bill could not be called a general Bankruptcy Act in the fullest extent, but he hoped it would be found to be a step in the right di-

rection. The great want complained of by the commercial community was that after a party unfortunate in business had made a full disclosure of his affairs, and offered a surrender of all his effects, for the benefit of his creditors, he was still unable to resume business as formerly; and, therefore, deprived of that liberty which, under a bankruptcy law, would be his privilege to receive. The bill in question contemplated a redress of that grievance.

The bill was then ordered to be read a second time to-morrow. House in Committee of supply. Mr. Rielly in the chair. The vote relating to the payment of the expenses connected with the transport of the troops recently stationed in Charlottetown, called forth a debate, as did also the sum of £200 voted to pay for insurance, and other contingent expenses connected with Victoria Barracks. At the close of which the chairman reported progress.

House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 7.

Mr. Rielly from the Committee of the whole House on the further consideration of supply, reported several resolutions, among which were:

That a sum sufficient be placed at the disposal of the Government, to pay the expenses connected with the transport of the troops whilst stationed at Charlottetown, the accounts for which had been furnished to the Government of the Island.

Improving the Main Post Road between Southport and Lot 48, £50 0 0
Improving Hillsboro' Square, 40 0 0
Ch-Town Fire Department, 50 0 0
To paint roof of Georgetown Jail, 30 0 0
Light House at Crapaud, 10 0 0

That the following Postmasters be paid, in addition to their Allowance by Statute, the following sums, viz:

Postmaster at Summerside, £40 0 0
" Georgetown, 10 0 0
" St. Eleanor's, 10 0 0
" Princeton, 5 0 0
" Cascompec, 5 0 0
" Port Hill, 5 0 0
" Tignish, 5 0 0
" Souris East, 5 0 0
" Souris West, 5 0 0
" Orwell, 3 0 0
" Cape Traverse, 2 10 0
" Bedeque, 2 10 0
" Tryon, 2 10 0

Insurance and contingent expenses of Victoria Barracks, 200 0 0

A. McNEILL, Reporter.

NEWS SUMMARY.

An English and Colonial Mail was received here on Monday night. The latest English papers are to the 28th ult.; but we have telegraph news as late as the 9th instant. The principal topic of news seems to be the wrongs of Ireland and their remedies. When Mr. Gladstone rose in the House of Commons to speak on this question, the Liberal members exhibited much animation. He divided the ministerial programme into six heads—Parliamentary Reform, the Repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, Railways, Education, the Land and the Church. He approved of the use of public money by way of loan to purchase the lands from the landlords. This is just what some of our own members of Parliament have been agitating in this Island, and we believe it is the only effectual way to get the land out of the hands of the proprietors. Of the Irish Church Mr. Gladstone spoke with the clearest and most confident eloquence. The sum of his judgment is that "that Church, as a State Church, must cease to exist." In reply to Sir Stafford Northcote Mr. Gladstone said:

The Times says that the Commons have resolved that this cancer of the Empire shall be removed. The rejection of Lord Stanley's amendment to postpone the consideration until the next Parliament, and the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's resolution to go into committee, by a majority of 55, are nearly the first steps of the operation. The national will is soon to be expressed, and will be no uncertain sound. It will insist that the work so happily begun should be thoroughly secured.—This morning's vote is the dawn of a reunited Empire. Now Ireland may take confidence from the vote that she is sustained by the vast balance of opinion of the United Kingdom. The wrongs of ages are to be ended, and the right done amid the acclamation of the nation. This must guarantee peace.

The Morning Post concludes a very able article with the following words: "This vote is the death warrant of the Irish Church, and no fairer trophy has been won by the Liberal Party since the Emancipation Act of 1829."

The Standard says: The effect of this vote will be to waste the session without advancing the object proposed one single step.

An important meeting of the Cabinet was held to consider what action should be taken in view of the vote of Friday night on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions. It is reported that the Ministers are determined to resign in case the opposition should retain their large majority after the recess of Parliament.

English capitalists talk of connecting London with Bombay by railway. The whistle of the steam engine is to be heard throughout the valley of the Euphrates; and from Constantinople to Aleppo, to Bagdad and Bassorah. The time for the journey is set down at eleven days.

The colliery strike in South Derbyshire has at length terminated, the men having been obliged to accept the masters' terms, after a loss of some £20,000 of wages. Disturbances of a serious nature have occurred in Belgium, arising out of a strike of colliers.

A pamphlet has appeared in Paris, the authorship of which is attributed to the Emperor Napoleon's Private Secretary. Its object is to show the progressive steps towards liberty taken by the Imperial Government since its creation.

UNITED STATES.

The prosecution in the impeachment against the President closed on Saturday, except cumulative or rebutting testimony. From all that we can learn there is no doubt but that the President will fall, for it will be remembered that he is being tried before judges and a jury who have already expressed their disapproval of his conduct. The lowest criminal has a right

to be tried by an unbiased jury, but the United States have not allowed their President this much fair play. It would have been far better to have let him alone, as his tenure of office will soon be out, and then he would sink into utter insignificance unless his acts were approved of by the people. When the members of this radical Congress come to their reason—if they ever do—they will be sorry for the way they have dishonored their Chief Magistrate.

Large numbers are emigrating to the States. One thousand and eighty four immigrants from the British North American Provinces are reported in the three months ending Dec. 31, 1867.

A Boston paper says: "The surplus population of our larger cities are responding to the call for mechanics and farm laborers in the rural districts. Four hundred mechanics left New York city a few days since for California. Western papers state the Spring emigration has already opened, and that parties are moving from the Central States westward to the Mississippi and the Missouri, and beyond. An unusually large number of settlers are expected this year, because of the hard times, the stagnation of business, and the scarcity of employment in the Eastern States. There is plenty of cheap land yet in the Far West, and innumerable fertile acres waiting for the hand of industry to make them burst with the fruits of plenty."

NEW DOMINION.

The most startling intelligence that reaches us from Ottawa is the assassination of one of its highest men—T. D'Arcy McGee. We give the latest account of this most atrocious deed below:—

HON. T. D. MCGEE ASSASSINATED.

Ottawa, April 7. In the House of Commons last night there was a long debate on H. McDonald's motion for papers in connection with the British House of Assembly Address to the British Government on the subject of repeal of H. McDonald, Parker, McGee, Galt, E. M. McDonald, McLellan and others took part. The Government consented to the motion, and the House adjourned at a quarter past two.

At half past two o'clock the Hon. T. D. McGee was murdered while about opening the door of his lodgings on Sparks Street. The assassin shot him from behind, the ball passing through his mouth, carrying out the front teeth, and causing instant death.

The excitement is most intense. Several arrests have been made, but it is doubtful whether the guilty person or persons have yet been found.

Further Particulars.

Ottawa, April 7. The Hon. T. D. McGee was assassinated at the door of his lodgings, at 2 o'clock this morning. On leaving the House of Commons, he proceeded home in company with Mr. McFarlane, M. P., who parted with him at the gate of the Parliament Grounds. From that point to within a block of his lodgings he was accompanied by two Buckley's messengers in the House. As he reached his room and was in the act of opening it, a pistol shot was fired at him from behind, the ball entering the back of his head and escaping through his mouth, breaking several of his teeth. His lodging house keeper who was up, alarmed by the shot, opened the front door, when Mr. McGee fell heavily into the entrance, quite dead.

The alarm spread immediately. The Premier, Sanford McDonald, Mr. Holton, the Police Magistrate and many members of Parliament, who had not retired to rest, were quickly on the spot, and measures set a-foot at once to discover the perpetrator.

The assassin must have approached Mr. McGee as he was in the act of stooping to insert his latch key, placed the pistol to his head, fired and fled immediately. The ball was found embedded in the door about two inches above the key hole, and death must have been instantaneous.

Mr. McGee's hat was not even displaced from his head, his cane was under his arm and a partly smoked cigar lying beside him. It has created the greatest excitement and horror in this community.

No clue has so far been obtained as to identity of the murderer; but the authorities all over this section have been put on the alert, and no efforts are being spared to discover the perpetrator of so horrible an atrocity.

The Government of Canada offers five thousand dollars, and the Government of Ontario and Quebec two thousand five hundred dollars each, reward for the apprehension of the assassin.

It is said that Nova Scotia Repeal members meditate entering a formal protest against continuance of Union, and then will resign in a body. McKeaney it is said will support this course of action, although till lately was supposed to be willing to give the Union a trial.

Papers respecting the efforts made by the people of British Columbia to enter the Canadian Union have been laid before Parliament. An overwhelming majority of the people seem to be in favor of it.

The Parliament, it is supposed, will rise about the 1st of May.

The Montreal Daily News says that private and reliable information has been received of a Fenian movement in the neighborhood of Malone. Numbers of men, supposed to belong to the organization, and all of whom possess arms of some kind, have been gathering at that point for some days. It is there a matter of common belief that their presence is the result of a plan which malcontents on this side of the line are not so ignorant as good loyalty would require them to be.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick has just sent another anti-Union member to Ottawa, in the person of Mr. Cudlip. A strong feeling against the Union seems to be rising up in St. John. The Morning Telegraph says:—"But the Dominion Government, to our way of thinking, have only played into the hands of the enemies of Union. They have allowed this constituency to be carried by the Repealers, without striking a blow, and have thus aided and abetted a movement which will now go forward with increased velocity. Nova Scotia is convulsed through all its parts with the Repeal agitation. New Brunswick is about to follow in its wake. St. John, thanks to the Privy Council, has declared for Repeal, and the most will be made of her example. We predict that Repeal meetings will be the order of the day in our Province, and that an agitation will be commenced which will last as long as the Union exists, whether that be few or many years. The majority of those in New Brunswick favoring Repeal are in dead earnest, and will urge the movement as long as a ray of hope glimmers in the distance. It is unfortunately too true that many former Unionists of St. John have signed the Repeal document presented to Mr. Cudlip; many of their very souls that matters were being against their old position; while in the country discontent is universal. Such is the record which the Ottawa Government have succeeded in producing in a few months, and now, as a further discouragement to earnest Unionists, we find that Government skulking from a conflict of their own creating, and leaving their friends to eat the leek as best they may in the presence of a triumphant election of a Repealer for this constituency."

Letter from Charlottetown.

Charlottetown, April 11, 1868.

DEAR JOURNAL:—

Last week I sent you a hastily written letter, in which I gave you a rough sketch of the leading men in the assembled wisdom of our right little Island; and this evening I shall glance at our Lords in the other end of the building, and conclude with other matter.

I went to see and hear our Legislative Councilors a few days ago, and whatever may be said to the contrary, there is a lay Lord there who is every bit of him a Lord. The Upper Branch of the Legislature had, when I seen them, such a kind, quiet, fatherly look, that it was to me no matter of surprise to know that it is the only end of the building where Ladies, on public occasions, are ever seen. They keep as clear of the House of Assembly, as they did under the Law, from the Court of the Priests.

I may say, *en passant*, that in this City, there is a Young Men's Literary and Debating Society, who lately very seriously discussed the propriety of sending our House of Lords pell mell out of the City; and some of them were so very earnest and enthusiastic in their expressions of desire for to accomplish this, that a stranger might have imagined that some of these gentlemen were rivals in a matter more delicate than that of wooing a constituency. Why these gentlemen aim their shafts of irony in the direction they have, is not for your humble servant to say, but as there is a talent, energy and ability in some of the young gentlemen who are members of that society, which would grace our Legislative Halls, I was pleased to see that they voted against adopting the unique example of the Province of Ontario in the matter. It is well to remember when considering questions of this nature, that history is always reproducing itself, and the day may arrive in our Island when the Upper House may render that assistance to important interests which every reader of English History knows which every reader of English History knows which the Constitution of that great country is not a written one, but has grown with the growth, and been strengthened by experience, so that it is to-day, in every essential feature, the best that the wisdom of man has ever devised. And I hope the day may never arrive when the second Branch of the Legislature will be abolished here. The members of Council as those who are in the Lower House, but I believe for ability, in proportion to their numbers, that they compare favorably with those of the Assembly. The Hon. Mr. Haythornthwaite is one of the most active and useful of our public men, but as I have not the honor of his acquaintance, of course I can only speak as I have heard others. The Hon. Mr. Palmer appears as if it was to him a place of retirement, as well as of duty. I think men who have passed through the mill in the Lower House, are much better qualified for discharging the duties of the Upper than those who have not had any Legislative experience. Hon. Messrs. Muirhead, McDonald, Gordon and Beer are represented as being useful members. The Hon. Messrs. Walker and Dinwiddie are, I believe, two as old politicians as sit in the Council, and are too well known to require any remarks from us. I have been told by an old Councilor that while all their President's have no doubt been efficient men, that for a knowledge of the rules of Parliament, courtesy and diligence, he never saw a President in the Chair, that excelled or came up to the Hon. Dr. Young.

In the House of Assembly the Education Act came under consideration, on Thursday, and called forth an animated discussion on that evening and to-day, in which leading members on both sides took a part. I heard the opinion pretty freely expressed that the Government would not pass through the crisis. But it is now said that the debate has strengthened their hands. And now the general comment is upon the speeches which the subject has called forth. There is no doubt but that men, to a great extent, look at these through party spectacles. The friends of the Hon. the Leader of the Government, Howland and Davies, Mr. McNeill and others, I have no doubt will be well pleased with what they said on the subject, and I have heard both sides speak favorably of Mr. Rielly's and the Attorney General's speeches. The speeches of Messrs. Haviland and Brecken and other members of the Opposition, were also very able.

The news of the death of D'Arcy McGee was commented on in the House to-day, and appropriately spoken of by Hon. Mr. Haviland, and for aught I know by others also, as I was not in all the time.

There was an excellent lot of Meat in the Market to-day. I wish some of the farmers in some parts of the Country could have seen the mutton which was exhibited. No doubt the farmers of the County are improving in this direction, and must be doing well.

OBSERVER.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In the whole history of medical discoveries no remedy has performed so many or such remarkable cures of the numerous affections of the throat, Lungs and Chest, as this well tried and justly celebrated balsam. So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy, that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it handy as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of cold—fully believing that its remedial powers are comprehensive enough to embrace every form of disease, from the slightest cold to the most dangerous symptom of pulmonary complaint.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY. From Rev. FRANCIS LONDEL, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

"I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have used it—when I have had occasion for any remedy for coughs, colds, or sore throat—for many years, and never in a single instance has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse and sore, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad and gloomygivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally. W. R. Watson General Agent for P. E. Island [March 5.]

Mrs. A. Allen's Worlds Hair Restorer and Zylabalsam or Worlds Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating and glossing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair giving the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylabalsam or hair dressing. It cleanses the hair, and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces. The Hair Dressing cultivates and beautifies.

If your hair is thin, try it, if scurfy try it, if it falls out, try it, if it is greasy, try it, if it is dry, try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale by all Drug gists.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1868.

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

POLITICAL ASPECTS.

The more prominent political aspects of the world, resemble a panorama on a grand and magnificent scale, on which is delineated, to some extent, the character and motives of the grand moving spirits of the worlds present history. Glancing at EUROPE, we see that the few remaining shreds of the Pope's temporal power are on the eve of slipping for ever from his grasp; eager aspirants are kept up at bay by French bayonets. To prevent immediate disaster, thousands of the zealous sons of the Roman Catholic Church are flocking from all parts of Christendom: to his assistance, many of whom have given up noble commissions, and destroyed the hopes of brilliant prospects, that they might enter the rank and file of the Papal army. Count Bismark is chuckling over the complications of France and Italy, while he is indefatigably maneuvering and exercising his diplomatic skill among the German States with a view to Prussian aggrandizement. Napoleon is energetically engaged in making his naval and military power more efficient, somewhat at the expense of Europe's peace of mind; but he calms all fears to a certain extent, by profuse protestations of his peaceful intentions, still his every word and action is suspiciously watched with painful exactness. Great Britain is showing the world a pattern of her inflexible justice and political morality, by sending troops, at the cost of millions of money, into the interior of Africa, to bring the autocratic and barbarian Theodore to justice for an infraction of international law, notwithstanding the possibility that his sable Majesty will play the will-o'-the-wisp amid the interminable wilds of the surrounding countries. Israel at the head of the British Cabinet,—a man who with a towering genius and an iron will has worked himself slowly but surely to his present proud position; and he now stands before the world a man of no family leading and ruling the most aristocratic, rank-worshipping class in the world, making them his tools for securing the passage of the most democratic measure which ever received the sanction of the Parliament of England. Scotland is dissatisfied with her new Reform Bill, mainly because it does not give her a large enough number of representatives; and Ireland is apparently as far from contentment as ever.

Crossing the Atlantic to AMERICA, we hear but a faint and occasional murmur of anarchy and blood-shed from Mexico; the civilized world seems oblivious to the ordinary and every day atrocities of that mongrel people, after being shocked and horrified by the mournful tragedy enacted last year. In the United States, the Democrats and Radicals have been at each others throat ever since the conclusion of the war with the South. A Radical Congress has impeached the President for, as set forth by itself, "high crimes and misdemeanors" against the government of the United States. And he is now standing his trial before the Senate. It is thought by many that his chance is small, and rumors are afloat that he considers his fate to be inevitable, and is determined to resign before its consummation. The Radicals apprehended a difficulty at the approaching Presidential election, so they were determined to start something with which to gain the popular vote; for this end a war with Great Britain, on the strength of the Alabama claims was mooted. But after some consideration impeachment was considered the more feasible.

The politicians at OTTAWA, the headquarters of the New Dominion, present anything but the appearance of a "happy family." Some are clamoring for the repeal of the Union Act, some for the remodelling of obnoxious tariffs, some for the dismissal of scores of petty officials and a consequent retrenchment in the public expenditure, while the route of the Intercolonial Railway is a bone of bitter contention among others. Considering all things, it will require the exercise of consummate tact on their part to keep the ship of the State in anything like "good working order. While writing we hear the sad intelligence that one of her ablest politicians has been assassinated.

New BRUNSWICK is evidently chafing under an increased taxation. The advocates and well-wishers of the Union Scheme are apparently