

held in houses of entertainment were but few, and that said houses were among the first of the kind in the colony, in regard to respectability and character, it would, therefore, appear a hardship to compel the Government to remove the post offices from such places. After considerable debate on the point, Hon. Leader of the Opposition suggested the desirability of a compromise between the views of those hon. members who contended for the sweeping change contemplated by the bill, and those who, though not opposed to the principle of the bill, were against removing those post offices now established.

Hon. Mr. Howland then withdrew his amendment in favor of that proposed by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition to the effect, that any post office hereafter established, and all Courts of Justice now constituted, or hereafter to be constituted, should not be held in public houses or taverns. Said amendment was then carried.

Dr. Jenkins submitted an amendment, to the effect that the Government should be allowed the exercise of discretionary power, relative to the establishment of houses of entertainment at distances from eight to ten miles apart on main Post Roads, where such houses might be required—limiting and restricting the sale of spirituous liquors in such houses, to bona-fide travellers, and for medicinal purposes.

He, Dr. Jenkins, contended in support of his Resolution, that those who had to travel through the country, suffered much hardship from the fact, that for long distances, on certain roads, no houses of entertainment were allowed.

The supporters of the bill contended that the introduction of the Resolution referred to, was contrary to the principles of the bill, and, therefore, strongly opposed its adoption. Said Resolution was then rejected.

Another amendment, submitted by Dr. Jenkins, to the effect that Tavern-keepers should be compelled to open their houses for the reception of travellers, at all hours of the night as well as the day, was carried.

The Chairman then reported the bill, as amended, agreed to.

A. McNEILL, Reporter.

News by Telegraph.

HON. T. D. MCGEE ASSASSINATED.

SHEDIAC, April 7.—Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee was shot at the door of his lodgings, Ottawa, at 2 o'clock this morning, and instantly killed. Assassin unknown; \$11,000 reward offered. McGee had just delivered an eloquent speech in House of Commons and was returning home.

OTTAWA, April 7.—In the House of Commons last night there was a long debate on Hon. Mr. McDonald's motion for papers in connection with Nova Scotia House of Assembly Address to the British Government on the subject of re- peal of the Union. Hon. Mr. McDonald, Mr. E. M. McDonald, Mr. McLean 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 opening the door of his lodgings on Parks 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.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

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 from him at the gate of Parliament Grounds. From that point to within a block of his lodgings, he was accompanied by two Buckleys, 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 housekeeper 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. Howland, 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 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 as yet been obtained as to identify 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 Governments of Ontario and Quebec two thousand five hundred dollars each, reward for the apprehension of the assassin.

OTTAWA, N. B., April 8.—The body of the late Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee will be taken to Montreal for burial. House of Commons moved to adjourn one week, in respect for memory of deceased—moved by Sir John McDonald and seconded by Mr. McKenzie. Both spoke with emotion, paying warm tribute to his noble qualities—commending his widow and children to the care of the Dominion. James Whelan was arrested last night. In his possession was found a revolver, all the cells of which were loaded with bullets similar to that which killed McGee. Dent, watchman in Parliament buildings, was found shot this morning at his residence.

SACKVILLE, April 6th.—James Whelan examined to-day. Whelan in his possession, and other evidence, almost give positive proof of his guilt. Numbers of others in custody, and known to be connected with Fenian organizations, also implicated. Other parties are being arrested.

Lord Cranbourne has been tendered the office of Governor General of Canada, and Earl Mayo offered Governor Generalship of India.

LONDON, March 31.—Last evening, in the House of Commons, petitions in favor of and against the Irish Church establishments were read. Mr. Gladstone, after calling for the reading of the Acts of Parliament in relation to the Irish Church, moved that the House proceed to consider them. He declared that the time would come when the Irish Church would cease to exist as a State establishment. He would give no details of the means by which this was to be brought about, because it was not the duty of the Opposition to arrange them. All proprietary rights should be respected. There should no longer be a salary paid, paid by the State and connected with the Church. A fund for the benefit of Ireland should be created for the balance of the incomes of the Church.... Lord Stanley replied, opposing too hasty action in the matter, saying the House should wait until the Commission on the Irish Church should make their report, and concluded by moving his resolutions, of which he gave notice last Friday, that the subject be left over for the consideration of the next Parliament. Lord Cranbourne, member for Stranorlar, moved a resolution that the principle of establishing the Church be settled, and the details left over until next Parliament. The debate was then adjourned.... The bill abolishing the flogging in the army has passed Commons.

LONDON, April 1st.—The debate on the Irish Church Bill was continued in Parliament, last night, and postponed to 2nd April.... King Victor Emmanuel is confined to bed by serious illness.

LONDON, 1st (eve.)—House of Commons. (eve.) Mr. Ward Hunt asked leave to bring in a bill for purchase by Government of all the lines of telegraph in the Kingdom. He explained the bill provided for appointment of arbitrators to decide what prices be paid to telegraph companies for property and interests to lines.... Revenue returns of Great Britain last quarter year... Deficiency of 5,000,000 pounds sterling.... Despatches from Madrid gives positive denial to reported prohibition of American newspapers by Government.

LONDON, April 2.—Markets generally without notable change. Consols 93 1/8.... The Spanish Government will grant Cuba an army organization similar to her own.... The negotiations between Prussia and Denmark in regard to the disputed territory in Schleswig-Holstein, still continue. It is reported that the Danish Commissioners recently in the Baltic, and that Prussia has decidedly refused to accede to the request of Denmark.

LONDON, April 2, (eve.)—The weekly returns of the Bank of England shows a deficiency of £354,000 etc.... In the House of Commons this evening, the debate on the Irish Church was continued till a late hour.

BERLIN, April 2.—The Naturalization Treaty just concluded with the United States and North German Confederation, has been finally ratified by the Federal Parliament. Count Bismark, in a speech, explained the provisions of it, and declared that it was unnecessary to make any defence of the Treaty, as it seemed to meet favor on all sides, and summed up his explanation by stating that the compact was clear on all points, and hereafter that no native of Germany naturalised in the United States would be molested on account of obligations to Parent State.

LONDON, April 3.—A division will take place to-night in the House of Commons on the Irish Church Bill; the result is looked for with great interest. The course of the Ministry is unknown.

LONDON, April 3, eve.—The debate on the Irish Church Bill was continued in the House of Commons, and speeches made by several leading members.... Mr. Disraeli said that the House had been suddenly called upon to go into committee for dis-establishing the Irish Church. He, too, considered this the best mode of meeting the movement. He might have met the proposition with a direct negative, denying that any change in the Irish Church was necessary; but having admitted that a beneficial change was possible, that the course was practicable, the Government had, therefore, moved the amendment, the character of which he justified by the maxim of Sir Robert Peel, that Ministers should never state their policy in an amendment, and if attempted at length would be cumbersome, and if brief would be ambiguous; but they would seize the salient points and maintain them. Mr. Disraeli mentioned the points that ought to defeat the Resolutions, viz. that the time was inopportune, as a committee was now examining into Church affairs, and that this Parliament was morally incompetent to settle the question. He then attacked Mr. Gladstone for his crusade against the Church at eight days' notice. He said the Act of Union was a solemn covenant between the Irish and English Protestants, to be observed in all its bearings. He attacked Lord Cranbourne for his motives, and said the only effect would be to evoke Mr. Lowe from his cave of Adullam, and join them in chorus of reciprocal malignity; but now they had been so far, and the man, though somehow, the man was still here. His remarks were on the defensive. He had never attacked a man in his life. (Cries by members, "A Peel," "A Peel,") He admitted there was something critical in the affairs of Ireland, but said there was no danger from Fenians, as that was prostrated so low there was no call for revolutionary measures. The Irish had always his sympathy. He did not despise their sentimental grievances. Mr. Gladstone proposed a change which would outrage the feelings of a large and influential part of the country. What was to be thought of the Statesman who would throw a fire brand into the state and kindle a conflagration. The plan proposed was simple confiscation. If the present movement would succeed, the Crown itself would be in danger. Mr. Gladstone said much of the Premier's speech was the result of heated imagination. Ireland had for three years been in a state of war. Division then took place and the Government was defeated by 60 of a majority. The result was greeted by cheers from the Liberals. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princess of Teck, were in the Royal Gallery.

LONDON, April 4, eve.—The defeat of the Ministry last evening formed the chief topic of conversation. The Times says "The Commons have resolved that the canon of the Empire should 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, is merely the first step of the operation. The national will is soon to be expressed, and it will be no uncertain sound. It will insist that the work so happily begun, should be thoroughly performed. New Ireland may be the dawn of a re-united Empire. The morning's vote is taken 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 right done amidst the acclamations of the nation. This must guarantee success."

The Morning Post concludes a very able article with the following words:—"This vote is the death warrant of the Irish Church. No 10 Downing 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."

LONDON, April 6.—An important meeting of the Cabinet was held on Saturday to consider what action should be taken in view of the vote of Friday night on Mr. Gladstone's resolution. It is reported that the Ministers determined to resign in case the opposition should retain their large majority after the recess of Parliament.—Hon. Geo. Balfour, Minister to Prussia, has been commissioned from the State Department at Washington, with full power to arrange and complete a treaty of commerce and navigation with the authorities of the North German Confederation and members of the German Zollverein.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The trial of President Johnson's Irish commenced yesterday, and will proceed, probably, without interruption, until closed.—A platform, containing seventeen men, fell to the bottom of a shaft in Diamond Mine, at Saratoga, Penn., yesterday, killing 12 men. They leave 11 widows and 28 orphans.—A despatch from Havana says that the Bishop of Havana being refused permission by the Captain General to go to Madrid, obtained that permission by telegraph from the Home Government. The Bishop received the Clergy of Havana on Monday, at the Cathedral, and delivered an address. After this, with bells tolling, he proceeded on foot to the Steamer, and sailed for Spain.

NEW YORK, April 3d.—Advice from Montevideo announce that the President, Gen. Flores, had been murdered in that city; he had recently returned from the seat of war, on the Rio Parana, for the purpose of resigning the dictatorial power which he seized about a year ago.—A Richmond despatch says the trial of Jeff. Davis has been postponed till May 2d.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The prosecution in the impeachment against the President closed on Saturday, except cumulative or rebutting testimony.—The defence will commence on Thursday next. Gold opened at 138.

The Herald.

Wednesday, April 15, 1868.

THE Repeal movement is beginning to be felt in New Brunswick. In the Northern, as well as in the St. John River Counties, a repeal of the Union with Canada is looked forward to as the only hope of the political and financial redemption of the Province. A diminishing trade and increasing taxation have opened the eyes of the New Brunswickers to the evils of Confederation, from which they now desire to escape. Their experience, we fear, has come too late. Had the people accepted the advice of disinterested and incorruptible leaders like Messrs. Smith, Anglin, Cudlip, &c., in time, an immense amount of trouble, present and future, would have been saved. With a fickleness always characteristic of the multitude, and with that love of change inherent in human nature, the electors forsook those prudent counsellors to follow in the train of Messrs. Tilley, Mitchell, Gray, and other leading Confederate politicians. These gentlemen simply sought their own aggrandizement. They are well provided for at Ottawa; and, from their exalted positions of honor and emolument, they can afford to look down with derision at the awakening efforts of their dupes in New Brunswick to recover their lost privileges. At the recent election in St. John County to supply a vacancy in the Local Legislature occasioned by Mr. Skinner's resignation, J. W. Cudlip, Esq., was avowedly put forward as a Repeal Candidate. The followers of Messrs. Tilley & Co. backed down from the opposing Union candidate, Mr. Willis, by agreeing to a Resolution which declared that, as the Local Legislature had nothing to do with the question of a Repeal of the Union, it was unnecessary to promote political excitement by bringing forward a candidate in opposition to Mr. Cudlip. We do not blame Mr. Tilley and his friends for adopting this course to express their contempt for

a people who have been playing a child's game of battle-dor and shuttle-cock with their constitutional rights for the past three years; and were it not that Nova Scotia is fully justified in seeking for a Repeal of a Union forced upon her against the wishes of her people, and needs all the adventitious support she can receive outside of her own borders, we should say that New Brunswick, after having twice ratified the principle of Union within as many years, ought to have the decency to keep her mouth closed until the scheme had a twelve-months' trial, at least. Mr. Cudlip has been elected by a show of hands, and goes to the Local Legislature in the character of a Repealer. It is supposed that the decision of the Metropolitan County of New Brunswick will strengthen the hands of the Nova Scotian Delegation now in England, seeking for a Repeal of Confederation, as far as that Province is concerned. We hope so; but we must say that, whilst we sympathise with the anti-Confederates of New Brunswick, it would afford us no gratification to see the silly fools who, through motives of religious prejudice, and for the consideration of dollars and cents, sold their country, so soon escape the evils brought upon themselves. They deserve more punishment than they have rightly received, and the Dominion surely should be more clearly to realize their humiliating and dependent position. The Repeal papers are, of course, rejoiced at the result of the election, and assert that the pleasant old fogies and fiery young men who laughed over Repeal will now be obliged to put on serious faces, and cudgel their brains to discover some method of forever keeping not one, but two, Provinces subject to Ontario and Quebec. On the one side, the St. John Globe says—"The good work the principle of a Repeal of the Union, taking his stand upon the basis of two thousand voters in this constituency, inaugurates a movement which will not cease, we trust, until this Union is resolved into its original elements. What will come after that no man can tell; but no political combination that we can make, either with our fellow-colonists or with the English speaking inhabitants of this continent, can make us worse off than we are at present. The Repealers of St. John must at once reorganize. They must be placed en rapport with the Repealers throughout the province. Let the work of organization be thorough and effective, and the result will be certain." That consistent and patriotic journal, the Telegraph, on the other hand, guesses its teeth, and bewails, in piteous style, the destruction of its party and the gloomy prospects of the Dominion. Troubled from within, and threatened from without, the permanency of the Great Dominion, with its beaver and maple-leaf flag, is seriously jeopardised, and it is no wonder that the Telegraph is on its knees doing penance in sackcloth and ashes. Hearken to the voice of despair which it sends up, and judge whether or not other Counties in New Brunswick will follow in the wake of St. John, to add to the force and reality of the Repeal movement of Nova Scotia.—"The Dominion Government, to our way of thinking, have coolly 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 by the Repeal agitation. Let us consent, through 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 presented to St. John have signed the Repeal document, and are wishing from their very soul that the country disintegrate 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 these issues, and leaving their friends to eat the salt and bear the burden of the triumph of a Repealer for this constituency." Is Prince Edward Island satisfied now that she has, despite the efforts of scheming politicians, acted wisely in keeping aloof from such a Union as is here depicted? We guess so; and she will be more determined than ever, from the unhappy experience of others, to preserve her comparatively happy and independent position. Nothing but a revival of the disgraceful religious feuds and animosities of a few years ago, and which one of the Members for Murray Harbor seeks to rekindle, will change this wise resolve on the part of this Colony.

moved, and the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, (Mr. Haviland), seconded the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—"The assassination of the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, of the Dominion of Canada, having been reported by telegram, therefore Resolved, That this House regards with horror and detestation the atrocious and blood-thirsty act; deeply sympathises with the bereaved widow and orphans; and sincerely regrets that the Dominion Government should have lost such an able and patriotic statesman."

"Resolved, That the Speaker do communicate the Resolution of this House to the Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, and also to Mrs. McGee."

The first of these Resolutions called forth a general expression of opinion from Members upon both sides of the House, during which a high tribute was paid to the talents and patriotism of the deceased gentleman. However widely we in the Lower Provinces may have differed from him upon some public questions, there can be no doubt that, as an orator and a literary man, he leaves no equal in British America. It is a matter of regret that he should have been cut off before time was allowed him to solve those political problems upon which his whole energies seem to have been concentrated. He may have been right in all his views, nor should he have been judged and condemned before these were fully illustrated and carried out. Least of all was any man justified in dogging his footsteps in the midnight hours, and shooting him down in the cowardly manner adopted. What his future career would have been, we do not pretend to know; but we can fancy that, after the storms of his political life were over, his well-stored mind would have found ample employment, in some calm and dignified retreat, in the composition of literary works destined to instruct and amuse, and shed honor upon his name and race. The possibility of such a thing is now out of the question. His unfinished political history alone remains to be judged; and this, we doubt not, will be viewed in various lights, according to the information, predictions or prejudices of the critic; but we think we are safe in saying that his tragic death will ensure to him, in the annals of the New Dominion, which has been baptised in his blood, as distinguished a position as if he had lived to the full age of four score years and ten.

OBITUARY.

DEAD, of consumption, at Middleton, Bedouque, on the 20th ult., J. M. Smith, Jr., aged 26 years. The deceased was very favorably known in the district in which he lived, where he had gained for himself a host of friends by his kind and gentle disposition, and by his Christian and gentlemanly conduct. He was a dutiful son, a loving brother, a true comrade, and a noble friend. To know him was to love him. He carried with him through life an unblemished character, and his death is mourned by all who knew him. His mortal remains were conveyed, on Thursday last, from his father's residence to St. Malachy's Church, Somerset, by one of the largest funeral processions ever seen in this part of the country. High Mass and funeral prayers being performed by the Rev. Patrick Doyle, P. P., the procession walked to the cemetery, where, amidst the sobs of a dear mother, sisters and brothers, and hundreds of friends, the body was deposited in the grave, to rise one day again, glorious and immortal, to receive the reward of a virtuous life.

He has passed from our side, our friend, our dear brother, And our hearts, that so lately were cheered by his presence, Now mourn his departure in silence and gloom.

And yet not in gloom should our spirits deplore him— For yet we may say that our loss is his gain; Who, in life's early morning, so loved, so endearing, Our Father had called him from an exile of pain.

Called home ere the world could enthral his young spirit— Ere his soul might be tarnished by passion or crime— Ere the gems of fair hope that were springing around him, Might be ruthlessly crushed by the footsteps of Time.

To the Saints that have conquered, and reign with the Lord, To the smile of our Mother, the sinless and peerless, To the throne of the Lamb, to the vision of God, Called home to a love that our thoughts may not fathom, To the limitless ocean of Beauty and Grace— To the Treasures and Joys unexpressed, unconceived of, That ravish forever the children of Peace.

Then, O! could we wish from such bliss to recall him To earth's vale of sorrow, false glitter and grand? O, rather we'd pray, if he tarry, Lord speed him, Unfold to his soul Thy exceeding reward!

Then weep not his transit, loved sisters and brothers, But, lifting our hearts to the home of the blest, Let us pray our dear Father to guide and sustain us, Till our loved one we meet in the haven of rest.

We are glad to learn that the Examiner newspaper and establishment have fallen into the hands of Mr. Walter C. Grant. In a short address to the patrons of that paper, in last Monday's issue, he promises to conduct it on the same principles as formerly, except with regard to the question of Confederation, to which he will offer a vigorous opposition. We wish our friend success, and we congratulate the public upon an arrangement which places the control of the paper in the hands of a person of character and principle.

The contents of the North British Review for March, are:—1. Trade Unions; 2. French Criticism—M. Renan; 3. The Financial Relations of England and India; 4. Recent Spanish Romances; 5. Popular philosophy in its Relation to life; 6. Montalembert's Monks of the West; 7. The Queen's Highland Journal; 8. The Atomic Theory of Lucretius; 9. Ireland.

The Legislature will not be able to bring its labors to a close this week. The Session has been a busy one, taken altogether, and will be characterized by the addition to our Statute-book of several excellent laws. After the prorogation, when we shall have more time and space at our disposal than we have at present, we shall review such of these Acts as have not already been noticed editorially.

The English mail which was received in Charlottetown on Friday night last, gives details of the preparations which are being made in Ireland for the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales on their approaching visit to that country. The reception will be of the most cordial kind, and will be carried out on a scale of great magnificence.

We learn that the Gut of Causau, Shediac, Pictou and other gulf harbors, are now clear of ice, whilst Prince Edward Island is still as securely surrounded by an icy barrier as in the month of February. The indications are, however, that the ice will speedily break up, and restore once more to us a resumption of trade and navigation.

The Charlottetown Amateur Dramatic Club gave two very pleasant entertainments in St. Andrew's Hall, on Monday and Tuesday night last, which were well attended. The Club has made a decided improvement since their last appearance before the public.

Several horses have been drowned on the Hillsborough River during the present week, owing to the bad state of the ice. Travellers should not be too venturesome on the ice at this late season of the year.—Tel.

The St. John, N. B., river is open twelve miles above St. John, and it is said navigation will be commenced in course of a few days.

It is estimated that the Roman Catholic population of the United States is little short of ten millions, or more than one-fourth of the whole population.

There are forty Roman Catholic Churches in New York city.

EASTER MARKET.—The Exhibition at the Charlottetown market to-day, so far as the quality of the meats were concerned, could scarcely be excelled in any country in the world. We were completely bewildered in visiting the stalls of Messrs. Blake and Bridges, and were utterly puzzled to say which made the best display. The beef of Mr. Bridges' white cow, was superb, and in our opinion, as far as any in the market. Others, however, thought that the meat of Mr. Blake's red ox was the best on sale; and we are willing to concede the point. As regards Mutton, however, Mr. Bridges carried off the palm. The carcasses of two of the sheep fed by B. Wright, Esq., were in Bridges' stall, and we must say that we never saw anything that could at all equate them. The fat on the ribs was over three inches thick. Mr. Comerford exhibited the carcass of Mr. McKinley's ox, as well as that of an ox of his own, both of which were as serviceable meat as was in the market. We believe all parties are agreed that the Easter Market of this year, at least as regards the fitness of the meats displayed, outstripped anything before seen in this island. The dead weights were as follows:—

Blake's Red Ox,	1212 lbs.
" Grey Ox,	1138
" Black Cow,	1028
Bridges' White Cow,	930
" Brown "	922
" Spotted "	924
B. Wright's Ox,	764
" Cow,	818
J. W. Holman's Cow,	740
A. McKinley's Ox,	710
B. Wright's two Sheep,	122 & 112.—Pat.

In reference to the above, we may say that the general opinion favored the superiority of the beef of Mr. Blake's black cow, which was undoubtedly the best meat offered for sale in the market.

On Wednesday last, as a servant-man named Simpson, in the employ of the Hon. B. Davies, was standing in the doorway on the third floor of the warehouse, fastening a block to a lift outside, he lost his balance and fell to the ground, a distance of 25 feet. He was severely injured. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and Mr. Simpson is progressing so favorably that he is now considered out of danger.—Pat.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of MAY next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the following valuable Real Estate and new Dwelling House thereon, situate in an advantageous position in Charlottetown, viz: a new two-storey DWELLING HOUSE, situate on the corner of Pownall and King Street, containing a shop and other conveniences, with a small yard attached. Also, a new two-storey DWELLING HOUSE, distant about 10 feet from the above, situate on King Street, with a small yard attached thereto, in common with the first-mentioned House.

Both the above buildings are new and substantially built on good Stone-walled Cellars, and are all, with three coats of Plastering, finished, excepting the garrets, and are occupied by tenants of the Subscriber—yielding good rent. A good Title will be given. For terms of sale and further particulars, apply at the office of Messrs. Palmer and MacLeod, or to the subscriber.

HUGH MONAGHAN, Ch' town, 15th April, 1868. Isl

NOTICE.

ALL and every person indebted to HECTOR C. McMILLAN, of Millford Mills, for Cloth dyed and dressed, or Carding Wool, are hereby requested to pay the same to John McMillan, Esquire, who is authorized and deputed by me to collect and receive the same, as the said Books have been transferred to him, the said John McMillan, Esq.

HECTOR C. McMILLAN, Wood Islands, June 21, 1868.—3w.

LOST.

ON the 7th instant, a POCKET BOOK, containing Notes of hands to the amount of £9 18; one given by Wm. FitzSimmons, to the amount of £4, being due on the first of Nov. next, and in favor of Andrew Carroll, and one given by John McDonald, to the amount of £1 18s., due on the first of November next, and in favor of Andrew Carroll; also, one given by Thomas Grames, to the amount of £2, due on the first November next, and in favor of Jas. R. Carroll, and another given by Robert Dooley, to the amount of £2, due on the first of August next, and in favor of James R. Carroll, and besides, several papers which are only of value to the owners; any person finding said book will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the owners' residence. Should any evil disposed person find the said book, this is therefore to caution any person or persons from buying said Notes, as they are not endorsed by the CARROLLS.

J. R. & A. CARROLL, Springfield House, Lot 48, April 11, 1868. 3in pd

FOR SALE.

TWENTY valuable property situated at the flourishing village of MONTAGUE BRIDGE, and known as the "SUMMER HILL INN." It consists of a Dwelling House, 31 x 26, and a Kitchen attached, 21 x 17, together with Sables and a Sled. The above property is most advantageously situated, and very well adapted either for a house of entertainment or place of general business. It will be sold at a reasonable price on early application at Montague to MACDONALD & BROS., or to A. A. MACDONALD & BROS., April 5, 1868. pat 4 i Georgetown.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, for building a new wharf on the north branch of Pinetoe River, at Eon's Wharf, plan and specification to be seen at my office, Hillsborough Square, and a copy of specification at D. McLellan's Esq., Eldon Post Office. The names of two responsible persons, willing to become security for the performance of the Contract, must accompany each tender. The contractor will receive a subscription list of one hundred and fifty-one pounds six shillings, as part payment, the balance in the usual way, one-third on signing the bonds, the remainder when the contract is completed; all to be finished on or before the first day of November, A. D. 1868. The Government is not to be considered as bound to accept the lowest tender. Envelopes to be marked "Tender for Pinetoe Bridge." April 7, 1868. B. WILLIAMS, Sup. Pub. Works.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

TO be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Court House, in Georgetown, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of MAY next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, under license, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of March last, past, in that behalf granted by His Honor, the Surrogate, all that piece of Land, the property of Peter MacLellan, late of Burnt Point, near Georgetown, farmer, deceased, intestate, situate at Burnt Point, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: commencing at a square stake, fixed at the south-west angle of Roderick MacDonal's farm, on the North side of the Brudenell River, thence (according to the magnetic North of the year 1764) North eleven chains and twenty-five links, thence North West four chains and eighty links, thence North eight chains, thence North-West nine chains, thence North to MacLellan's Creek, West nine chains, thence East and Pond South-westwardly, thence along said Creek and Pond South-westwardly, and following the various courses of said river Eastwardly to the place of commencement, containing forty-two acres and six acres of Marsh Land. Terms made known at the time of Sale. In the meantime full information may be obtained on application to Mr. R. Reddin, Barrister, at his Office in Charlottetown. MARGARET MCKENZIE, Administratrix of the Estate of the late Mr. MacLellan. April 8, 1868.