

fire. He, therefore, would strongly urge the claims of petitioners to the exemption prayed for.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

Hon. Attorney General presented several petitions on Roads, Bridges and Wharves; all of which were read and ordered to be referred to the members of the several Districts.

On motion of the hon. Col. Secretary, the petitions relating to the opening of new Roads were severally read, and ordered to be laid on the table.

The petition of divers inhabitants of Cardigan, concerning the opening of a new road through the lands of John Parker, and others, was ordered to be withdrawn, on the ground that the prayer of the said petition could not be entertained by the House, the remedy, according to Statute, being in an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Hon. Mr. Dumeau gave notice that, tomorrow, he would ask the Government if they intended to make any alterations relative to the manner in which the Hillsboro' Ferry was conducted, and if they contemplated any improvements in the running of the Ferry Road.

A short debate here took place in which the hon. Mr. Coles, Messrs. Davies and Duncan took part.

Hon. Mr. Davies congratulated the House on the unanimity which had prevailed, up to this period of the Session, no counter resolutions having been submitted in opposition to any question of importance.

Hon. Leader of the Government supposed that matters had been so well conducted that no room was left for censure.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition would correct the hon. Mr. Davies, and inform that hon. member that two counter resolutions had been submitted of considerable importance, the one being to recommit the Revenue Bill, with the view of lowering the duties on certain liquors imported to this Colony—the other relative to the grant for Steam communication with Souris, &c. How such resolutions could have escaped the notice of the hon. Mr. Davies, if he were in his seat, he was at a loss to know.

Hon. Mr. Hensley said that the matter must have escaped the memory of his hon. colleague in the Government.

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House a Bill for the continuance of certain expiring laws, which was received, read, and committed to a committee of the whole.

Hon. Mr. Laird in the chair.

Reported agreed to.

On motion of the hon. Attorney General, the time limited for the re-emption of new matter was extended to Wednesday next, the 8th inst., in so far as relates to matters of a public nature.

Hon. Colonial Secretary presented to the House a memorandum of the Stock now on the Government Stock Farm.

Hon. Attorney General presented a Bill to enable George C. Stiles, of Westmorland County, New Brunswick, to obtain Letters Patent for the invention of a new and useful improvement in the construction of Spinning Wheels.

The said Bill was received, read, and ordered to be referred to the Special Committee to report thereon.

The Bill to diminish the delay and expense of proceedings in the Court of Chancery was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Attorney General presented to the House the Reports of the Visitors of Schools for the Island for the past year, as transmitted by the Board of Education.

Hon. Leader of the Government said that the information given in those reports was collected, that in previous Sessions did not consider them of sufficient importance to be published in the Journals. But as the Board of Education had transmitted the said papers to that hon. House, it would, perhaps, be as well to publish at least a portion of them in the Journals.

Mr. Reilly—it appeared that but little importance had been attached to the Reports of School Visitors by that hon. House. When the large amount of public revenue expended on education would be taken into consideration, it appeared strange indeed that the printing of Reports, which should be of material importance, was considered a waste of public money.

He believed, and in fact it could be proved if necessary, that much of the information given in those Reports was from the hearsay of others, and not the result of personal observation on the part of the Visitors. That, however, could not be wondered at, when the small pittance allowed for the School inspection of the whole Colony was but £300 a year—a sum smaller than that given to the Superintendent of Public Works last year as travelling fees alone.

He said the office of School Inspector should be non-political, and merit, rather than political favoritism, should influence the appointment of officers, whose duties were so essential to the best interests of education. When the question came before the House in a more general form, it could be entered into more fully, and, he hoped, with satisfactory results.

Hon. Attorney General—When the Education Act would be presented in a few days to the consideration of the House, the views of the Government would be known relative to the appointment of Visitors, as well as the general question of Education.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition said he was always of the opinion that the School Visitors were inadequately paid. Clerks in Merchants' Establishments, in many cases, had better salaries than were allowed for the inspection of Schools for the whole Colony; and he was of opinion that one Superintendent of Schools for the whole Island, properly paid, and of superior attainments, would give more general satisfaction than the present mode. He said that Dr. Ryerson, Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, had held that office for many years, no matter what party had the Government in that country. The office should not be viewed politically, and should be held during good behaviour.

Mr. P. Sinclair was happy to hear that there appeared a disposition to make the office of School Visitor non-political. It was high time that a change of some kind was made. He was of opinion that a Visitor for each of the three Counties of this Island would give more general satisfaction. He would be willing to have such officers appointed during good behaviour.

Mr. Howland said it was indeed strange that Reports relating to the expenditure of some £16,000 of the Revenue, annually, were so utterly useless, and so unreliable as not to be worth publishing. The supervision of the educational interests of the whole Colony required a larger sum than had hitherto been voted for that service. He hoped that hon. members on both sides of the house would concur in the necessity of not only increasing the salary, but also of the appointment of gentlemen, of superior talents and attainments for the discharge of those onerous duties connected

with the office of School Inspector. And he was happy to say that he believed there were those among the young men of this Colony who possessed those required abilities.

Mr. Arsenault said that, from his own personal knowledge, the School Visitor's Report of certain Schools in parts of the District which he had the honor to represent, was not reliable. In proof of his remarks, he referred to the Report in question, and read its statements touching Schools at Lot 13, said to be unoccupied, and also attributing apathy, in regard to education, to the French population of that part of the country. Such statements, he said, were not true, and only furnished evidence of the fallacious nature of such reports. Then he explained the difficulty of procuring licensed Teachers under the revised School Act, which enjoined the imparting instruction in English as well as French. In the absence of such teachers, young ladies were employed and paid by voluntary subscriptions. There being, according to the Visitor's Report, some six or seven school houses in the vicinity to which he alluded, was proof sufficient to show that the inhabitants were not unmindful of the necessity of educating their children.

Mr. Cameron said that merit, and not political bias, should be considered relative to the appointment of School Visitors. From personal knowledge, he could vouch for the correctness of that portion of the Report now before the house, relative to Schools in his District. And then he commended the assiduity of the present Visitor for the Western Section of the Island.

Mr. Bell concurred with the remarks made by the hon. member (Mr. Cameron) relative to the diligent and painstaking conduct of the Visitor alluded to; and urged the necessity of placing the educational system of the Colony on the best possible basis.

Mr. McNeill—it was impossible to know from the Reports transmitted, what the state of Education was in the country. Much of the success of teaching was the result of fact on the part of the teacher. Local Boards should be appointed in different localities, the members of which should be competent to examine schools, and they should attend at the visits of the inspectors.

Ordered that said Reports be laid on the table.

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Ordered that said Reports be laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Dumeau then asked what alterations of arrangements, if any, the Government contemplated relative to the Hillsboro' Ferry—and at the same time would correct a remark made by him yesterday, relative to the Ferry Steamer stopping at four o'clock in the Fall of the year. He was since informed that they always ran till five o'clock.

Hon. Leader of the Government said, in reply, that there was no time since notice was given, for the Government to investigate the matter. If any material change was required, it was better for the house to consider it in Committee, and come to some resolution on the subject. The Government was prepared to give every possible facility to the public, relative to that Ferry, and he would be willing to hear the subject freely debated by the house in Committee of the whole.

House adjourned.

A. McNEILL, Reporter.

Colonial and other Items.

MORE STEAMERS WANTED.—The Quebec Chronicle, in the course of a lengthy article on the transportation of flour from Canada to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, says:—

"The anxiety to get the supply of flour by the Gulf route is now thoroughly awakened at St. John, we believe. The first thing required is additional accommodation for discharging and loading at the railway wharf. With this furnished, a steamer of not more than the requisite draught might be employed to make the trip once in three weeks; and the merchants of St. John, as being most interested, are the people who ought to charter such a steamer. Our friends below seek to labour under a delusion about the superabundant enterprise and capital that is to rush to their assistance from the St. Lawrence, and more especially from Montreal. This is a matter in which they ought to do something to help themselves. They ought to know more about the Steadie than we do up here, and they can scarcely expect people at a distance to avert capital and incur risk in an undertaking which may prove impracticable from want of accommodation at their end of the line."

A recent letter to a gentleman in this city, from a reliable source in California, mentions the fact of a tree lately being cut down on Grand Island, Sacramento River, from which 500 cords of wood were made, which sold at \$2 per cord. To add to the value of the tree, there were found in its hollow trunk numerous swarms of bees, whose store of sweets was sufficient in quantity to sell for \$500, making the total value of the tree and contents \$750. The writer adds that there are many trees in the vicinity which are large enough to make 25 to 30 cords of wood each. They may or may not contain honey. In some parts of the State farming is conducted on an extensive scale, individual farmers sometimes sowing from one thousand to fifteen hundred acres of wheat and barley alone. One instance is mentioned by the writer of the communication referred to in which a farmer in Alameda County had some four thousand acres in one vast field, sown with wheat and barley. Crops were looking excellently at the time this was written, which was in February last.

We observe that the Western papers give hopeful accounts of the appearance of the wheat crops. It is said that very little has been winter-killed, and that the appearance of the crops is now very much better than it was last Spring. The Canadian in noticing this fact expresses a hope that the good accounts which have an encouraging effect on the high price of wheat.

The London Court Journal says that it is the intention of the Princess of Wales to visit Copenhagen with the Queen of Denmark, it being the opinion of her medical attendants that a change of her native air will be a most beneficial effect, and tend to a speedier recovery of their royal patient.

At a public meeting in Tipperary, Ireland, one speaker illustrated the growing importance of the town by stating that in the purchase of butter alone upwards of £1,000,000 a year was expended.

A swarm of locusts has again settled on the island of Sardinia, so that this year's crop will probably be destroyed, as were those of last year.

The Russians have made a discovery on the Sea of Aral, which may be of considerable importance. They have discovered a town, about three miles in diameter, completely buried in sand and overgrown with bushes. None of them could form any conjecture as to what the town may have been, but a description has been sent to the central administration, and the enquiry will be taken up by scientific men.

The City Council of Halifax have passed an ordinance for preventing minors smoking in the streets. It enacts that for the first offence the offender shall be arrested and conveyed to the Police Office, and kept there for one hour, unless released by the Mayor or presiding Alderman; and if the offence be repeated, a fine of not less than 2s or five days imprisonment in the County Jail.

In illustration of the present condition to which the working of the Atlantic cable has been brought, it is mentioned that recently, in the business of three entire days, during which messages were transmitted containing 24,440 letters (or 48,880 letters when doubted for repetition), the repetitions showed a mistake of only one letter, consisting in the substitution of Pattison for Patterson.

An astronomical phenomenon of which two observations are on record, will occur during the present year. On August 21, Jupiter will appear to lose its moons for nearly two hours—three of them disappearing by passing across its face, and the fourth being masked by its shadow.

During the past year 2,000 unfortunate women attended the midnight meetings in London held for the good of this class. 411 were rescued. A large proportion of those who come under the notice of the Reformatory Institute are found to be orphans either entire or partial. This society received 559 during the year, 69 of these it restored to their friends and found situations for 232. The whole number of prostitutes in London is 40,000. About 1,000 are rescued annually.

A horrible case of burying alive occurred in Jacksonville, Illinois. A beautiful young lady of seventeen, engaged to be married, was found in her bed one morning to all appearances dead. Physicians examined the body and pronounced her so. She had taken chloroform for her teeth, and there seemed no possible doubt that the dose had been a fatal one. She was buried. A few days since, her relatives, being about to remove to another state, desired to take the remains with them. They opened the coffin and were horror struck to find the corpse turned over, both hands, full of hair and the clothing torn to shreds.—Chloroform had placed her in a deep trance from which she awoke to find herself in her coffin and her grave.

A NEW THING IN PAPER.—It seems we have not yet reached the full measure of the capabilities of paper for articles of toilet. A Philadelphia paper contains an advertisement for "water proof shirt front," which is described as a snow white shield, light and pleasing to wear, which looks better than linen, never rumples, and when soiled may be wiped off with a wet towel or sponge. One will last for months. With one of these over your colored shirt you may go to London and back without a change of linen. If you wish to attend a wedding, you have but a few minutes work. This wonderful article costs but twenty-five cents.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health—the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.—[Christian Cabinet.]

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Latest by Telegraph!

LONDON, May 1. It is understood that Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for foreign affairs, who represents Great Britain at the Peace Conference, will preside over its deliberations.

LONDON, May 1, (evening.) The Peace Congress will meet on the 12th, instead of the 15th May.—King George, of Greece, has arrived in London.—No stock of markets to report, to-day being a holiday.

LIVERPOOL, May 1, noon. Cottons open easier, and prices have declined. Middling uplands 115s, sales to-day probably reached 8000 bales. Peas have declined 4s. 6d. Pork 7s. 3d. Refined Petroleum 13s 3d.

May 1.—Reports from British Honduras of a later date received in Jamaica speak of fresh disturbance having occurred there. The Governor of Jamaica had, in consequence, given orders to Col. Hunt, of the Militia, to aid Mr. Archer, the Deputy Commandant, Lieut. Hopkins, and Ensign Nevoekender, to proceed immediately to Ruatan, but it is not stated whether additional troops were to be sent.

DUBLIN, May 2. The Fenian prisoners Burke and Doane have been convicted of high treason and sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of the present month.

The trial of McCafferty is now in progress before the Commission.

LONDON, May 2.—Evening. Considerable uneasiness is felt in financial circles both here and on the Continent, as to the result of the forthcoming Peace Conference.

Earl Derby says officially that no plan has been certainly fixed upon as a basis of settlement of the Luxemburg question, though he confidently hopes a permanent peace will be the result of deliberations of the Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 1. The Fenian prisoners Burke and Doane have been convicted of high treason and sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of the present month.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—To M. Romero, Mexican Minister, Washington.—Miramon is dead; Imperial Force disbanded; Marguere completely defeated; Querretan taken; Maximilian hidden.

MONTREAL, C. E. The Parliament has been further prorogued until the 16th inst. The Steamship St. George from Glasgow, passed Father Point this morning. The Steamship Moravian left the river at 6 p.m. to-day, for Portland, Me.

TORONTO, C. W., May 2. The St. Lawrence Canal was opened to-day. Great activity is looked for during the coming week. Breadstuffs are firm at high prices. There is a great quantity of grains in warehouses awaiting shipment.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1867.

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.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The late civil war has made a very great change in American politics. It has divided the North and the South, the standing army of the United States appeared to European eyes ridiculously small. The bayonet and the bullet were now and then used against the lawless and treacherous Indian tribes of the far West, but no one thought of turning the military power of the Republic against the free born citizens of the United States. It was the proud boast of those citizens that the civil power of the Republic was amply sufficient to preserve the peace of the country and to protect the property of its inhabitants from Maine to Florida, from New York to Iowa. A standing army was then considered by the Americans an instrument of tyranny, and only needed by old-world despots to keep in slavish subjection the unwilling and unhappy peoples who were so unfortunate as to live beneath their iron rule. They believed that the day would never come when one section of the Great Republic, the modern Exemplar of freedom to the down-trodden nations of the old-world—should find it necessary to use this same hated instrument of tyranny to keep within the bounds of the Union millions of free men who were struggling in vain to break the band that joined them to the Republic. There is no doubt that if the thoughtful men of the United States had twenty years ago been favored with a glimpse of what is going on to-day in the country which they were so justly proud of, they would have been filled with the profoundest grief. The thought that the people of the United States would be forced to employ against their fellow-citizens—their own flesh and blood—the very same means of coercion as despotic Russia then using to keep in slavery the gallant Poles, and monarchical Britain the ill-used and impatient Irish—would cause them great sorrow and deep humiliation. They would be ready to confess when matters had come to this pass with the Republic, that democracy was a failure, and they would despair for the cause of human freedom.

But this which no doubt would have appeared to them one of the impossibilities, has, in our day, come to pass. We to-day see the deplorable spectacle of a large and important section of the neighboring republic placed under a purely military rule in a time of profound peace. We see one portion of the people of the United States, in open defiance of the Constitution under which they live and which they profess to be guided, with arms in their hands dictating to the people of another portion how they shall be ruled—thrusting a Constitution down their throats with the bayonet's point! The ten "rebel" States are divided into five districts, over each of which is placed a military dictator, whose authority is as unlimited as that of a Turkish Pasha. Under his rule the ordinary civil tribunals and authorities of the country exercise their functions by sufferance. It is his duty, not theirs, to protect all persons in their rights of person and property—to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence—and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take

jurisdiction and try offenders; or when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize Military Commissions or Tribunals for that purpose, and all interference under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this Act, shall be null and void." This is the firm under which the western pashas act. Is it not a mockery to call the people—cursed with such an iron despotism—inhabitants of a Free State?

The Radical Party by whom this Military Reconstruction Law was passed, are determined that the Southern people shall drink the cup of defeat and humiliation to the very dregs. They are determined that the Southern States shall be ruled according to their will, and it is their will that those States shall have no voice in the next presidential election, and that they shall, for all future time, allow themselves to be governed by a class of ignorant, inferior and debased negroes. The Northern fanatics show considerable method and no little cunning in their madness. Although in most of their own States they do not allow the negro the privilege of the franchise, and although he is debarred by the color of his skin from filling posts of responsibility and power in the government, still they, with a humanity for which the people of the South no doubt will give them due credit, remove from the southern black man—an inferior being in most respects from the black man of the North—all civil disabilities, and make him in every respect the equal of his white fellow citizen. This being the case, is it any wonder that an indignant Southerner should the other day say "it is not regard for the principle of equal suffrage, but from hatred of us that the coloured men are enfranchised." It seems to us as great a stretch of tyranny as we ever heard of, for the North to insist upon clothing the negro, who was but the other day a slave, without the least preparation, with all the powers and privileges of his better instructed and in every way superior white fellow countrymen.

By enfranchising a man the state confers upon him not only the power of governing himself, but it also invests him with the power of governing others. Now it appears to us that a man has no better right to govern his fellowman, without being qualified to do so, than he has to make shoes for him without having first acquired the skill necessary to make a decent pair of boots or shoes.

Nobody pretends to say that the Southern negro is at present either morally or intellectually qualified to take a part, however indirect, in the government either of himself or of others; and we must confess it to be our opinion that he never will be competent to act as becomes a citizen of an enlightened country blessed with popular institutions. The political history of neither St. Domingo nor Jamaica affords very strong proofs of the capacity of the negro for self-government. The future of the South appears at present a dreary one indeed. The negro is using every means to alienate and exasperate the South. That the Southern States will ever again be cordially united with the North, we deem an impossibility. They will be almost sure to seize with avidity the very first opportunity that presents itself of throwing off the hated Northern yoke—for hereafter they will look upon themselves as belonging to the Union by compulsion.

President Johnson is by no means to be blamed for the deplorable state of affairs which now exists in the United States. He has done everything that a wise and patriotic man could do to reconcile the South to its hard lot, and to preserve the Union. He has offered a firm, if not always a temperate opposition to the encroachments of those worst of disunionists, the Northern Radicals. Considering himself bound by his oath to govern according to the Constitution, he has time and again vetoed the unconstitutional acts of the Congressional majority. But these efforts have been in vain. He has himself been insulted and impeached. The Radical party are determined to allow nothing to stand in the way of their ambition and their revenge, and the President may think himself very lucky if he is not himself sacrificed to the unreasoning rage of his enemies. The Supreme Court too has vainly attempted to arrest the majority on their road to ruin. Its authority has been set at defiance and its decisions disregarded.

LEGISLATIVE.

We have received the Summary Report for May 4th, but have not space to insert it at length. There was no business of very great importance transacted on that day. A number of new post-offices, most of which were much needed, were established. We give the list below. There was also a very lively debate about the appointment of Mr. Benj. Balderson to the office of Registrar of Deeds. Questions were asked by the Opposition relative to that gentleman's connection with the Tenant League, and answered by the Government. There is no indication in the Report before us as to what is to be done in the matter of this appointment. Our own opinion is that if it is proved that Mr. Balderson took any active part in the proceedings of that unfortunate organization, he will not be permitted to retain his situation. The House took into consideration the subdivision of the grants allowed the paupers of the Colony. We trust that the grant to the poor this year is a liberal one.

A Post Office at or near Pisiquid Bridge Lot 37; Johnston's River Bridge, Lot 35; Corran Ban Bridge, Grand Tracadie; Montague Cross Road; Belle Creek, Lot 62; Wood Island Road; Marie Bridge, Lot 40; On road from Tryon to Bedeque; John Walsh's, Lot 27; P. Traynor's Old Tryon Road, Lot 20; Darnley, Lot 18; Cross Road, Lower Freetown; at James Doyle's, Skinner's Pond; Alex. Beaton's, East Point; Jos. Davison's, Lot 20; R. McLennan's West Lane Road; G. Foster's, Nine Mile Creek; Peter's Road, Lot 63; Hugh McLean's, De Gros' Marsh; Edmonds', Lot 66; Angus McDonald's, Scotch Fort; James Curtis', Winslow Road.

According to announcement, a meeting was held on Monday evening last, for the purpose of making arrangements to purchase a site of land for a Protestant Cemetery. The Hon. J. R. Gardiner was called to the chair, and Mr. J. Bertram was appointed Secretary. The Rev. Mr. Frame, R. A. Strong, Asher Black, D. Montgomerie, and others, spoke of the desirability and want of such a place, and would co-operate in endeavoring to procure one. A resolution was passed unanimously, to the effect that the said site of land for a Cemetery, when purchased, should be the property of the different Protestant denominations in Summerside and vicinity, and that it should be paid for by subscription. A committee was appointed to procure a suitable site, and report at a meeting to be held next Monday evening, at eight o'clock. We trust that all who can will be at this meeting.

PARTIES ordering Groceries, &c. from St. John, N. B., will find the card of C. L. Richards, under the head of "Business Cards," on our first page. They will find this establishment a satisfactory place to do business with, and we have much pleasure in recommending it.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS and others in St. John, Halifax, Canada, and other places will find it to their advantage to publish their cards in the Journal. Several Cards from those places are now in our columns, and this week we publish two more. J. H. Allen, of St. John, is a gentleman with whom we have done a good deal of business, and we have much pleasure in recommending him to all who wish the services of a good Commission Merchant. Mr. John O'Neill, formerly of this place, also advertises as a Commission Merchant in St. John. He is well known here, and we wish him success.

We observe by the last *Islander* that Henry Beer, Esq., has been promoted to the rank of Major General Queen's County Volunteers. A congratulatory address was presented to Mr. Beer by the members of the Dundas Rifle Company of which he was Captain for seven years, previous to his promotion, to which he made a suitable reply. Mr. McRae has been elected Captain of the above company.

We were shown the other day by Mr. Charles Weldon, travelling Agent for Nicoll's Boot and Shoe Factory, a sample lot of Boots made at the above establishment. The work was very neat and well executed, surpassing, we believe, the imported boots and shoes. The Agent, we are glad to learn, received some large orders in this place. Home manufactures should be encouraged.

The Halifax Express of May 1st contains the notice of a large and influential Conference meeting of over two thousand Citizens. The gentlemen who have been nominated to represent the City of Halifax in the House of Commons of Canada, on the side of Union are John Tobin, Esq., and S. L. Shannon, Esq. For the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia: P. C. Hill, Stephen Tobin, and George McLeod, Esquires.

The *Nova Scotian* says information has been received at the Treasury Department, Washington, that the Canadian officers of Customs are aiding and abetting, in every possible way, the practice of smuggling goods from Canada into the United States. Merchants and men of business in Canada are said to have embarked capital in this contraband business.

The Halifax Express of the 3d of May says: "The dead body of a man named McKenna was found in the water at the North West Arm yesterday. The deceased belonged to Prince Edward Island, and arrived here by the Steamship *Commodore* on Wednesday last. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and a verdict of 'accidental death' was returned."

The Steamer "Princess of Wales" has taken from this Port already this Spring over fifty head of very fine cattle. On Tuesday last she took about 120 barrels oysters, 200 bushels grain, 2 horses, several barrels of eggs, and a quantity of other freight. This speaks well for the business of our little town.

We have received the *American Agriculturist* for May. This is a very useful and interesting paper for farmers. It contains a number of wood cuts in each number. The price is \$1.50 per annum, and may be ordered at our Book Store or at the Book Store of Mr. Henry Harvie, Charlottetown.

The *Amherst Gazette* comes to us in an enlarged form. It is now the size of the *Journal*, is neatly printed, and presents a respectable appearance. We are glad to see that it is so well patronized, and wish its proprietor, J. Albert Black, Esq., every success.

We understand that a quantity of leather manufactured at the "City Tannery" of Charlottetown, was recently disposed of in Canada for four cents a pound more than Mr. Dawson receives for it on the Island, notwithstanding the duties. Under Confederation this would go in duty free.

We learn that the Rev. W. R. Frame has this week received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, in which he states that he expects to have the pleasure of visiting P. E. Island during the coming summer.

The Quebec papers of April 23d say: The first vessel from sea this season passed Father Point yesterday. The ice opposite the City was still firm. If it didn't move upon an attempt would be made to blow it up with gunpowder.

The report that the Hon. James Yeo was dead is not true. Up to the time of our going to press Mr. Yeo was still living, although very low.

We have received Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.'s Circular for April 29. Flour is quoted at \$9.25, 9.50, 8.75, 8.50, 8.45, 8.40.

REMEMBER THE SALE, by Auction, of the Fishing Schooner, on Tuesday next.

On Friday the Government, through the Attorney General, introduced a short Bill to amend the Education Laws, so far as to increase the salaries of School masters five pounds a year for three years, until the amount shall reach £60, which shall be the maximum;—the salaries of female teachers to be raised in like proportion. No teacher shall be allowed the highest salary unless he has taught three years consecutively. We have not been able to hear the Bill read, and cannot say what other provisions it contains.—*Examiner*.

A reliable remedy for expelling worms so common with young children will be found in Browns' Vermine Comfits, or Worm Lozenges, which are pleasant to the taste; and no child will refuse to take them.

The combination of ingredients used in making the "Comfits" is such as to give the best possible effect and safety.

Tested by time.—For throat diseases, colds and coughs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches."