us look around us. [Loud cheers.] I would not undertake to say that the voluntary efforts of the whole of the Protestant Episcopal congregations in Ireland have done so much for Protestantism, for a generation past, as has been done by that grand congregation which assembles from week to week in this building. [Renewed cheers.] I have some faith in religious zeal, and some faith in the voluntary principle, and if it were necessary to this audience—which it cannot be—to give proof of what that zeal and that voluntary principle could do, I might point to all parts of this kingdom—to the principality of Wales, to the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and to what has been done by the free churches in the English colonies now in connection with the English Crown, and still more to what has been done among the greatest of English colonies which now form the Republic of the United States of America. [Cheers.] When the Irish Episcopal Church is free, when its members have held their convention and organized themselves as a free Church, those who live will find that within the next 20 years the members of that Church will do things which neither they nor their fathers have dreamt of. Twenty years hence I believe there will not be found one man in a hundred in connection with the Episcopal Church in Ireland who would wish again to bring it under the bondage of the State. [Hear.] I know not how many thousands of persons may be assembled in this wonderful building, but I believe we are a fair representation of the two or three million inhabitants of this metropolis, and that we are a fair representation, too, of the vast majority of our countrymen throughout the United Kingdom. And we have come to this conclusion at last—that we will settle a question which during all our time, and for a long period before, has been the great disgrace of English statesmanship, and not only of English statesmanship, but our national character, for it would be impossible to discuss English home politics with enlightened men in any civilized and Christian country in the world where an Englishman would not be put on his defense if the Irish Church question were raised in the discussion. I said that the Establishment in Ireland had the effect of enfeebling the nation. It has had to a certain extent exactly the same effect which would have been produced if we had a perpetual civil war within the kingdom. And there is no doubt that for a long time past—I am not sure whether such a state of affairs has not existed for 200 years—in case of any struggle between this nation and any European or American Power, we should find the sympathies of a very large portion of the people of Ireland rather with the foreign Power than with their own Government. Why, it is impossible to say how widely the evil of our misgovernment of Ireland has spread. At this moment the capital of the Dominion of Canada is in grief and consternation at a most fearful crime which has been committed there. At this moment also the Lord Chief-Justice of England is engaged in the trial of men who are alleged to have been guilty of a fearful outrage in this very city. These men are men of great ignorance, great recklessness, and have great disregard, it may be, of human life. They are the foul blotches upon the surface of the opinion and the feelings of Irishmen. [Cheers, and a cry of "No"]; and, although he would libel foully the Irish people who should say they sympathized with outrage and with crime, yet at the same time when you have in a nation generally, or among a very large class in a nation, disaffection and disloyalty such as is admitted to exist in Ireland, and a feeling of oppression and wrong which has grown up and becomes strengthened for generations, then you will always find there men excitable, reckless and brutal, who will put their hands to crimes of the most desperate character. [Hear.] Beside what I have referred to in regard to Canada and this city, we have now about a 100 persons who have been convicted of treason-felony, or treason, and who are now undergoing their sentences of penal servitude for long terms of years. Many of these men who, in all the ordinary relations of life, have been honorable men, and some of them were men of education and of well-known, high, and respectable character. Not only this, but we have had, not "we," however, for I must be excused from that [a laugh]—but Government has thought itself justified with reference to the repression of crime, the safety of life, and the peace of the country, to call into operation the gallows—the most brutal expedient of the most brutal times. [Loud cheers.] Notwithstanding such defence as can be made for it, I take the gallows to be not only the penalty but the fruitful parent of murder. Now, I say that if these deplorable events are going on around us, is it not worth our while, as Englishmen and as Christian men, as we profess to be, to consider this subject, to bring to bear upon it all the faculties of our minds, and reflecting on the freedom we so fully possess in this country, to bring our influence to bear on Parliament and the administration with a view, if it be possible, to wipe out from the English name forever the disgrace which attaches to it in connection with the affairs of Ireland. [Loud cheers.] An eminent member of the present Administration, the Foreign Minister, in a speech which he made before the meeting of Parliament at a banquet at Bristol, declared that the Irish question was the great question of the hour. Another Minister, still more eminent, now holding the office of Prime Minister, [hisses] has declared in opposition to the opinions of his colleagues, that after all there is no great and pressing question whatever, [laughter] and quite consistently with that view, he has come before Parliament with no distinct and statesmanlike policy on the Irish question. Let us, then, to-night, following the example of many other great assemblies of the people, and making ourselves an example to the other great assemblies which will be held, swell the general cry which is now being raised in every part of the country and let us help, once for all, to establish sound and just principles in the government of the Irish nation. Let us ask them to join with us, and let us join heartily with them in a policy which they shall feel and acknowledge to be just. We shall by that means relieve our country from a great reproach, and, I think, we shall do something to add fresh lustre to the reign of the Queen. [Loud cheers.] And, possibly, if we are not very tender in our proceedings, and careful of what we are doing, we may find ourselves helping speedily to overthrow what I fear will turn out to be the most inglorious Administration in the modern annals of our country. [Great applause.] I need not tell this audience that in my Parliamentary life I have not been much actuated by what are called party feelings, and that I have not striven for what are called party triumphs [Hear, hear.] I have always had before my eyes some great measure that seemed to me attainable, and for that measure I have labored; but when I see an Administration like the present, which denies that it has any great duty to perform towards Ireland, an Administration which has no majority in the House of Commons, which has still less anything approaching a majority in the country, which has no policy upon that which Lord Stanley declared to be the great question of the hour, then I say it is the duty of every great assembly like this, the duty of a wise majority in Parliament, and the duty of every honest representative of the people, to put an end as soon as possible to that Administration. [The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheering, having spoken for exactly 40 minutes.

Resolutions were passed in support of Mr. Gladstone's proposals.

A frightful catastrophe occured at Buffalo last week. The boiler of the propellor *Governor Cashman* exploded in the creek. The vessel was shattered to fragments. Eleven men were killed, and two wounded. The body of a man named Anderson was blown over an elevator a hundred feet high.

The St. Paul *Press* describes a singular phenomenon which was exhibited in the western heavens at sunset on the 20th ult. There appeared on a blue and purple cloud, above the sun, and about 45 degrees above the horizon, a distinctly defined cross of golden hue. The cross was probably formed by the intersection of the sun's rays by a small arc of a circle round the sun, the cloud singularly enough being just in the position to cover the point of intersection.

A MISSISSIPPI TRAGEDY.

A brief account of a murder perpetrated near Omega Landing, on the Mississippi, has already appeared. The following terrible details are from the Vicksburg *Times* of the 22nd:—

Four negroes are supposed to be implicated. Two, yet at liberty, planned the murder, and the two who were burned at the stake executed the hellish act. The two arrested were taken singly; the first one acknowledged his guilt, and informing on his accomplice. From the confession made by both it would seem that Keenan, who sold wood to steamboats, had been singled out as the victim several days before the plan was put into operation. The negroes were waiting until he received the money for a lot of wood. On the 11th inst. a boat took the wood, Keenan staid until the boat left, and then, as he was returning to his cabin, was shot. Hastily searching him, they discovered that he had no money with the exception of a single three-cent piece. Concealing his body and infuriated at this disappointment, the demons then proceeded to Keenan's house. At the door they met Keenan's wife, and in an insolent manner demanded something to eat.

The woman replied that there was not much in the house, but that her husband would return in a few minutes, and they would have a portion. One of the negroes then remarked that she need not wait for her husband—that they had "fixed him." The woman became seriously alarmed, and attempted to seize a pistol on the mantlepiece. She was rudely pushed aside by one of the fiends. While the other with a blow from an axe, stretched her bleeding and half dead on the floor, another blow almost severed her head from her body, and she fell back a second time, her head in the fire blazing on the hearth. The eldest child, some ten years of age, stepped into the house at this time, and seeing the position of his mother, ran to extricate her from her apparently painful situation, when the axe was again raised, and the boy sank beside his mother, killed at a blow. The second child, a girl some years younger, was sleeping, and being awakened by the noise, began to cry. To have treated it as they did the boy would have been an act of mercy! They set the bed on fire, and binding the child on it, burned her alive! These are the facts. They are too revolting to dwell on. The arresting party secured the prisoners and delivered them to the proper authorities. Having confessed their guilt, Judge Noland committed them for trial and placed them in the hands of his constable. The constable started on his journey, but had only gone a short distance when a crowd of negroes overtook him, took forcible possession of the murderers, and building a huge fire, deliberately burnt them at the stake! Both met their fate without expostulation, and were apparently convinced that they fully merited the terrible death which they suffered. While the burning was in progress, thinking to prevent a continuance of such horrible scenes, General Peck and Captain Cavallier rode up and ordered them to desist, but the negroes refused to comply, saying that the murderers should be burnt. It is more than probable that the two negroes who are supposed to be implicated in the murder will be arrested in the course of a few days.

FENIANISM.

The *Ottawa Times*, in referring to the seizure of Fenian papers, says:—

"We are glad to be able to announce that the authorities have taken a decided step towards the prevention of the circulation of treasonable publications. On Saturday last Detective O'Neill and Cullen, under instructions from Mr. O'Reilly, visited the several news depots in the city, and obtained possession of the whole supply of pro-Fenian literature in town, and at the same time informing the agents that no more pernicious stock of the kind should be offered by them for sale unless at the risk of prosecution. The agents were quite willing to conform to the strictest observance of the law in this respect, as they were on a former occasion, when the vigilance of the press called forth the official condemnation of the immoral sensational sheets imported from the neighboring Republic, so that the sale of treasonable publications is stopped in this part of Canada. Mr. McMicken, who left for Toronto on Saturday evening, will see that the same kind service is done for the news stalls in Toronto this morning, and arrangements have been made for a like procedure in Montreal and other cities.

Toronto, May 5.

The arrest of Fenians here created intense excitement. Nothing was known till Monday morning, when Mr. McMicken had warrants made out against Patrick Boyle, Owen Cosgrove, Edward Hynes, and John Nolan. Boyle is editor and proprietor of the *Irish Canadian*, and President of the Hibernian Society. Hynes is his brother-in-law, and works as a journeyman in his office. Cosgrove is a Fenian, and a member of the Hibernian Society and a marshal, and Nolan is Secretary to the latter. The warrants were issued at 12 o'clock, and the arrests made a few minutes later. Boyle was working in the office in Exchange Lane when Follis entered, accompanied by the city detectives. Follis asked for Hynes, walked over to him and said, "I arrest you in the Queen's name; you also, Mr. Boyle are the Queen's prisoner—come over here." On this both were handcuffed. Both took it well, although Hynes felt not pleased at the idea of being arrested, as he was not a member of the Fenian or Hibernian Association. The manuscript in the office was seized, but the boys engaged in setting up type were not interfered with. The *Irish Canadian* had a circulation of 2000.

Nolan was taken while at work in Baird's foundary, and when the detective went in, the moulders there, three-fourths of whom are Fenians, looked aghast, but said nothing. Cosgrove was arrested when unhitching his horses, after being on a plot of ground near the city, ploughing. A list of the members of the Hibernian Society, were found in Nolan's possession, as also a lot of other doouments of no value, all the prisoners were lodged in jail, and placed in four different parts of the building.

OTTAWA, May 6.—It is believed that parties arrested at Toronto under the *Habeas Corpus* Act will be removed from that city to Ottawa for safe keeping. The military guard which has now to be kept at the goal here will then be suffcient for all.

The authorities have their eyes on a number of other parties, who are more or less implicated by private information in the hands of the Crown prosecutor, which, if it were divulged, would probably cause a good many to discover business elsewhere.

The prisoners held under *Habeas Corpus* Act will likely be detained at least until next session, authority to that effect being contained in the Act.

Another witness was examined to-day, but the evidence elicited, like a good deal taken lately, is not to be published at present. Fenian papers and manuscripts seized at Toronto will reach here to morrow for examination. Three or four suspected parties west of Toronto were arrested to-day, probably by Mr. McMicken, or under his orders.

The Archbishop's Oration on the late Hon T. D. McGee, has been highly spoken of in the Quebec and Ontario press. The Toronto *Leader* and *Freeman* publish it in full, and other papers make copious extracts. The Belleville *Intelligencer*, referring to it, says:—

"Archbishop Connelly delivered a powerful eulogy on the late T. D. McGee, in Halifax on the 24th of April His condemnation of the Fenians was strong and earnest, and the entire oration was a masterly effort, full of eloquence and force. The following paragraph may be studied with benefit by the clergy of all denominations If we had a little more of the Christian unity of which the Archbishop speaks, it would teach both Protestant and Catholic to look upon each other as something better than enemies"

Our contemporary then quotes that portion of the *Oration* where the Archbishop speaks of how Mr. McGee labored to amalgamate Protestant and Catholic, French and Irish, into one body, and of his own efforts to have the Protestants and Catholics of Nova Scotia live happily together.—*Hx. Express.*

☞ Since the assassination Mr. Notman of Montreal, has issued 50,000 photographs of the Hon. T. D. McGee.

☞ Knox, the millionaire hatter, of New York, came to that city a poor Irish boy. Advertising has made him what he is.

"The life of all flesh is the blood thereof." and no life or flesh can be healthy while its blood is diseased. Parsons' Purgative Pills will not only cleanse and purify the blood, but stimulate the functions of the system to healthy action.

Latest News by Telegraph.

FROM EUROPE.

London, May 8.

It is reported that the Princess Louisa, daughter of Queen Victoria, has been contracted in marriage to Christian Frederick Prince Royal of Denmark.

John Bright and the other members of the Liberty party in England have united in a petition to the Hon. Gathorne Hardy for the commutation of the punishment of the Fenian prisoner Barrett who was recently convicted at the Old Bailey for complicity in the Clerkenwell explosion. The petitioners urged the point that an *alibi* in the case of Barrett was conclusively proved.

London, May 8th—evening.

Official despatches have been received at the Indian Office from Gen. Napier, dated Talanta, Abyssinia. April 21st.

After the capture of Magdala thirty guns and mortars were destroyed and the town razed completely to the rock on which it stood Gen. Napier reports that the Queen and heir apparent to the throne are in camp. The army will reach the Red Sea coast during May. All the troops are well and the army trains well up with the advance guard of the returning forces.

London, May 9th.

The alibi claimed by John Bright and others, in the case of Barret recently convicted of complicity in the Clerkenwell crime has been disproved by further Government inquiry. The death sentence will therefore be carried out.

Messrs Nugent and O'Connor the Jackmel packet prisoners are still in confinement, and will be tried at an early day.

The betrothal of the Crown Prince of Denmark with Princess Louise of England is denied.

Dublin, May 8th.

The case of George Francis Train was before the Bankruptcy Court to-day. In reply to a question Train said he had no property himself and no control over that pertaining to his wife. He was recommitted for further examination.

London, May 10.

Henry Lord Brougham, the eminent reformer and Chancellor of England, died at his residence at Cannes yesterday, in his ninetieth year.

The case of Barrett, a convicted Fenian, awakens considerable interest. On petition, the prisoner has been reprieved for a week. Further Government inquiry will be made.

Geo Francis Train, who was imprisoned for debt, was brought before the the Court of Bankruptcy yesterday and admitted to bail.

London, May 11.

Consols 94 a 94½ for money, and 92⅞ for account; at Liverpool Breadstuffs dull; Corn quoted at 38s. 9d; Lard 38s. 5d.; other articles unchanged.

The persecution of the Jews in Moldavia has been stopped by the authorities. Those who were compelled to flee from their homes were allowed to return.

A Sydney, Australia letter of March 1st states, that despatches had just been received from the Foreign Secretary in London ordering that the Anti Fenian-Treason-Felony Act should be put in force in Sydney.

Liverpool, May 12.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress were at Orleans on Saturday, from which city they returned to Paris on Monday. Upon their arrival at Orleans they were received by the Mayor on the part of the people, in an address of welcome. The Emperor replied briefly, and after expressing his thanks, said that he was happy to be in a city made sacred by glorious religious and political memories, and devoted to active industry. He was sure such labors were safe in the general assurance of peace. The Bishop of Orleans spoke in reply, and concluded by invoking blessings upon the Emperor and Empress.

The sudden close of the Abyssinian war caused a good deal of excitement in the East India freight trade, and heavy decline in rates, as the release of the tonnage under charter to the Government would be speedy and very large.

London, May 12, p. m.

In the House of Commons this evening, the reply of the Queen to the petition of the House of Commons, based on Mr. Gladstone's third resolution, was announced.—The Queen says "that relying on the wisdom of the House of Commons, she desires that her interest in the temporalities of the Church will not in any way hamper parliamentary legislation on the subject." —To morrow, Mr. Gladstone will bring in a Bill to suspend for the present any making of additional appointments to the Irish Church.

Constantinople, May 12.

The Sultan opened the new Council yesterday in a speech remarkable for its liberality. He said the time had come when Turkish manners must yeild to European civilization.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, May 8.

The House of Representatives spent the larger part of yesterday's session in debating a joint resolution respecting the President to send a fleet of war vessels to the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the purpose of protecting our fishermen from the excessive tax imposed by the Canadian authorities The resolution was finally passed by vote of 92 to 39.

A despatch from Ottawa says that the new patent Bill will only allow the citizens of Canada to take out patents. The Bill to reduce Governor General's salary from $50,000 to $32,000 was passed on the second reading in the House of Commons. Gold in N. Y. steady unchanged.

A special despatch from Ottawa to the New York *Times*, says the British Government has agreed to fix the tax on American vessels fishing in Canadian waters at $2 per ton. The three warnings therefore required to be given to American vessels are to be dispensed with. Gold closed at 140.

New York, 9.

It is expected the vote of the United States Senate on Impeachment will be taken on Monday next. Gold opened at 139½.

New York, May 11.

A Washington despatch contains correspondence between Mr. Seward and Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, announcing the release of the so called *Jacmel* Fenian prisoners, Nagle, Nugent, Lee, and Fitzgibbon.

Gold 140¼.

Boston, May 11.

The latest from Washington up to this hour (11 30 p. m). is that the indications are strongly in favor of President Johnson's acquittal. There will not be two votes to spare on either side, and the result is anxiously looked for which will be delivered in Senate at 12 30 to-morrow.

FROM CANADA.

Ottawa, May 11.

The investigation into the assassination case is continued privately. It is believed that the authorities have got pretty well to the bottom of the Fenian conspiracy in Canada.

Government propose to take control of the expenditure of Parliament by bill, which was introduced on Friday last by Sir John A. McDonald. Plan to be established similiar to that existing in England.

A tablet has been erected on the spot where the Hon. D'Arcy McGee fell when murdered, with the date of assassination inscribed thereon.

The Bill introduced by Mr. Rose to regulate the rate of interest, provides that private individuals in Nova Scotia be permitted to charge 7 per cent In Ontario and Quebec 8 per cent. would be the maximum recoverable on mortgages.

Ottawa, May 12.

The Dominion Government have received no information of the intended despatch of an American fleet to the Canadian fishing waters. It is reported that the proposed Canadian Marine policy for the protection of fisheries will consist mainly of small crusiers, especially adapted as coast guards, which will generally remain within a marine league from the shore and warn intruders away.

Evidence of considerable imortance, of entirely new character, is now being taken in the assassination case, but its purport will not be allowed to transpire for some days.

Detectives have made further seizures of Fenian papers.

Holloway's Pills.—Liver, Lungs and Kidneys. —A large number of internal maladies arise from obstructions, over the removal of which these celebrated Pills exercise the most perfect control. A course of them is strongly recommended as a remedy for almost all chronic affections—as liver complaint, congestion of the lungs, torpidity of the kidneys, and other functional disorders which cause much present suffering, and if neglected lay the foundations of incurable diseases. Holloway's Pills are especially adapted for the young and delicate; their gentle and purifying action places them above all other medicines. In indigestion, nervous affections, gout and rheumatism, these Pills have raised for themselves an universal fame. They expel all impurities from the blood, and thus restore cheerfulness and vigour.

We often hear it remarked that our finest horses come from Vermont. Why is it? Because they never relax their watchful care from the time they are foaled until they are ready for market. Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders are very beneficial to young horses.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, May 18, 1868.

THE LATE SIR DOMINICK DALY, K. B.

THE following very well written sketch of the life of the late Sir Dominick Daly is extracted from the *South Australian Register* of March 2nd, kindly sent us by an unknown friend. We also quote from the columns of the same paper the testimony which the leading Protestant clergymen of South Australia, of all denominations, have freely borne to the public worth and private virtues of their late lamented Governor. The reader will easily perceive that these utterances are not the mere commonplaces of conventional grief, but that they are the natural expression of sincere sorrow and of unfeigned esteem. No one but an amiable citizen, a finished gentleman, and a thoroughly impartial ruler would thus have won the respect, and, we had almost written, affection, of men differing so widely on many essential respects from himself and from each other. To gain the good opinion of those who differed from him in religious belief, Sir Dominick Daly was guilty of no mean compliances, and no neglect of his religious duties. Placed in a situation of peculiar delicacy and difficulty, on account of his creed, he gained the confidence and allayed the suspicions of all classes, without permitting the least doubt to be raised as to the sincerity of his religious convictions. Such is the force of a pure life and an honest purpose.

"Few would have suspected from the quiet unpretending manners of our late Governor that he carried in his veins the blood of one of the most ancient and honourable families in Ireland. The Dalys of Galway trace back their lineage to the days of O'Neil, in the fourth century. Since the end of the sixteenth century they have held a prominent position among the governing families of Ireland. By intermarriage they raised themselves in the social scale from the small barony of Queen Elizabeth's time to the Dunsandle Peerage of 1845. By personal ability more than one of them has distinguished himself in the political world. There was Denis, who represented his native country in the Irish Parliament during the long struggle which preceded the Union. He fought by the side of Grattan in opposition to the Castlereagh faction, and Grattan singled him out from a galaxy of stars to call him "one of the best and brightest characters that Ireland ever produced." Then there was Bowes Daly, one of the immortal "contemporaries of Curran," and none the worse for being a Monk of the Screw. The family served Ireland well in her direst necessity, and she has not ceased to honour them in later generations.

Sir Dominick was descended from a younger branch, his father, also Dominick by name, having been a simple esquire though first cousin to the Earl of Dunsandle. On the mother's side he was connected with the Blakes of Kilkenny, she having been a sister of the first Lord Wallscourt. He was born in the year 1798, and was educated at St. Mary's College, Oscott. It is stated by a Canadian biographer that he studied for the bar; but this, we believe, is a mistake. He left Ireland in 1822 in the capacity of Secretary to Sir Francis Burton, the then newly-appointed Governor of Lower Canada. Thus at the comparatively early age of twenty-four he entered on the arduous and eventful life in what was then politically as well as commercially the leading colony of the empire. On the 20th May, 1826, he was married to Caroline Maria Gore, third daughter of Colonel Ralph Gore, formerly of Borrowmount, in Kilkenny. The Colonel, who was then on military service at Quebec, subsequently distinguished himself in the rebellion of 1837. In allying himself to this ancient and highly connected family Mr Daly was but following the example of many of his own ancestors. The union, which lasted more than forty years, was happy in itself and in its results. Of the children only five have survived His Excellency, all of them with one exception being resident in this colony, namely, Mr. D. G. Daly, Mr. J. G. Daly, Mrs. Souttar and Mrs. Turton.

When Sir Francis Burton assumed the government in 1829 Lower Canada, was a thorn in the side of the Home Government. It had just entered on the course of disaffection which after many vicissitudes and changes ended in the rebellion of 1838. There were many flagrant abuses in the Government, and many violent elements of dissension among the colonists themselves. The public revenues were shamelessly squandered by a dominant clique acting in the name of the Provincial Parliament, which was itself a mockery. It was founded on the bicameral principle, and consisted of a nominee Council, with a House of Assembly elected under a high franchise.

The new Private Secretary from the first exhibited that strict conscientiousness which remained to the latest day of his life his most distinctive characteristic. His personal interest might have whispered to him to take things as he found them, and shut his eyes on what he did not like; but he did neither. Where occasion required it, he showed the people that he did not sympathize with the abuses against which they so frequently and so loudly complained. The year before he arrived they had sent a petition to the Home Government, with 87,000 signatures at the end of it. In the confusion attending the repeal of Catholic disabilities in Ireland, the disabilities of the Canadians were ignored, and remained so until the tactics of O'Connell were reproduced at Quebec and Montreal. Papineau's "Sons of Liberty" diffused a mild kind of Fenianism through the province, which strengthened with years of neglect, until in 1837 it rose in arms against the unreformable law. The Assembly had in the preceding session refused to vote supplies, so that the Governor had to face the combined opposition of law-makers and law-breakers. The insurrection raged almost without check for nearly two years, until the Whigs sent out Lord Durham as Governor-General and Lord High Commissioner to adjust the affairs of the colony. This event had more than a local significance—it marked the commencement of a new era in colonial policy. Lord Durham was a constitutionmonger by profession, the disciple of a still more eminent constitutionmonger — Mr. E. G. Wakefield. Not the least party of His Lordship's mission was to give Canada a new Constitution based on the new principle of responsible government. But the reform was not so easy in practice as it had appeared in London-made theory. The course of constitutional love did not run smooth either between His Lordship and his associates in Canada, or between the Lord High Commissioner and the Whig Government at home. Lord Durham abandoned the vaunted undertaking in a pique, and its completion was consequently delayed for some years. Lord Sydenham slowly prepared the soil for the new seed, and Sir Charles Bagot in 1840 reaped the first harvest of responsible government. In that year the two provinces were reunited after a separation of exactly half a century. The Provincial Parliaments were abolished, and a united Legislature, with 20 members in one House and 84 in the other, took their place.

Thus ended the first stage of Sir Dominick's career — his experience of the old colonial system. The first promotion he received was the appointment of Provincial Secretary—a much higher position than he had orginally occupied as a member of the Governor's staff. It proportionately extended his influence and his sphere of observation. Little as he paraded it in after life, there can be no question that his intercourse with the turbulent Legislature of Lower Canada throughout this stormy period sharpened his political insight to a very high degree. But it did more than that—it gained for him the best reputation a politician can aspire to —that of integrity and usefulness. When the new system was introduced his fellow colonists showed their gratitude for his constant, though unostentatious services by electing him to a seat in the United Legislature. The best proof of what this compliment really meant is that Sir Dominick was the only one of the old officials so elected. He alone had not set his face against impending reforms. Though no *doctrinaire*, and equally little of a demagogue, he had been from the first a sincere believer in responsible government. The habits and prejudices of ten years' irresponsible officialism he threw aside willingly when called upon to lend his aid to a more popular form of government. The voice of the people in his favour was echoed by the new Legislature when they confirmed his appointment as Secretary to the United Province. He thus had the honor of a seat in the first responsible Ministry known in the colonies.

If this was the most dignified position he had yet held, it was also the most difficult. It would be a mere euphemism to say that party spirit ran high in both provinces. Party spirit was not the worst obstacle to harmonious government, nor the deepest source of trouble to these unfledged statesmen. A latent war of nationalities was always smouldering beneath the more common elements of dissension. Political differences were embittered by antipathies of race, and intensified by religious discord. The machinery of the new system was as yet imperfect, and the ideas of its directors were crude. Even the Governors with all their philosophic instructions from the Colonial Office did not appreciate their altered functions, and on personal grounds were not much inclined to make the necessary efforts. If they faithfully enforced the new doctrine they would be shorn of their ancient dignity, and become like a gilt fly on the wheel of State. A position so hard to accept was seldom long retained. During the first five years of responsible government a constant succession of vice-regal changes had to be made. How "responsibility" galled the viceregal mind may be seen in the "Life of Lord Metcalfe," who closed his chequered career as Governor-General of Canada. He was appointed in 1843, and, as he naively observes, the full brunt of Lord Durham's experiment fell on him.

Previous Governors had staved off the evil day, and endeavoured only to amuse the young Hercules in his cradle. But when Sir Charles Metcalfe landed at Quebec, Canadian statesmen were beginning to ask themselves—"Are we to have responsible government, or are we not?" Sir Charles, a thorough-bred Indian, was not disposed to give them more of it than he could help. His short term of office was prolific in Ministerial crisis, which, if they did little good to the country, brought out the characteristics of its future statesmen. The Governor very carefully "took stock" of them all and of the parties they represented. The latter he divided into Loyal Conservatives, Liberals and French Canadians—the first being almost exclusively English, the second chiefly Irish and American, and the third Catholics. Lord Metcalfe's biographer, Mr. Kaye, has sketched a series of portraits of the Canadian Ministry, in which Sir Dominick's stands second. It is so characteristic, as well as true, that its features may be at once recognized in Adelaide no less than in Quebec. Mr. Kaye, after describing the President of the Council, M. Sullivan, as a man of great original talents, without any moral character or consistency proceeds thus:—

"Mr. Daly, the Secretary of State or Provincial Secretary of Lower Canada, was a man of a very different stamp. He also was an Irishman and a Roman Catholic; and although for the latter reason his sympathies were strongly with the French people, or had been so long as they were oppressed by the dominant race, his feelings, the growth of education and early association were of a conservative and aristocratic cast. All Metcalfe's informants represented him to be a man of high honor and integrity, of polished manners and courteous address—a good specimen of an Irish gentleman. It was added that he was possessed of judgment and prudence, tact and discretion—in short, a man to be trusted."

The Provincial Secretary is repeatedly alluded to in Mr. Kaye's narrative of Ministerial crisis as a disinterested friend of Constitutionalism. No one who has not had personal experience of the impartiality, not to say neutrality of Sir Dominick's mind, can understand how calmly he steered his way through this agitated sea of trouble. In the storm that raged around him there was every conceivable element of chaos let loose—personal ambition, political incendiarism, local jealousy, and religious fanaticism. Yet in the midst of all the Provincial Secretary remained quietly at his post, or, as Mr. Kaye expresses it, "he adhered faithfully to the Governor General throughout all his difficulties." In the first crisis the whole of his fellow Councillors resigned in a body, leaving him, like Lord Wellington, to form a concentrated Cabinet. In the succeeding Ministry he shared the Premiership with Messrs. Viger and Draper, the Canadians not having yet got the length of acknowledging a single Premier. Besides his seat in Council, which he held till 1846, and his Secretaryship, which he retained till 1848, Sir Dominick found many subsidiary outlets for his steady activity. He was for a long time a member of the Board of Works, and a very earnest member he must have been, to judge from his practical acquaintance with the subject of roads and bridges and reproductive works generally. It almost formed the staple of his public speeches, especially in the country.

The year 1846 must have been the culminating point of his Canadian career. Holding a high office in the Government, enjoying at once the confidence of the Governor as a Minister, and the esteem of the people as a Parliamentary representative, he might well have thought himself at the height of his ambition. But a new career was in prospect. During the last three years of his residence in Canada he was breaking off one by one the links which bound him to his adopted country. In 1845 his stanch friend Lord Metcalfe returned to England in broken health, and survived only a few months the fatigues and vaxations of office, from which he so abruptly escaped. For a considerable time the government was administered by Lord Cathcart, the Commander of the Forces. During this interim administration the old leaven of civil discord was again allowed to come to the surface. In the reign of Lord Elgin, which commenced in 1846, it once more disturbed not only the Legislature, but also the public peace. The turbulent elections of 1848 were followed by a Ministreal crisis, when Sir Dominick, following the example of his mentor, Lord Metcalfe, washed his hands of Canadian politics. The picture given of him in his public capacity is creditable alike to himself and his contemporaries. But it is not a complete picture of a man, nor even of his best side. Something more noticeable even than his political consistency was his success in cultivating the social amenities. He had many fierce political antagonists, but almost no personal enemies. He fought many a hard battle, but was never accused of dealing a foul blow. He could command the confidence of his own party without incurring the ill-will of those who opposed it. To mention an instance which many, even in this distant part of the world, will be able to appreciate, it is said that his boldest and most formidable opponent was the late Sir Allan MacNab, yet, between him and the gallant old baronet the warmest friendship existed to the last. Moreover, they lived to see these friendly ties drawn still closer by their descendants. In South Australia Sir Dominick's Canadian biographer will be readily believed when he says—"We know of no one who has figured in our official life who has carried away with him so much esteem and respect from our people." The last act in the official life thus commemorated was the dissolution of an eight years' Parliamentary connection with the District of Megantic. Shortly afterwards Sir Dominick bade farewell to Quebec and returned to England. At the close of fully a quarter of a century's exile he found himself on the wrong side of fifty, and perhaps little thought that he had quite a new life to begin.

During his residence in England the Home Government testified their appreciation of his services by placing him on various Public Commissions. The first of these was appointed to enquire into the condition and claims of the New and Waltham Forests, his associates being Lord Portman and the late Judge Dampier. In 1852 he received his first Colonial Governorship, and a very modest one it was—Tobago, one of the Windward Islands. Albeit it possessed two Houses of Parliament, it was not so large as the County of Adelaide and not a tenth part as populous. Sir Dominick's stay here was short, for in 1854 he was promoted to the Government of Prince Edward Island. There he remained the full viceregal term of six years, and had an opportunity of studying the quiet side of responsible Government. Before he left it he could say that he had viewed the Wakefield system both from above and below, that he had practised it as a Minister, and endured it as a Governor. In 1856 a well-deserved mark of royal favour was conferred upon him in his creation of a Knight Bachelor. He had proved himself to be no unworthy member of the family, which had raised itself from country squirdom to the peerage. In the end of 1859 Sir Dominick returned to England, and was once more at the disposal of Downing-street. Nearly two years elapsed before a suitable chance of promotion again offered itself. In November, 1861, our former Governor, Sir Richard MacDonnell, received a despatch from the Colonial Office, intimating that Sir Dominick Daly had been nominated as his successor, and that he would leave England in the course of two months. Such was our official introduction to the then unknown stranger, whose loss the colony now deplores with one common throb of sorrow.

It was not in every respect an auspicious beginning. Sir Dominick's previous career, however useful, had none of the meretricious brilliancy which silences criticism beforehand. South Australia, when she first heard of him, was in a critical mood, and regarded charily his claims upon her favour. To begin with, there was one defect which would have covered a multitude of practical virtues—the new Governor was a Roman Catholic. Our Protestant friends need not deny that this was a sore point with them, for the evidence of it in the flood of protesting correspondence with which they inundated us, was too strong to be speedily forgotten. Among the finest traits of an amiable character should be placed the tact and prudence whereby Sir Dominick averted the threatened calamity of religious discord. Among the grounds of our regret for his untimely loss should not be forgotten what he suffered in the early part of his career through natural, though groundless suspicion, on this point. His personal amiability and political impartiality soon lived it down, but while it existed it must have been a painful obstacle to the usefulness he had so sincerely at heart. No other Governor ever took office under such a serious disadvantage. None gained so steadily on public favour when he came to be known as he really was. There has been no other at the close of whose career it could so truly be said that he left none but friends behind him.

Sir Dominick had not suffered from any organic disease, but from a complaint known among the faculty as anemia—or the absence of red blood in the system. This was the cause of the extraordinary lack of colour, and physical vigour noticeable in His Excellency for months past. So tranquil were his last moments that he appeared quietly to sleep away his existence. He had literally died in harness, too, for immediately before the final seizure he had been attending in some small degree to public business.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES

On Sunday, Feb. 23, special references were to a greater or lesser extent made in connection with the services at almost all the churches in the city to the death of Sir Dominick Daly. We give below abstracts of those portions of the sermons bearing upon the subject which were delivered at a number of those churches.

At Trinity Church, His Lordship the Bishop of South Australia, said:—The whole centre of his personal and official courtesy was in the name of his Queen. In her constitutional position he realized his own—the common friend, the common protector of all Her Majesty's subjects in this land. And this was the sum of his success—this the cause of the universal sorrow that is felt at his loss. He rendered to Cæsar the services due to Cæsar, to God the things that are God's. An Irishman by birth, by profession a Roman Catholic, he spent the best years of his life among political discord and religious disagreement. Firm to his principles of loyalty to the Crown and faithfulness to his religion, he passed those years in Canada without the imputation of bigotry, without the charge of partizanship; and upon those principles his conduct in after life was founded. Thus trained in the school of God's liberty, he came among us a stranger, an alien in religious profession—he died sincerely regretted by all, of every Christian name, every political hue. And that because he was honest, and being honest to all was at one with those who differed from him both in religion and politics. * * * *

For the people of this colony I believe that with one voice we shall all proclaim that we have lost a friend—one whom we were always glad to welcome—one whom we liked as a man, respected as a Governor, and whose memory will be revered. He made more friends and fewer enemies than those who generally fill high places in the earth.

The Rev. James Pollitt (Church of England) said:—Throughout his career in this province Sir Dominick had been known for his firmness in the discharge of high and important duties, and a keen sense of duty both to God and man. He was distinguished for his simplicity of mind and freedom from ostentation, a watchful care for the interests of his Queen and country; and whether in his official capacity or private walk, all who knew him could bear ample testimony to the consistency of his life.

The Rev. John Gardner (Presbyterian) said:—So far as man could judge, the deceased Governor was free, and that, too, in the highest degree, from seeking to court the favor of the rich or the poor, the learned or the ignorant, by any arts approaching to guile—by any attempt at dissimulation, or by any approach, however distant, to flattery. However many, or however marked, might be the changes taking place in Parliament—whatever party might be in place or in power, for a season, longer or shorter—the late lamented Governor did his duty to each and to all—made the work to which they were called plain, pleasing to all, in so far as to do so lay within his power. No one could fail to notice the frank, confiding, affectionate, and yet the thoroughly self-possessed, dignified manner in which the late Governor received all coming within his reach or seeking his counsel and aid. Nor could any interested or reflecting observer have failed to notice the genuine simplicity with which from the outset of his career in the province the deceased Governor declared his inability to address an audience—a declaration not intended to take an audience off its guard, and then by some brilliant stroke of oratory, or by some compact, pointed utterances to carry a conviction to the mind and to make an impression on the heart of his power to speak, and to speak forcibly, effectively, and eloquently when and where he pleased. The acknowledgement, too, of his inability to speak was rendered all the more winning, all the more attractive, by the fact that as a Chairman or as a party simply present on the occasion, he ever listened with the deepest interest, the most marked attention, to every speaker in succession, whoever that speaker might be. Private views and feelings the late Governor doubtless had, and private friendships he might and did cherish; but such views, feelings, and friendships were never even for a moment permitted to interfere with the discharge - the prompt faithful, fearless, and yet singularily unobtrusive discharge of public duty. Sir Dominick Daly has ceased from his labors, and let us—yes, let those who survive him—render to his character and memory the tribute of admiration of all that was manly, dignified, courteous, attractive, praiseworthy—in public and in private life.

The Rev. F. W. Cox (Congregational) said:—He was respected by all, and most respected by those who knew him best. No one can ever have come in contact with him without having been touched by his great affability of manner, indicating his natural kindness of heart. His practical wisdom was shown in his past life in carrying him with honor through circumstances of very testing character in what is now the dominion of Canada, and in securing the esteem of those in power, and steady promotion at the hand of the Sovereign whom he served. As to the personal religiousness of the deceased Governor I have nothing to say, for I am wholly without information. He would hope that kindliness to which we have referred was the fruit of the spirit of Christ, and that great wisdom he manifested was a gift of God in answer to prayer, so that we may rejoice in and be thankful for the grace of God in him.

The Rev. R. C. Flockart (Wesleyan) said:—One, occupying the highest position in the land, and who, for his kindly and manly bearing as well as for his wise and impartial rule, was greatly respected and esteemed by all, has been removed by death; thousands have followed in the long procession to his grave; and to-day our pulpits are shrouded in black and we all mourn the loss which the bereaved family and the country have sustained.

The Rev. J. C. Woods, B. A., (Unitarian) said:—We lament this day, in common with our brethren of all denominations, the death of Her Majesty's representative in this province, our late Governor, Sir Dominick Daly. We all respected him on account of his position, and we esteemed and loved him for his own sake. Venerable in years, in aspect, and in character, we shall not soon look upon his like again. Though not showy in his bearing, nor flowing nor even fluent in eloquence, he was sound in judgement and sensible in expression. He was an eminently fair ruler. Placed in circumstances of some difficulty on account of his religious belief, he so acted that, while quietly true to his own convictions, he never excited jealousy in the minds of those who most widely differed from him; but manifested even-handed justice, and respect and courtesy to all; never flattering the strong, never treating with neglect the weak. He was deeply interested in everything that was in any way connected with the welfare of the people of this province, and was energetic, so far as his strength permitted, in forwarding our interests. In his personal demeanour he was a good exemplification of a character which, in its way, is equalled by few, and surpassed by none—the fine old Irish gentleman. May the memory of his excellence be green in our hearts, and may we, in our various ranks in life, imitate his strict integrity, his charitable disposition, his kind, courteous and dignified demeanour, his sincere and unostentatious piety.

Mr. E. G. Day, (New Church) said:—Some of our fellow-colonists six years ago might have had fears on account of the faith of the new Governor, as he was then called, as being inimical to progress and toleration. But experience has found no cause for complaint, and yesterday men of every shade of religious opinions followed the remains of our late Governor to the grave out of regard to his memory, and because they concurred in the sentiment that he performed his part well as the representative of our Protestant Queen, winning every one's respect and esteem. And he will certainly be remembered by every colonist as the aged Governor who did not leave us for another earthly appointment, but was translated to the Kingdom of Heaven.

The Rev. J. G. Wright (Primitive Methodist) said:—Death is everywhere trampling under foot crowns and laurels, beautiful hopes and bleeding hearts. He enters our homes and our vigor droops, our beauty fades, our health decays, our visions darkens, the silver cord snaps, and we are gone. He has carried from us our much beloved Governor, and left a painful vacuum in society. His (the late Governor's) wisdom as a statesman; his integrity, as the servant of our Queen; his freedom of sentiment; his urbanity of manner; his kindness of disposition; his freedom from religious bigotry; his sympathy with all branches of the Church; and his whole public and domestic demeanour (as far as known) have endeared him to our hearts, enshrined him in our affeciton, and engraved him on the imperishable tablets of our memory. We shall ever think of and mention his name with pleasure.

ROBERT YOUNG, North Side Queen Square, is still selling off at reduced prices. His stock embraces all articles required for Ladies' apparel, such as dress goods, shawls, mantles, &c. &c, &c. Also Boots and Shoes, and cottons at a very cheap rate.

☞ The Court of Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts at Cranberry point, Lot 36, has been removed to Fletcher's Corner, Fort Augustus.

☞ MONDAY, the 25th inst., will be observed as a Holiday at the Public Offices in consequence of the Anniversary of Her Majesty's birth falling on Sunday.

☞ RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., of Tryon, has been appointed Commissioner for taking affidavits to be used in the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Island.

☞ WE understand that Wednesday and Thursday next, the 20th and 21st inst., are set down to hear appeals against the City assessments.

BURGLARY.—At Souris West, on Thursday night, the 7th inst. the store of Mr Lawrence Kickham was entered through the window, and the sum of thirty shillings extracted from a desk in the store. A ten shilling note was found dropped near the desk. The window was raised from without. The thief or thieves must have been in the store on the previous day, as the fastener fastening the window was turned, which could not have been done from without. The window was left raised about eighteen inches, and none of the glass broken; in all probability, at least two men committed the daring deed, as from the height of the window one man could not possibly enter without alarming the inmates—the store being in the end of the dwelling house. The thief or thieves seemed only to be in search of money, as no goods were missing, and fortunately there was only forty shillings in the desk at the time. Any person acquainted with the premises would call it an attempt perhaps as daring as almost any that has occurred in large cities. It is to be regretted that the thief escaped without being brought to justice, as it is very likely he will still follow thievish habits until imprisonment, or perhaps the gallows, closes his or their career.—Com. to Herald.

CAPT. THOS FOLEY, who was in Buenos Ayres all winter, has returned to the Island in good health. We have not yet learned his experience of South America; but it affords us much pleasure to chronicle his safe arrival home.—Her.

THE bark "Prioress" which was frozen in at this port all winter, sailed for Liverpool on the 5th instant with 40,000 bushels of Oats and 10 barrels of Pork—by Hon. J. C. Pope.—Ib.

THE Steamer "Heather Belle" has commenced her trips for the season on the route of last year —namely, between this Port, Murray Harbor, Georgetown, Souris and Picton.—Ib.

CAPT. EVANS and other officers of the "Princess of Wales" were feasted at the "Clifton House, Summerside, on the first visit of the Steamer to that port this season, namely, the 2nd instant. They deserved it.—Her.

The Schr. *Adele*, from Boston, arrived here on Monday with 202 barrels of flour for O. Connolly, and sundry merchandize for other parties; the Schr. *Dominion*, from Boston, arrived on Tuesday with 50 barrels flour for L. C. Owen; 150 do for estate of M. McWade, and 300 do., and 109 bags and 40 bbls. cornmeal for W. Welsh; and the Steamer *Alhambra*, from Boston and Halifax on Tuesday evening, with 796 bbls. flour, and 300 do. cornmeal for J. S. Carvell, and a lot of sugar, molasses and goods, for Messrs. Peake Bros. & Co., G. & S. Davies, Davies & Weeks, Beer & Sons, I. C. Hall, W. Dodd, F. LePage, Lemuel McKay, Chas Quirk, James McCraith, Starbird & Co., and others.—*Pat.*

SHIPMENTS FOR THE WEEK:—21,994 bush. potatoes, 10,994 do. oats, 220 do, turnips. 26 bbls. oysters, 58 do. pork, and 50 do. eggs. Of breadstuffs the imports were 3078 bbls. flour, 540 do. and 50 bags cornmeal. Total to date, 6690 bbls flour and 2 157 do. cornmeal, as compared with 918 bbls flour, and 705 do cornmeal for corresponding period of last year.—PAT.

☞ The Rev. Thomas Duncan, of St. James Church, of this City, was a passenger in the Steamer City of Cork, from Halifax for Liverpool, on Friday last.—*Isl.*

The Rev. Mr Simpson, son of Alex. Simpson, Esq., of Cavendish, in this Island, has accepted a call as colleague to Rev. Mr. McGregor of Poplar Grove Presbyterian Church, Halifax, and is to be inducted on the 21st inst.—*Ib.*

☞ We are pleased to be able to announce to our readers that the Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable, between Capes Traverse and Tormentine, is again in working order.—*Ib.*

☞ ALBERT H. YATES, Esq., has been appointed Marshal of the Vice Admirality Court of this Island, in the place of Robert Hyndman, Esq., deceased.—*Ib.*

A NEW AND GRAND EPOCH IN MEDICINE.—Dr. Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical system. The quantitarians, whose internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite with from one to two of his ordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. Those two great specifices of the Doctor are fast superceding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffices to keep the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored, and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorating. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant use of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that MAGGIEL'S BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC AND DIARRHŒA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all Abrasions of the Skin, MAGGIEL'S SALVE is infallible. Sold by J. HAYDOCK, 11 Pine street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box. "COUNTERFEITS!—Buy no Maggiel Pills or Salve, with a little pamplet inside the box. They are bogus. The genuine have the name of J. Hydock on box with name of J. Maggiel, M. D. The genuine have the Pills surrounded with white powder."

FRIGHTFUL BURNS! FEARFUL SCALDS!—Dr. Maggiel's Salve stops the most violent pain of burns, scalds, etc., at once, while for wounds, sores, corns, etc. it is unsurpassed. Sold by all druggists. W. R. Watson, agent for P. E. Island.