

NEWS SUMMARY.

Great Britain.

The news from Europe is not very important just now. The London papers are discussing the treaty between the United States and China. The Times regards it with suspicion. The Standard on the contrary sees nothing in the treaty to show that the United States have acquired a monopoly of privileges. At the annual feast of the Cutlers at Sheffield, on the 3rd inst., the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who was present, made an address in response to a toast to the health of the American Minister. After expressing thanks for the honor conferred upon him, he said he came to the country as a messenger of peace. He was glad to recognize everywhere in England strong proofs of friendship, and which he was certain were reciprocated in his native country.

The Continental tour of Queen Victoria has much improved her health. The London Gazette contains the announcement that the Queen has granted the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, unto George Etienne Cartier, of Montreal, Minister of Militia in the Dominion Government. The shipment of hay to Great Britain, from the Provinces, will not pay a quantity recently sold there only thirty shillings per ton. The grain market in Great Britain is reported dull, and prices low.

Mr. John Bright publishes a long address to the voters of Birmingham, giving his views on nearly all the great questions at issue. He explains to his constituents the defects in the late Reform Bill, reviews at large the question of Suffrage, and repeats his desire for such an extension of the Franchise as will call into exercise the enlightened intelligence of the country. He denounces the principle of three-cornered constituencies as applied to Birmingham. He believes that the dis-establishment and disendowment of the Irish Church would strengthen both the cause of Christianity and the Constitution.

The London Daily Telegraph says—"All the world is aware that Lord Monck's successor is about to be publicly proclaimed, and rumor has already been busy with the name of Lord John Manners as a man who may not be unwilling to try whether a few years at Ottawa are endurable, in view of the contingent advantages which such expatriation will bring in its train."

Sir Henry Bulwer, who is a candidate for Parliament, in lately addressing the electors of his borough, said, "I am for the disendowment of the Irish Protestant Church, because if a Catholic minority were to impose on the Protestants a similar Church, we Protestants should regard it as the greatest injustice; and I know no better rule, in public or private life, than that of doing to others as you would wish others to do unto you."

A letter from Syna, dated Aug. 8th, says that the Turks have lately committed another act of vandalism in Crete which should not escape the notice of civilized Europe and America. The Olive trees, heavy with the crops which promised to sustain the half-starved Christians of the heroic Isle, have been entirely destroyed, that the women and children may be forced by famine to the Ottoman power. The Turkish Commander-in-Chief has also issued an order for the heads of families to bring back to Crete all refugees under penalty of confiscation of their lands and effects.

United States.

The Zion's Herald compares the South to a field of blood. The Governor of Louisiana has sent a commission to the President for military protection, in which he declares that one hundred and fifty loyal citizens of that state have been murdered within a month, and the iniquity increases. The same terrible atrocity prevails in all the Gulf States. The same paper, speaking of the death of Thaddeus Stevens, says: "The great Commoner fell quietly asleep in Washington, on the midnight of the 10th inst. He was the only man since John Quincy Adams that has made the House tower above the Senate in the breadth and potency of its debates. Other brilliant men that branch had and has, but Mr. Stevens had a force of character that put him far above his associates in influence. He was a tall, lean man, of high forehead and sharp features, his aged face unflittingly crowned with a brown, silky wig. His eye and voice and gesture were made to command. His principles were of the finest strain when the rights of man were involved."

The New York Sun says: "Mr. Robt. Bonner seems destined not only to enjoy the satisfaction of owning the most notable stable in the world, but, in his declining years, which are yet a long way off, will be able proudly to exclaim that, without the taint of gambling, or the excitement of racing, he has brought that noble animal, the horse, to a higher state of perfection, and has produced from him greater achievements than the most confirmed devotee of the race track had ever previously dreamed of. A few days ago, that most remarkable horse, 'Dexter,' of Mr. Bonner's stable, at the Fashion Course on Long Island, in the presence of credible witnesses, trotted a mile in the unprecedented time of two minutes and fourteen seconds, and on yesterday trotted one quarter of a mile in thirty seconds, or at the rate of one mile in two minutes, equal to fast railway time. It will be known that Mr. Bonner is not a racing man, and although he owns several of the fastest trotters in the world, and buys every really fast horse he hears of, he never allows any of his horses to trot for money, or in any race.—He buys and keeps them for his own amusement and satisfaction.

Dominion of Canada.

Despatches from Ottawa state that "things are beginning to look lively here; six or seven railway contractors have arrived. Among others, Mr. Wm. Betts, of England. It is said Ministers will appoint Railway Commissioners next week, and that the Intercolonial Railway is to be commenced forthwith. It is further stated that the Riviere du Loup end, and the Truro end of the railway are to be commenced simultaneously. The portion in the St. Lawrence to be put under contract, extends from Riviere du Loup to Trois Pistoles."

Placards have been posted up around the streets calling on loyalists to suppress the contemplated Fenian demonstration to be held for the purpose of raising funds to aid Whelan and other prisoners.

Fires in the woods are doing great damage in Toronto, in the vicinity of Bellona and Dundas, on Northern Railway. The station and an entire village of thirty houses were in ashes, and the fire still rages. The Montreal "Gazette" says there is much activity in the building trade in that city. The wages for mechanics are good. All parts of the city appear to partake in the general prosperity. The crops are reported good in all parts of Canada.

A Montreal despatch states that Graves the witness who is expected to identify Whelan as the murderer of T. D'Arcy McGee, and who fled recently to the U. States, has been recaptured.

A despatch is received from the Colonial office, dated July 30th, refusing royal assent to a bill passed by the Canadian Parliament reducing the Governor General's salary.

Mr. Secretary Seward has but little regard for the feelings of "General" Butler, of spoons notoriety. The Secretary is as great a thief as Butler himself. He has actually stole a march on Butler. While Butler was playing a small game at P. E. Island, the Secretary had ventured on a bolder flight. Butler was attempting to seal the Island Fisheries for the benefit of the fishermen in his Massachusetts constituency; the Secretary has headed him off by entering into negotiations with the Dominion for a new Reciprocity Treaty, which will deal with the Fisheries of all British America. The new negotiations have the sanction of the imperial Government; the Butler arrangement, it made, will only be laughed at in England. Hon. John Rose is now at Washington discussing the basis of a new Treaty. (We hope he will not forget the shipping interests of the Maritime Provinces.)

Butler is a "played out" party. The Democratic party hates him, and the Republicans give him the cold shoulder. He calculates on "stealing" into Congress again, but his star is set—the dog has had his day. Not even the theft of the Island Fisheries, if that were possible, can save him.—St. John Telegraph, Sept. 8.

From a late Newfoundland paper we clip the following: "We regret to learn that the accounts of the fishery received from the Westward are anything but favorable. An extract from a letter, dated Burin, Aug. 22, says: 'The fishery here is very poor, and the low price for fish this season will produce, I fear, alarming results by and by.' The accounts from Twillingac are also unfavorable, but vegetation promised well, and it was hoped would compensate, in a measure, for the failure of the fishery. From the Labrador, on the other hand, H. M. S. Sphynx reports the fishery to be very good; but there was no fish in the Straits.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—Arrangements have been made for the delivery of these by Mr. R. M. Barratt, Temperance Lecturer, as follows, viz:—

- St. Eleonor's, Saturday, Sept. 12th.
Centerville, Monday, Sept. 14th.
Tryon, Tuesday, Sept. 15th.
Crapaud, Wednesday, Sept. 16th.
Roushau, Thursday, Sept. 17th.
West River, Friday, Sept. 18th.
Cornwall, Saturday, Sept. 19th.
North River, Monday, Sept. 21st.
Cove Head, Tuesday, Sept. 22d.
Little York, Wednesday, Sept. 23d.
East River, Thursday, Sept. 24th.
Lot 48, Friday, Sept. 25th.
Powell, Lot 49, Saturday, Sept. 26th.
Orwell, Monday, Sept. 28th.
Belfast, Tuesday, Sept. 29th.

Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance and the I. O. G. Templars, established in any of these localities, are informed that if desirous of meeting with Mr. Barratt, in their constituted capacity, they can do so by appointing a special meeting on the night of his lecture.—Jat.

Flour, from this season's wheat, was offered for sale in the market on the 1st inst., and a considerable quantity of both it and new oats was brought in on Friday. Butter is rather scarce at present, and sold yesterday as high as 1s 2d. per lb.—Jb.

We would direct attention to Mr. Murray's review of Mr. Crawford's pamphlet on "Christian Baptism," to be given in the Drill Shed, here, on Tuesday evening next, at half past six o'clock. As Mr. Crawford is invited to be present, the public will have an opportunity of hearing both sides of the question.—Com.

"Healing on its Wings," say all who have made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by such use cured themselves of coughs, colds, and consumption. The prudent will always keep this remedy by them.

Cures Cuts; Grace's salve cures Burns; Grace's Salve cures Scalds; Grace's salve cures Wounds; Grace's salve cures Bruises; Grace's salve cures sprains; Grace's salve cures Erysipelas; Grace's salve cures all rheum; Grace's salve cures King-worms; Grace's salve cures Chapped Hands; Grace's salve cures Frozen Limbs; Grace's salve cures Boils; Grace's salve cures Felons; Grace's salve cures Chilblains; Grace's salve cures Piles; Grace's salve cures Corns; Grace's salve cures callouses; Grace's salve cures Bites; Grace's salve cures stings; Grace's salve cures Itch.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. This preparation is a certain cure for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, incipient consumption, &c. In confirmation of the highest medical authority, that consumption can be cured, numerous instances of complete restoration from this disease by the use of the Balsam can be given. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—This sterling remedy appears to be working wonders. We have so long heard of its superior merit in diseases of the Throat and Lungs that we doubt not its claim of being the Great Remedy. Many of our most respected citizens who appreciate its uncommon worth from personal use, have attested to the fact by their written testimonials. These are strong recommendations, and should certainly prompt all who suffer from pulmonary complaints in all its various forms to give it a trial.—Ottawa Citizen. None genuine unless signed I. BITTS on the wrapper. JAng. 57.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM SUMMERSIDE TO HALIFAX.

DEAR JOURNAL:

The journey from Summerside to Halifax, via Charlottetown and Pictou, is, at this season of the year, one of interest and beauty. The mail route to Charlottetown lies through a country of waving corn. Fields of grain, which for number and luxuriance cannot be rivalled in the Eastern part of the Dominion, present themselves in cheerful array, giving great promise of a splendid harvest. If the Island farmers were as careful as their Nova Scotian competitors to maintain an equality of appearance between their farms and their dwellings, your country would be beautiful indeed. Charlottetown is improving with every year. The squares show evidences of attention and expense; the trees and shrubbery with which the city abounds are becoming more stately; and the stores and private residences show all the improvement which generally succeeds an extensive fire. Kindly greetings from old and young friends, the cordial shake hands, and the polite expression of good will, went to throw other charms also around the well-known city, and to make our short visit a very pleasant one.

At ten minutes to five on Thursday morning, the whistle of the "Princess" echoed through the almost lifeless streets, and at five the steamer left Great George Street wharf. On board were several friends, including a brother mason, of the spiritual order, from Woodstock, N. B., with whom, though our acquaintance dated only from the preceding day, we spent some happy hours; thus showing, Mr. Journal, that there are other brotherhoods besides that of Free Masonry, whose influence is potent, and whose ties are strong. About four hours and a half steam brought us to the town of Pictou, very different in its aspect from that of Charlottetown.

The streets are irregular, and the hills steep. Some fine buildings are seen cresting the heights, but the middle and business parts of the town are very dingy. The traveller is detained in this rather uninteresting place five hours, as the Halifax train does not leave till 9 o'clock—a circumstance which materially lengthens the time of journey. If the cars were to leave Pictou immediately on the arrival of the Charlottetown boat, they would reach Halifax by 2 p. m., thus giving one all the afternoon in the latter city. As it is, about 8 o'clock in the evening, the gas lights of the Capital loom in sight, and the usual "Cab, sir!" "Wait a coach, sir?" &c., &c., strikes the ear immediately afterward. It would appear that a large influx of strangers has taken place in the great Anti-Confederate city, as the first three hotels we tried reported "all full," and only in the fourth we found comfortable lodging. We recommend McLean's "Cumberland House," 117 Argyle street, to any travelling Islander seeking a transient home with good, liberal accommodations.

The next day presented an opportunity of visiting many familiar places, among others the Halls of Legislators. In company with an ex-M. P., we entered the House of Assembly and were shown into the lobby, where, with much greater comfort than in the open galleries, one has an opportunity to see the embodied, and hear the uttered, wisdom of Nova Scotia. The matter before the house, as we took our seat, was the production of some "Dominion" accounts, whose whereabouts seemed to puzzle the minds of some of the less initiated ones. The subject was of course fruitless of suggestion in the hands of the Antis, who were chiefly represented, during the hour of our stay, by Mr. Dickie, of King's, who after a long speech, interspersed with quotations from the Duke of Buckingham, John Bright &c., with the usual anti-phrasology of "constitutional means failing, what next?" &c., finally sat down with the enunciation "that he was willing to shed his blood to effect a repeal of the Union." "Let the British Government withdraw its troops, and then let Canada come on!" It struck our mind, however, that this valorous gentleman's heroism, if put to the test, would lead him in prospect of immediate war and bloodshed, to modify his views, and become only willing, like the great Artemus Ward, "to shed every drop of his relations blood." Turning to the member from Lunenburg, who was standing at our side, and who is reported to have made the ablest speech in the Anti Confederate ranks, we asked him if he endorsed such views and language. He at once entirely disavowed them, and said that it was no time to make use of such intemperate speech. The danger now seems to be in the fact that the talented, more moderate leaders of the party have stirred up and influenced unformed and unreflecting men, who now, in their rash zeal, outstrip them, and who are hard to hold in check. We trust that Messrs. Howe and Co. will not, as we fear may be the case, find it at last utterly impossible to restrain their unthinking followers.

The next speaker was Young, from Falmouth, who drew upon himself the derision and laughter of all who could hear. Invited forward to a spot near the speaker, we were in a position to both hear and appreciate. His argument was to the effect that if Nova Scotia held Prince Edward Island in close political alliance, such was the disinterestedness of its people that the first whisper of discontent on the part of P. E. I. would sever the connection, and so, that if Canada were a high minded country, it would at once release Nova Scotia. "We may talk about our fortifications, but it would be suicidal for us to fire at the Yankees, and it would be suicidal for them to shoot at us!" The Canadians want to get our New Provincial Building, but we had better hold on to "it ourselves; for if they get it no one knows when we will get it back again!" Having delivered himself of these and other weighty words, the orator seized his hat and left the House.

Mr. Pingo, of Piquash, next took the floor, and in a forcible speech showed up the fact that the country was getting tired of the long-drawn speeches of the Antis; that the predictions uttered last year that the young men would be drafted to the backwoods of Canada to repel Fenians; that the markets would be deluged with Canadian produce, and the country eaten up with taxation had utterly failed, and that now Nova Scotia was beginning to submit to a state of imaginary terrorism—all the ravings of newspaper men to the contrary, notwithstanding. Mr. Pingo was neat, plain and convincing in his address, which evidently carried considerable weight in the House.

Next week I shall have a few more words to say, with your permission. Meanwhile, Mr. Journal, I remain Yours truly, Greenw. N. S., Sept. 1. 18 68.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

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

PRINCE COUNTY RECIPROCIITY MEETING.

THE County Meeting called by the Sheriff for the purpose of considering the trade relations between this Island and the United States, and of hearing the opinions of the people on this important question, was held in the Summerside Drill Shed, on Friday evening last. The meeting, which was largely attended, was presided over by Richard Hunt, Esquire, High Sheriff. Mr. R. Gordon, was appointed Secretary. The Chairman said the object for which the meeting was called was to consider what were the terms they would be willing the Government of this Island should sanction for a renewal of Free Trade with the United States. James Campbell, D. Green, Finlay McNeill, Esqrs., and Messrs. Jas. Gourlay and T. Kirwan, were appointed a Committee to bring in a series of Resolutions expressive of the opinion of the meeting. The following are the resolutions as reported by them and passed by the meeting:—

Resolved, That the question of Reciprocal Free Trade between the United States of America and Prince Edward Island having lately been introduced into Congress and brought to the notice of the Government of this Island—

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting that the establishment of commercial relations between the United States and this Colony, on an enlarged and liberal basis, would conduce greatly to the prosperity of both countries.

Resolved, That the opening to our vessels of the coasting trade of the United States, and the granting to these vessels the right of American Registry, would be but a reasonable equivalent for the cession to Americans of the privilege of free fisheries in our waters.

Resolved, That this meeting learns with satisfaction that the Government of this Island is now endeavoring to effect the requisite preliminary arrangements in order to the obtaining Reciprocal Free Trade between this Colony and the United States.

We give a short synopsis of the speeches. Some of the gentlemen addressed the meeting two or three times, but as there was a good deal said which was quite foreign to the subject of Reciprocity, and of no interest to our readers, we give but one speech of each. The first gentleman who spoke was—

FINLAY McNEILL, Esq.—Mr. Chairman, with your permission I shall proceed to move the following Resolutions. You will perceive they are similar to those proposed and carried in Charlottetown. You are aware, sir, that the principle of Free Trade has been lately revived in the United States, and we know, also, that during the time the Reciprocity Treaty was in operation that this Island progressed in material prosperity, at a rate unprecedented in her history at any previous date. At that time our trade relations received an impetus which is yet felt for good among us. True, since its abrogation by the American Government we have been favored by Providence with good crops, and our produce has commanded good prices and a ready sale in the markets which were open to us, and especially has this been the case in England; but we know that Great Britain is a market that may not always be open to us on terms as favorable as they are now, for we are certain that it is a market in which we can always obtain as good prices as we have for the past few years. The Island may well be called the Garden of British North America; in fact, sir, it is the admiration of every stranger who comes to it, and its markets could be opened up where our farmers could secure a good price for their produce, we would soon attain to a position hitherto unknown in this Colony. We have a soil and facilities for agriculture which renders our Island capable of producing crops to an extent beyond imagination. It is proper, therefore, for us to consider our peculiar position and use it to the best advantage we can. On the one side we have the Dominion of Canada, and on the other the United States of America—a country which has advanced in one hundred years as no other country ever did, and contains to day a population of eight forty millions, and we should, sir, feel proud that they have thought proper to come down with proposals to Introduce Edward Island. The reason why they broke off the Treaty with these Colonies was on account of the sympathy manifested during the late war for the Southern States, by the people of the Dominion of Canada; and although many of the sons of Canada went to fight the battles of the South, it was because it was but reasonable that they should sympathize with the South, as they were the weaker party; and to punish these Colonies for the sympathy thus in various ways expressed for the South, abrogated the Treaty; but I believe the feeling in Canada in favor of the South was much stronger than with us, and as Canada was made the asylum of those who fled from the Southern States, it tended to increase that feeling. Now, however, all this seems to have been forgotten, and as in the matter of a renewal of Free Trade, advances have been made to this Island, it is only right they should be met in a corresponding spirit, and therefore I am glad our Government has met them in that spirit. There are some who argue on technical grounds, and maintain that the treaty must first be made with Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, and this Island; but I hope that in so far as our Island is concerned that our people and all our public men will unite in one opinion upon this important measure, by means of which our Island may be vivified and enriched.

MR. HOWATT: Mr. Chairman, I agree with the last speaker, and think we should feel proud indeed that the United States have made a proposition for the renewal of Free Trade with this Island. It is a well known fact that the American people view the Union of the Colonies now forming the Dominion of Canada as a move in opposition to them, and it is but reasonable to suppose that they would like to please those who are wishing to keep out of it. The Session before last I entered a notice upon the Order Book in the House of Assembly, that I would move that an address be presented to the Home Government asking that steps might be taken for a renewal of Free Trade with the United States and this Island, but all the Members I spoke to seemed to think that the Treaty could only be renewed through some greater power than this Colony, but I believe we could have as much power and right to move in the matter as the Domin-

ion of Canada, and that all that is required to make this Island a prosperous country is a renewal of Free Trade between this Island and the United States. In so far as I am aware there is no person opposed to a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and so desirous are our people for this that I know there would be a greater number of farmers in from the country to this meeting only they are so busy just now with their harvest. I do not know of anything which the United States wish to obtain from us in the Treaty more than they are willing to grant in return. Some say they wish to be allowed to cure their fish here. Well, if the British Government does not object to it, I do not see why we should. They do us no harm by coming down here to fish. Many of our young men are employed by them, and from others who are not engaged by them to fish they buy the fish they may have to sell. I know, as has been said by Mr. McNeill, that we have been able to obtain a good price for our produce lately in England, but this market may not always be as good as it has been for the last few years, and if, from our position, as we have refused to go into the Union of the Colonies, the Dominion Government was to impose restrictions which would hamper our trade, so that we would be forced to submit to such taxation on our produce as the Dominion Government might choose to impose, or go into the Union, as we would without a Reciprocal Trade with the United States be dependent upon them, I consider it the duty of every man in this Island to do all he can to obtain a renewal of Free Trade with the United States.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq.: Being on the Committee which brought in the resolutions, it is evident that I am in favor of a renewal of Free Trade on the terms proposed therein; but notwithstanding that Mr. Howatt has said, I intend that the prohibition of all our produce from the American market by the prohibitory duties imposed by that country, was to us a greater evil than the fall in the price of our ships in England. Take for instance the loss entailed upon our fishermen by the imposition of a duty of two dollars in gold upon every barrel of mackerel shipped by them to the United States, and just consider what an advantage it would be to our fishermen if this duty was removed. I admit we have for the past few years had a good market in Great Britain, but have we any guarantee that this will continue? The probability is that it will not. I never saw the time when it would not pay to give two shillings a bushel for oats here, to ship to Boston or New York, but I have seen the time when it would not pay to give that price for oats sent to England. I have tried both markets, and have lost a good deal of money on shipments of produce to the English market, but never on shipments of produce to the United States when we had Free Trade with that country. The American market is also nearer to us, and answers men of limited means much better than the British, and this is in itself a great advantage to many men. I believe there is not a sane man in the country who is not in favor of a renewal of reciprocal Free Trade relations with the United States. Of course I am aware by whom that treaty can be renewed, and presume we are met here to-night merely to show our good will toward the American people, and our desire to meet them on fair terms; but the Treaty will, I believe, have to be made between Great Britain and the United States, and that it will, when entered into, include the whole of the Dominion of Canada, as well as this Island and Newfoundland; and the United States are now, I believe, making overtures for its renewal to the Dominion Government, and it so, we shall be included in any arrangement which may be entered into.

D. GREEN, Esq., M.P.P.: I am a Free Trader in every sense of the word, and will go the whole figure, for I believe in the free and unrestrained exchange of the products of all countries; but the fisheries I look upon as a separate and distinct affair, which should be considered apart by itself. Why, sir, I am persuaded our fisheries are a mine of wealth, and that they may be justly regarded as among the best in the world; and why has General Butler made a move in this matter? It is that the United States may participate in the advantage of Free Trade in the products of our soil? No! but that the fishermen may secure the privilege of fishing in our waters; and, let me add, the immense value of such a privilege the American people very well know—but General Butler seems not to know that the granting of this privilege does not belong to us, but to the Imperial Government. We know, Mr. Chairman, that in the interpretation of the Treaty which allows American vessels to fish in our waters, the British Government has no right to claim the rights of the Americans— that a line is fish within three miles of our coast,—that a line must be drawn three miles from our headland to another, which will prevent them from fishing not only in the bay around this Island, but exclude them also from the Bay Chaleur. This the Americans know, and hence we find General Butler moving resolutions last July, in the House of Representatives at Washington, wherein Prince Edward Island is to be admitted to participate in the privileges of Free Trade, on conditions which admit them to a participation in our fisheries equal to our own, which, if granted, would give our fishermen the right to fish within the straight line from headland to headland around this Island, and as the extent of our fishing privileges are not defined, they would, if they got legally within the bounds here, claim to fish in the Bay Chaleur also, and this, I think, is the very thing the Americans are driving at. Now as I have before said, I am a Free Trader, and am willing to give them every privilege in that respect for similar ones on their part, save this wholesale privilege of fishing in our waters, and I think we should be very careful how we give our sanction to the bargain they have made with another, which will give them the right to fish in our waters, and hence the time when I could buy a barrel of mackerel for five shillings, now the price is three pounds. What is the cause of this? It is because of the amazing increase in the population of the United States, which is about forty millions, and in twenty years more it may be double that number. Mr. Hall of Charlottetown says the United States import now 800,000 barrels, and in twenty years there is no doubt they will consume as many more, as the population may be eighty million. Considering this question, I wish to look at the future, and in doing so I believe that in a few years a large market will also be opened up for our fish in the New Dominion, and that with the increase of population in these two countries, the price of fish will also continue to rise, and that being the case the value of our fisheries will also be increasing. When the Treaty was broken off I was very sorry, and said so at the time. Many said it would ruin us, but I think we have got along as well since as then, and if we take the average price of produce ten years before the Treaty was broken off, and ten years since, before we find the price much higher since than it was before. The fact is this, it is a bad policy for us to be dependent on a foreign country for a market, when we are able to take two men during the time of the Reciprocity Treaty of the produce of Canada and these Provinces, and commission merchants in the Eastern States were enriched at our cost; but since the abrogation of the treaty Canadian produce, as well as our own, have been shipped in our own vessels, and the Canadians are securing a large share of the carrying trade of the Western States also, so that I do not think we

have lost anything, when all interests are considered, by the breaking off of the Treaty. Of this the Americans are aware, and I believe if we are cautious we will obtain better terms than we had before. The Resolutions of General Butler I look upon as a matter of mere moonshine. I do not wish to make light of our Island, but the United States know very well that we have no power to enter into a Treaty which affects the Fisheries, because every British subject in the whole of the British Empire has a right in our fisheries, and that right cannot be granted away by the Government of any Colony. Mr. Howatt is a little in error about the notice which he placed on the Order Book in the House of Assembly. The notice he placed there was to instruct our Government to ask for a renewal of the Treaty. It told him at the time that we had no power to do it.

During the time of the late civil war in the United States the American Government took offence at the sympathy manifested in Canada and these Provinces for the South, and in consequence abrogated the Treaty, thinking that by so doing they would bring us down upon our knees, and that in our helplessness they would drive us into Annexation. They now perceive that they committed a blunder, I am perfectly willing for Free Trade, because I believe that raising a revenue by indirect taxation is wrong; the practice is based upon a wrong principle. The fisheries is a mine of wealth in which every British subject in the Empire has a right, and they ought not to be bartered away unless an equivalent equal in value is given. You will find that negotiations for the renewal of the Treaty will be revived with the Dominion Government, but that in the end the Imperial Government will be the party who will have to carry it out. The fisheries, I again assert, is a mine of wealth which, in so far as we can, we should carefully guard and hand down to posterity. [The remainder of the speeches will be given next week.]

MR. BARRETT: We received last week a letter from Mr. Barrett, the temperance lecturer, dated at Alberton, at which place he lectured on the evening of Monday, the 31st ult., to a crowded house. We are glad to hear of his success in the good work. As we anticipated, Mr. Barrett is much pleased with the country and the people. He says—"I am receiving a great deal of kind attention from the friends of the cause, and have very excellent audiences." Mr. Barrett will lecture in Summerside tomorrow (Friday) evening, in the Drill Shed, at 7 o'clock.

MR. GORDON: An American gentleman who recently traveled through Alberton, Pictou, and other parts of the Western section of the Island, expresses himself highly pleased with the fertility and beauty of the country. He says the crops, in many places, surpass anything he ever saw; and the quantities of fish taken by the small boats were really astonishing, some of them taking as many as seven barrels of mackerel in a day. "Speed the plough," and "be success to the fisheries."

MR. WATSON: We are obliged to-day to leave out some editorial matter and news items, to give place to the proceedings of the Reciprocity meeting.

THE REV. HENRY POPE, Jr., Wesleyan Minister, will (D.V.) preach in the Public Hall at Kildare Bridge, on Sabbath next, the 13th inst., at half past ten o'clock, A. M. At the close of the service the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. He will also preach in the Temperance Hall at Alberton at 8 o'clock p.m., and in the Wesleyan Chapel at Cassinac Village, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the close of which service the sacrament will be administered.—Com.

THE REV. W. W. COLPITS, Wesleyan Minister, will (D.V.) preach at Mininiginig at half past 10 o'clock, a.m., on Sabbath next, on the 13th inst., and in the Wesleyan Chapel, Lot 7, at 3 o'clock, p.m. Also in the Lot 8 school house at 6 o'clock in the evening. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of each service.—Com.

MR. WATSON: The heavy rains of the present week will, we fear, do much injury to the grain, as well as retard the harvesting.

MR. WATSON: New oats are selling for 2s 6d. per bushel; barley 4s; oyster 8s 6d. per barrel; eggs 9d per dozen, and butter 1s. per lb.

MR. WATSON: The product of two acres of land sown with winter wheat, by the Hon. Geo. Beer, was forty-six bushels clean wheat, and about three tons of straw, estimated at £44 15s. The expense of cultivation was £24. Part of the crop was winter killed, otherwise the product would have been greater.

MR. WATSON: The trial of Whelan, the murderer of McGee, commenced at Ottawa on Monday last. We have not heard how it ended.

MR. WATSON: The Patriot says the Dejeune given to the Congressional Committee on Wednesday the 2d inst., was most agreeable and enthusiastic. Guests and hosts all seemed highly pleased.

MR. WATSON: The steamer St. Lawrence, will leave St. John, N. B., for this Port on or about the 21st inst., for Freight apply at the office of the Steam Navigation Company in this city.—Jst.

MR. WATSON: A GENTLEMAN by the name of FULLER, who represents several Firms in Montreal, is at present in our Town, taking orders for Fire Proof Safes, and also for Ready Made Clothing and Boots and Shoes. These firms carry on a large business in Boston and in Canada, and from what we learn we believe can furnish the goods manufactured by them at very reasonable rates. Several of our merchants, we understand, have given large orders to the agent.

MR. WATSON: As we learn from the last Islander, that the Hon. J. C. Pope has offered the Todd Estate, Lot 15, recently purchased by him, to the Government of this Island, at the same price per acre at which he bought it, we hope the Government will accept the offer, and thereby afford the Tenants on the Lot an opportunity of becoming freeholders.

MR. WATSON: It will be interesting to the friends of the Rev. J. B. Strong to know that he is residing at present in Summerside, enjoying good health, and although now in his eightieth year, he is still able, as he did last Sabbath, to preach two excellent sermons on the one day.

PENMANSHIP.—Mr. B. F. Staples, the well known and popular teacher of Penmanship, is now in Summerside, and has opened up a class in the Grammar School building, for the purpose of imparting instruction in the useful and elegant accomplishment of writing. From the notices of the press in other places, we should say that he is a thorough and proficient teacher, and we advise those who desire to improve in their writing to avail themselves of his services. Mr. Staples has kindly presented us with a box of his excellent circular pointed pens; they are suitable for writing on all qualities of paper. His copy books, too, are highly spoken of. We propose in a short time having them on sale at our Book Store. We trust that Mr. Staples will receive the encouragement he deserves.

MR. WATSON: The most astonishing cure of Chronic Diarrhea we ever heard of is that of Wm Clark, Frankfort Mills, Waldo Co., Maine; the facts are attested by Ezra Treat, Upton Treat, and M. A. Merrill, either of whom might be addressed for particulars. Mr. Clark was cured by "Johnson's Aneodyne Liniment."