to France and that is not complete. The English are very strong in machinery, beating the Americans in that department. There is nothing like so many strangers here as expected. The number of Americans is not much greater than usual every season. It is useless to come to see the Exhibition before May.

Colonial and other Items.

GREAT MILITARY PREPARATIOES IN EUROPE.—The *Globe* says:—"If, as we hope and expect, the present year is destined to reach its close in peace, it is not less certain that a great European war is looming in the distance. The universal disquietude which prevails is of itself a sign of impending troubles; it is simply a presentiment of actual dangers ahead. Every Government, too, is arming, and on a scale never dreamt of before. Nations, in fact, are being converted into standing armies. And as to the detail of military preparations, the subjoined statement just made by the Belgian Minister of War is worthy of notice:—'France is having 480,000 muskets made on the Chassepot system, not only in France, but in Belgium and England, and the greater part of them are to be ready on the 1st March, 1868. In Prussia, the arsenals are busy occupied in the manufacture of arms; and 1100 steel cannon, loading at the breech, having been ordered. Austria is transforming 600,000 muskets into Wanzl's system—half of them to be ready by the end of the year. Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Hesse Darmstadt are adopting the Prussian musket, and are casting a considerable quantity of cannon on the Prussian model. England has already transformed 150,000 Enfield muskets on Snider's plan, and will have 350,000 ready by the end of the year; she will also have by that time 426 rifled cannon. Russia is transforming 600,000 muskets on Carle's system, and half of them will be ready by the beginning of 1868; she is also making 900 cannon. In Denmark the chambers have voted funds for changing muskets into breechloaders. Holland is transforming hers on Snider's system. Switzerland has got 40,000 muskets on Ampler-Milbank's system, has ordered 90,000 on Winchester's, and has made or is having made 200 breech-loading cannon. Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Greece are transforming their muskets, and Spain and Greece have commanded cannon of M. Kropp, the celebrated cannon-founder of Prussia. Lastly, Belgium has got rifled cannon on the Prussian plan, and is about to adopt the Prussian musket.'"

The Prince Imperial of France ought to gain a little popularity among a certain class of those who,—if fate so wills,—may one day become his subjects. On his birthday a long list of acts of grace were published in the *Moniteur*. Soldiers and sailors, in prison for short terms, were released, and those sentenced for longer periods received a remission of part of their terms of punishment. Considerable sums of money were distributed to aged and infirm sailors on various parts of the coast, and forty-six gold and silver medals were accorded to as many persons for acts of courage and devotion in the saving of life on the sea coast.

New Jersey has a literary curiosity, the like of which, in all probability, no other State or country on either side of the Atlantic can boast, viz. a weekly newspaper, edited, published and printed by the convicts in the State Prison at Trenton. The name of this novel journal is *The Sunbeam*, and has for its motto, "Every cloud has a silver lining."

FOUR HUNDRED PIGS BURNED AS FUEL.—The Rosetta, paddle-wheel steamer, belonging to the Dublin and Bristol Steam Navigation Company, left Dublin for Bristol on the 18th March, with passengers, a general cargo, and 1,000 pigs on board. The passage is usually made in sixteen hours, but she did not arrive at her destination, and great uneasiness was felt for her safety. On Friday, however, the Princess Royal steamer, from Bristol to Bideford, fell in with her in a disabled state, off Illfracombe. On Tuesday, when off Milford, one of her paddle-wheels was rendered useless by the gale, and it was with considerable difficulty the other could be made to work. Her stock of coals ran short, and 400 of the pigs were burned during the time to keep up the fires! The other pigs died.

ANOTHER TREASURE TROVE.—Thirty thousand dollars' worth of jewels and gold, wrapped in newspapers and enclosed in a cake of bitumen, were a few days ago found in an old unclaimed barrel of damaged pork, in New Orleans (La.) The lucre is supposed to have been concealed during the late American civil war.

Twenty-two hundred murders have been committed in Texas alone during the past year, besides numerous murders and outrages in other States of the American Union!—Military Government can be no great evil in Texas.

It is confidently believed that the Union Pacific Railroad will be completed in less than three years, and so the Atlantic and the North Pacific be wedded by rail early in 1870.

The steamer *Alhambra* which arrived here yesterday from Boston, brought 2503 barrels Canada flour. Owing to the Gulf not being free from ice the steamer did not proceed to Charlottetown, P. E. I., as intended.—*Halifax Express*

The Paris Exhibition will have a host of royal visitors. The King and Queen of Portugal, the Princes of Wales, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Humbert, of Italy, Prince Oscart, of Sweden, the Prince of Orange, the brother of the Tycoon of Japan, the Viceroy of Egypt, and the King of Sweden, are all expected to be present.

A Southern paper says that the freedmen are leaving Columbia, South Carolina, in such numbers as to excite alarm for the future cultivation of the lands. They are chiefly bound for Florida, whither they are transported by Government, at an expense of about five dollars per head, and a promise of rations until the working season commences. Their main reasons for leaving are hopes of better employment in the new regions to which they are destined.

The London and Northwestern is the longest railway in Great Britain, measuring 1274 miles. It also has the greatest annual receipts, over $31,000,000. The Great Western measures 1256 miles; the Northeastern 1200 miles; the Great Eastern, 756 miles.—During the 41 years which have elapsed since the first railway was laid down in England, $2,500,000,000 in gold have been invested in railway capital, and the various lines now in operation measures 13,289 miles in length.

STARTLING DISCOVERY.—A young lady at Ottawa, having been afflicted with a frightful odor for several days, which repulsed her friends, at last discovered in her waterfall a dead mouse. It had been placed there by a mischievous brother. Extraordinary developments have lately been made in regard to the population of ladies' chignons, but this last beats them all.

Owing to the numerous robberies that have lately occurred in the various banks and banking houses, and the unsuccessful attempts made by the police to arrest the guilty parties or bring them to justice, several of the leading New York banks have adopted the plan of securing the services of efficient private detectives, who shall be on duty at the banks during the entire day.

Opening of the Legislature.

THURSDAY, April 18, 1867.—At 3 o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to command the attendance of the Members of the House of Assembly at the Bar of the Council Chamber. Accordingly the Members appeared before His Excellency, and after the usual formalities returned to choose their Speaker, when,

On motion of the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Attorney General, seconded by the Hon. Benjamin Davis, the Hon. Joseph Wightman was appointed Speaker.

His honor the Speaker having suitably acknowleged the high honor conferred on him, the House, with the Speaker elect, then went up to the Council Chamber, when His Excellency was pleased to make the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The time at which it was deemed advisable to dissolve the last Assembly, and the Ministerial arrangements which were the result of the General Elections, have prevented me from summoning you at an earlier period for the discharge of your Legislative duties.

Although the lateness of your meeting must be attended with inconvenience to you, I rely with confidence upon your devoting sufficient time to mature such measures as the exigencies of the Colony and its public services may require.

During the recess, the purchase of extensive Estates has been effected—the particulars of which will be laid before you.

I do not fail to observe the general desire evinced by the tenantry to obtain the fee simple of their lands by the purchase of their farms. My efforts are, therefore, directed towards extending the action of the Land Purchase Bill to such parts of this Island as have not yet participated in its benefits, and I shall endeavour, under its provisions, to buy out the interest of the remaining proprietors in the comparatively small portion of the land which is now held under leasehold tenure. The means of providing funds for this purpose will require your serious consideration.

The important question of Education will be again submitted for your consideration, with the view of improving the position of the school teachers, and otherwise rendering the laws now in force on this subject more efficient and more extensively useful.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The public accounts for the past year will be laid before you. The revenue has increased, but the expenditure has been largely in excess of ordinary years, on account of the purchase of the Estates to which I have alluded, and the amount required for military purposes.

The Estimates for the current year will be submitted to you. They have been framed with due regard to economy.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The advantages to be derived from the development of the local industry and from improvements in agriculture are well worthy your attention, and I shall be glad to co-operate with you in such measures as you may devise for the advancement of these interests.

The serious loss incurred by the total unfitness of the highways to support the yearly increasing traffic, renders it absolutely necessary that the whole question should undergo a thorough investigation, with a view to the adoption of a better system. Your experience will readily suggest the most appropriate means of collecting information on this important subject as a preliminary step to future legislation.

In full reliance on your zeal for the welfare of the Colony, I now leave you to the discharge of your Legislative duties.

Hon Members of the Assembly having returned to their seats, His Excellency's Speech was again read from the Chair, after which the House proceeded to business.

The Hon. Attorney General proposed that John McNeill, Esq., be re-appointed Clerk. The Hon. Mr. Haviland stated that he had great pleasure in supporting the nomination of Mr. McNeill, who, he said, had discharged the important duties of that office with remarkable efficiency in previous Parliaments; and he (Hon. Mr. H.) congratulated the House on the circumstance that that gentleman's ability and experience were now again fortunately available for the service of the present Assembly, which had a larger than ordinary proportion of new Members.

Moved by the Hon. B. Davies, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Howlan, that Mr. Kenneth Morrison be appointed Assistant Clerk.

Hon. Mr. Duncan moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Brecken, that Mr. Joseph M. Dixon be Assistant Clerk, which amendment was negatived on the following division:—

Yeas—Hons. Duncan, McAulay, Henderson, Haviland; Messrs. Owen, Prowse, Yeo, Brecken, Ramsay, Green, McLennan—11.

Nays—Hons. Davis, Laird, Howlan, Hensley Kelly, Calbeck; Messrs. Bell, Kickham, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Cameron, Jenkins, McNeill, Arsenaux—14.

The Hon. Mr. Haviland then moved that Mr. F. W. Hughes be appointed Assistant Clerk.

For the amendment—Hons. Haviland, McAuley; Messrs. Green, Brecken, Yeo, Owen, McLennan, Ramsay—8.

Against it—Hons. Davies, Laird, Howlan, Hensley, Kelley, Calbeck, Henderson, Duncan; Messrs. Bell, Kickham, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Cameron, Jenkins, MacNeill, Arsenaux, Prowse—17.

Hon. Mr. Henderson moved that Mr. John McLeod, of Orwell, be Assistant Clerk, which motion, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Duncan, was also negatived, on the same division as the first amendment, namely, yeas 11; nays 14.

The question was then put on the original motion, that Mr. Kenneth Morrison be appointed Assistant Clerk, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Bell, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Howlan, that Nicholas Conroy, Esq., be appointed Segeant-at-Arms,—Mr. Green moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Yeo, that A. H. Yates, Esq., be Sergeant-at-Arms. The question being put, the amendment was negatived on the following division:

Yeas—Hons. Haviland, Henderson, Duncan, McAuley; Messrs. Ramsay, Green McLennan, Owen, Prowse, Yeo, Brecken—11.

Nays—Hons. Hensley, Calbeck, Laird, Davies, Kelly, Howlan; Messrs. Bell, Kickham, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Cameron, Dr. Jenkins, McNeill, Arsenaux—14.

On motion of Dr. Jenkins, seconded by Hon. Mr. Calbeck, Mr. Richard Pickard was appointed Messenger to the House.

Mr. Patrick Furlong was appointed Doorkeeper, and Mr. P. Moan, Assistant do.

Hon. Attorney General moved that Mr. David Laird be Chief Reporter of the House during the present Session, with leave to employ Mr. Robert Gordon and Mr. P. S. McGowan as his Assistants.

Hon. Mr. Haviland objected to the House naming any Assistants for the Reporter, and contended that he should be allowed to employ whom he pleased to assist him, as he (the Chief Reporter) alone was responsible for the due performance of the work. He (Hon. Mr. H.) therefore moved in amendment, that all after the word "employ" be struck out of the Hon. Attorney General's motion, and the word "Assistants be inserted in lieu thereof.

For the amendment—Hons. Haviland, Henderson, McAuley; Messrs. Ramsay, Green, McLennan, Owen, Prowse, Yeo, Brecken—10.

Against it—Hons. Hensley, Calbeck, Laird, Davies, Kelly, Howlan; Messrs. Bell, Kickham, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Dr. Jenkins, Cameron, McNeill, Arsenaux—14.

On motion of the hon. Attorney General Mr. Archibald McNeill was appointed Summary Reporter to the House, his duty being to furnish daily, with a printed Summary of the previous day's proceedings.

Hon. Attorney General moved, seconded by hon. Mr. Howlan, that D. O'M. Reddin, Esq., be Law Clerk, to which Mr Green submitted an amendment, seconded by Mr. Brecken, that W. M. Howe, Esq., be Law Clerk. The question being put, the amendment was negatived as follows:

Yeas—Hons. Haviland, Henderson, Duncan, McAulay; Messrs. Ramsay, Green, McLennan, Owen, Prowse, Yeo, Brecken.—11.

Nays—Hon. Attorney General, Calbeck, Laird, Davies, Kelly, Howlan; Messrs. Bell, Kickham, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Cameron, Dr. Jenkins, McNeill, Arsenaux.—14.

Committee to prepare the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech—hon. Mr. Kelly; Messrs. P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Bell, Dr. Jenkins, Arsenaux, Kickham.

Committee on Public Accounts—Messrs. G. Sinclair, Bell, P. Sinclair, hon. Mr. Kelly, and Messrs. Owen, Prowse and Yeo.

The usual standing Committees of the House were then named, after which, on motion of the hon. Mr. Howlan, the Rev. Thos. Duncan was unanimously appointed Chaplain.

Hon. Attorney General presented a message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor desiring the House to adjourn over Good Friday.

The House accordingly adjourned until Saturday next at 10 o'clock.

A MCNEILL, Reporter.

Correspondence.

From our Charlottetown Correspondent.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 23, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:

Taking precedence of all other public matters, as regards the importance of the subject, and considering the interest generally felt in it by the community at large, among the events of the past week,—is the formal inauguration of a new Liberal Government, which auspicious event occurred under very *inauspicious* circumstances, on last Thursday. The opening of the House is one of those periodical incidents in the history of our quiet City, which always causes a little excitement, when all who can make it a point to be present to see the members and to hear the Speech, and to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent. At about half past two in the afternoon, the booming of cannon announced that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had left Government House. Arriving at the front of the Colonial Building he was received by a guard of honor composed of a detachment of the Fourth Regiment, and the Irish Volunteers in their new uniform, which, though of a somewhat imposing appearance, on a fine day, did not seem exactly suited for such a day as Thursday was, when the rain and snow fell in showers alternately, and the pitiless storms raging furiously. It was, indeed, a very disagreeable day,—the snow being, in some places, drifted to the depth of several feet—a rather extraordinary circumstance at this time of the year.

And now while His Excellency is in his private office, let us take a glance at the assembled wisdom of the country in their places in the Assembly Room. The first thing that strikes us in looking over the Room is the large proportion of young and strange faces who have taken the places of those who we were accustomed to see there.

There we see a few of the old matter-of-fact men, who have been more fortunate than their companions, in securing their old seats. There again we see some more young hands, who seem to be in great difficulty to make themselves feel at home, and they present rather a ludicrous appearance to the beholders, in their attempts to look as if they were just intended by nature to fill those positions. Here, again, we see a few more of the honorable members, who are evidently impressed with an idea of their own importance, and who seem to feel the awful responsibility resting upon them, in having the affairs of the nation thrust upon their shoulders; and trying to look as consequential, and still as life-like as possible. But they are all now summoned to meet His Excellency in the Council Chamber to know his pleasure. Now it is that they feel that their work has begun in earnest, and we see them summoning up all their courage, to confront the Representative of Royalty. They having previously chosen the Hon. Mr. Wightman as the Speaker, His Excellency was pleased to confirm their choice. The Speech, viewed as a literary production, is rather above the average of such documents. Education, the Land Question, Roads and Bridges, and other matters demanding the attention of the people's elect, are promised to be considered during the present session, and the estimates for the expenditure of the present year, have of course been "framed with a due regard to economy." Perhaps they have. Time will tell.

This ceremony being over, the members returned to their own room, and "to prevent mistakes" the Clerk took with him a copy of the Speech, which was again read. John McNeill, Esq., was re-appointed Clerk to the House,—a post which he filled for a number of years with the greatest satisfaction to the House, and honor to himself.

On account of having to go back to his constituents, the Leader of the Government was unable to appear in his official capacity. The partial elections came off on the day previous, and resulted in Mr. Hensley being returned without opposition; Mr. Coles with very little, and what will occasion the most surprise, Mr. Whelan has been defeated. The successful candidates for that district are Messrs. McCormack and Rielly. The loss of Mr. Whelan will very probably be another embarressment to the new Government, as he was always the exponent of the party, and the right hand man of Mr. Coles. As I find my space to be pretty nearly appropriated, I shall have to reserve for a future occasion any further remarks of a political nature that I might have to make, and I will endeavor to keep your readers "posted up" in regard to the proceedings of that body. I may say, however, that in the appointments of the various officials in connection with the House that there was a good deal of competition.

Owing to the snow storm on Thursday the streets are in an almost impassable state. In fact they could not be worse. A law was passed some time ago by the City Council, compelling parties to put down sidewalks in front of their premises, but it seems to have been disregarded by a great many. You can get along of a dark night well enough as far as the platform extends, but woe betide you if you have not your eyes about you, for the next step you may go splash into eighteen inches of mud.

A Concert for the benefit of the poor, is advertised to come off this evening, but from the present condition of the streets I am afraid it will have to be postponed.

The harbor is now clear of ice, and I believe the "Princess of Wales" is to leave this port to-day on her first trip. By the way, the mail from Summerside which was due here last Friday evening, did not reach here until Saturday night about 12 o'clock.

TYPO.

To the Juvenile readers of the Journal.

DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS;

Not unfrequently I fancy that I see you, happily, yes, joyously sitting around your parents' table, on each Thursday and Friday evening, and hear you reading the "*Western Pioneer*," and again laying it down, hear you discuss its contents with animation sparkling in your happy looking faces and through the wit of your pleasing observations, and I am well aware that, at this particular time, you wish to know what is doing in the Parliament of our "tight little" Anti-confederate Island.

On Thursday the 18th inst., the Legislature was opened with the usual formalities. The day was stormy, unusually so for this season of the year, and in many respects was an emblem of the human mind when acted upon by turmoil from within.

When looking around upon the hon. members of the House of Assembly, I thought that if some of you my young friends, of whom I notes were present, that I would have heard you dividing honorable members into three classes, and I actually thought that I heard some of you saying, why class number one, in some respects seem to indicate that they really do possess,

"A soul on highest mission sent,
A potent voice of Parliament,
A pillar steadfast in the storm."

Of class number two probably you would have said, from their countenances obviously beam forth a subdued expression of calm thought, and of a sincere desire to serve their country honestly; and of class number three you would say, that among the honorable members, there are a few who have learned that life is not all sunshine, men who from life's vicissitudes have learned that "sorrow makes us wise;" and it is to such men we have chiefly to look for that consideration so necessary for public men.

There was no business done on the first day, save appointments of the usual committees. On Saturday the business was preceeded by a prayer from the Chaplain, who you will notice, is the Rev. Mr. Duncan. The prayer was replete with due humility and contained a suitable acknowledgment of the ever watchful and superintended power of that great God who:—

"Shapes our ends
Rough hew them how we will."

A FRIEND.

DEAR JOURNAL;

I have just returned from the Reading Room of this City, to which I was introduced by a friend. On entering, you will find on the first desk, the latest telegrams; on the next desk the papers of this Island, and so on, nicely arranged you find at appropriate desks, the latest news from the Colonies, Canada, Europe, and the chief cities of the United States.

But what chiefly interested me was the wonderful fact, that early in the evening of the 20th inst., Mr. McNeill could lay before his friends, and the public, events which had transpired in London on the 19th.

On enquiring I learn, that this is due almost entirely to the enterprise of the proprietor of the Room, Mr. A. McNeill, who on his own responsibility has entered into arrangements with the London, Newfoundland, and New York Telegraph Company, and by means of this arrangement receives the latest telegrams, which costs him a dollar a day in gold. In this enterprise he is aided by gentlemen in this city, and by the publishers of the local press.

I think the Legislature should aid Mr. McNeill with a liberal grant, and thus enable the press to obtain those telegrams—which not unfrequently contain thoughts which make despots tremble—with more facility.

I do think that the Legislature should subsidise the press of the Island in this way, inasmuch as knowledge thus scattered broad cast among the people is for the good, and benefit all.

I learn that Mr. McNeill was the first who successfully established a Reading Room in this city, which was destroyed by the great fire last year, and that he has been able to re-establish another in so short a time, is highly creditable to him, and the gentlemen of this city who have aided him so liberally, in an effort so laudable.

A STRANGER.

Charlottetown, April 20, 1867.

By Telegraph to Journal!

LONDON, April 22.—Spain promises England full satisfaction, and indemnity for seizure Victoria. Reply to demand in case of Tornado erasive and unsatisfactory. Latest, peace between France and Prussia almost despaired of. Prussia arming for expected shock; causing alarm in London stock exchange, and tendancy to financial panic.

Cuba arrived at Halifax at 3 30, p. m.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 24.

One case of small-pox by Alhambra,—sent to hospital.—Alhambra left for Boston to-day.—Reply to Governor's Speech presented yesterday at half-past 12 o'clock.

I have been afflicted with a very troublesome humor in my face for six years and have tried many prescriptions to little or no avail; but having heard of J. B. Fitch's Golden Ointment I was induced to try a box, by the use of which I am cured; and believe it my duty to recommend it to the public.

DAVID MCLENNAN,
Wallace, Cumberland Co.

Brown's Bronchial Troches have been before the public many years. Each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world. The Troches are pronounced universally superior to all other articles used for similar purposes. For relieving Coughs, Colds, and throat diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1867.

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

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

EVERY one in these days knows what a speech from the Throne—whether that throne be regal or vice regal—means. The sentiments which it contains and the policy which it shadows forth are not those of the royal or vice-royal speaker, they are now well understood to be solely the property of his responsible advisers. If the speech be a good one, to them is the credit chiefly due, if it be a bad one, the whole burden of the blame rests upon their shoulders. The legislative work of the session is in this speech drawn in outline. It contains the "good resolutions" of the new Administration, and if they are not carried into effect it will be because either the time that can be spared by the legislators, is too limited in which to accomplish so much, or that circumstances over which they have no control prevent them from doing the good which they have determined to perform. Let us see what these good resolutions are. The first is that the Coles' Administration has determined to continue buying the lands of such proprietors as still hold estates in the Island. A very good resolution indeed, say we, and one which we would expect from the party which had the honor of initiating the land purchase policy on the Island. The means by which to attain so desirable an end are recommended to the serious consideration of the gentlemen composing both branches of the legislature. This means, we rather think, a Loan Bill. Now if the Imperial guarantee for a loan could be procured, or if we could borrow the needful funds on the unsupported credit of the Island, in the money market at Home, at a reasonable rate of interest, the business of making freeholders of our tenants would, in our opinion, be much more easily and speedily performed than it has hitherto been. Some people may laugh at the idea of our getting the Imperial guarantee for the loan of any considerable sum of money; but as that guarantee was very nearly secured the first time an attempt was made to procure it, who knows but that we may succeed in getting it when the trial is again made. If we had the honor of sitting in places of authority among the [illegible] of the land, we would advocate making the attempt. The success of that attempt would benefit a great many worthy people, and its failure could do injury to no one.

The next matter which the Government has resolved to mend is the Education Law. We fully expected that the Leader of the Government would make strenuous endeavors to render more efficient that system of general education, the introduction of which, in a British American Colony, has done so much towards building up his reputation as a politician, not only in this, but in the neighboring colonies. The matter is a difficult one to settle to the satisfaction of all concerned. It must be dealt with by a delicate, yet bold hand. In applying the necessary remedies to our diseased and paralyzed Educational System, the state physician must possess the hand of a lady and the heart of a lion. It will be found impossible to fulfil the unreasonable expectations of many, but if the present Government can devise a good working measure, we are quite satisfied that the people in general will consider it a very great boon, and will look upon its framers as their greatest benefactors. From our heart we wish the Government success in this important undertaking.

Whether the hint about the development of local industry has any bearing on the much vexed question of Bounties to fishermen, we leave for time to unfold. The Bounty question is a rather ticklish one, and our legislators would do well to steer clear of it. Our farmers are steadily if slowly improving. Mud machines are doing more for the improvement of Agriculture in a single season than the House of Assembly without their aid could effect in half a century. "The gods help those who help themselves," should be the motto of our Island farmers, fishermen and mechanics. There is no doubt, however, that a little timely well applied state aid has frequently a very good effect, but the trouble is to tell when that aid is timely, and where it is well applied. We, for our part, are fully convinced that for the one pound granted for the purpose of fostering an infant industry that has the desired effect, there are ten—we had nearly written a hundred—so granted which are worse than wasted.

The Speech concludes by directing the attention of the gentlemen composing both branches of our legislature to the state of our highways. We rather think that any one who travels a hen's race from home at this or at almost any season of the year need not be reminded of the bad condition of our roads. Yet it is a question with us how far this state of things is remediable. Climate and soil—both of which have a very great deal to do with the goodness and badness of roads in all parts of the world—are things which the most able and zealous legislators can do very little towards changing. It is a question requiring much thought and a great deal of experience to decide what proportion of the badness of our roads is due to ignorance and mismanagement, and what to natural causes beyond the control of any but the very richest and the most enlightened of communities. That the streets of our towns and the principal highways in their immediate vicinity should be put in the best possible condition, even though to do so should cost the country very large sums of money, does not admit of a doubt; but that all the highways in the country, or even the principal main post roads throughout their whole length should be made what would be called in some older countries "good roads," would require the expenditure of a greater amount of money than this small and poor country can afford. And after all we very much question if our roads in general are so very much worse than those of our neighbors. If they are easily made bad—that is where the traffic is moderate—they are as easily made good again. However, if our roads can be improved, by all means let the attempt be made, but we very much fear that we and our children after us for many generations will be obliged to wade through Island mud in the Spring and Fall, and be forced to swallow our respective pecks of Island dust in the summer, to say nothing of flouncing through snow drifts and bouncing into pitches in the winter, in spite of the thousand and one theories we have heard and read about the improvement of our Island roads.

It strikes us that the Governor's speech is much more remarkable for what it omits than for what it contains. We own to feeling more than ordinary curiosity as to what would be said in the speech about Confederation. To tell the truth we never dreamt that His Excellency would make no allusion whatever to this very important subject. We fully expected to see our fate as a colony foreshadowed with more or less distinctness in the Governor's Speech. Judge our surprise when we saw no reference whatever to the Union of the Colonies from beginning to end of it! What can this mysterious silence mean? Is all the talk we have heard of pressure from without mere unfounded rumor? Have no despatches been received from the Colonial Office in Downing Street, pressing the subject of Confederation on the attention of the Government of this Colony, and containing hints very difficult to be misunderstood, that if we do not speedily enter the Confederation of our own accord, we will, in a very little while, be forced to join it whether we like it or not. Is it possible that this Island is left perfectly free, either to enter the new Dominion or to remain out of it as its inhabitants think fit? We rather incline to believe this latter conjecture to be the true state of affairs, and we are heartily rejoiced that it is so. We would be very sorry indeed to see the people of this Island forced into Confederation. We would infinitely rather see it left to the people's unfettered choice whether they will enter it or not. There need be no hurry about the matter. Ten or twenty years, though a very considerable space of time in the life of an individual, are a very small part of the existence of a nation. Before ten years have elapsed the people of this Colony will be able to see whether or not it will be their interest to unite themselves politically with the people of the new Dominion. If time be given them to decide, we have no fears but that their choice will be a wise one, but if they were compelled to form part of the Confederation a sense of injustice would rankle in their bosoms for long years to come, they would be lynx-eyed to discover the faults and disadvantages of the new policy, but blind as moles to its virtues and advantages.

The Governor's Speech is by no means a brilliant affair. Such speeches seldom or never are, but that it contains the promise of much sound and useful legislation we very cheerfully admit.

A PROTESTANT CEMETERY FOR SUMMERSIDE.

THAT the Protestants of Summerside are much in need of a burying ground, is a truth that must be admitted by every person acquainted with this place; and to us it seems surpassing strange that they have not put forth a united effort to secure one long ere this. In this respect the Roman Catholics here have set a most commendable example to the Protestants, for though they do not number near so many as the latter, yet for some time they have had their burying ground of two or three acres in extent. But how is it with the Protestants? With the exception of the Episcopalians, who have a small cemetery at St. Eleanor's, none of the other denominations here have any such place which they can call their own nearer than Bedeque or Lot 16; and in fact they have no claim whatever on the burying ground in these localities, and are only permitted to bury in them *ex gratia*.

We think it is now about a year since a meeting was held in Brown's Hall to take this matter into consideration. It was well attended—most of the leading Protestants of the town being present, and all fully agreed that a burying ground should be procured without delay. But when the question arose, what quantity of land should be procured, and *how* should it be obtained, there was quite a variety of opinion. Some thought two acres sufficient in the mean time, others five, and from that we believe up to fifty. Again, some were of opinion that subscriptions should be raised and a piece of land purchased for the purpose, while others thought the thing could be satisfactorily done only by a joint stock company. Finally a committee was appointed to take the whole subject into consideration and report, and thus the matter ended, and thus we believe it has remained up to the present.

Surely we think that after twelve months consideration, the time has now come when something ought to be *done* in the matter. We would then earnestly suggest that a public meeting of all interested be called as soon as possible, and that a subscription list be opened, in order to raise sufficient funds to purchase two acres. But if a sufficient sum cannot be raised at present to buy two acres, then let them be content, in the mean time, with *one*. If we are not able just now to get as large a burying ground as we would desire, let us get as large a one as we are *able to pay for*, even though it should be small—let no one despise the day of small things. We have no fear, however, either as to the ability or willingness of the Protestants of Summerside in this matter. This subject should be agitated *till something is done*, for to say nothing of the great inconvenience, we consider it little short of a disgrace to any Protestant community—and especially such a large one as this—to possess no place of their own in which to bury their dead.