

CORRESPONDENCE.

[FOR THE SUMMERSIDE JOURNAL.]

THE REV. W. M. PUNSHON.

Mr. Editor:—Favored as our Island has been with a visit from the distinguished Minister whose name stands at the head of this letter, perhaps you would like a few words about "the man and his communications."

In person Mr. Punshon is a stout, honest, farmer-looking man, just advancing apparently into middle life. His manner in public, and in private, too, as I am informed, is simple and unaffected. He does not play the great man. He lets others find out his greatness, without obtruding it upon them.

Last Lord's Day morning, of course in our large Wesleyan Chapel, he preached to an audience of perhaps two thousand people. He took for his text, Phil. iii. 12-14. His theme was, though not formally announced, the Christian race, as illustrated in the career of Paul. "There is no teacher like example," he said, in entering upon his subject; and so he proceeded, pressing the example of the Apostle Paul upon the study and imitation of his hearers. That example was not too high for us, he argued. Paul began where we must begin, if we ever become in any measure what he became. He began as a sinner utterly lost and undone—at as low a point as any poor sinner ever could have started from; for was he not "the chief of sinners?" We have the same Saviour as Paul had, to introduce us into our career, and sustain us in it; while the same means and appliances, and helps, and encouragements are within our reach as were those with which he was favored. His circumstances and sphere were peculiar, yet these so much resemble ours that he had a right to exhibit himself as a pattern to all believers; even as he did when he said, "Brethren, be followers together of me, and mark them who walk, so as ye have us for an example." In setting forth that example, the preacher sought to stir up within the bosom of his brethren a holy ambition. No man ought to say, "Well, if I do but get to heaven at last, I shall be well content; though it be but as it were upon a broken piece of board, and though I only just find a far-off place within its doors." No; we must justify our claim to be Christians at all by aiming to be "perfect" in our Christianity, and with nothing less ought we to be satisfied. No man can safely set before himself any lower standard. The preacher here directed much of his force against the low, mean, selfish, un-Christian style of Christianity which lays in a desire to be saved from the consequences of sin, without any desire to be saved from sin itself.—And in warm and touching tones did he call upon the slumbering and the dead to awake and live—to begin to live in Christ, that they might grow up into him, and live forever. He brought the whole to a close in urging upon his hearers just two points as to the methods by which the Christian race is to be prosecuted to a successful termination. It must be, first, by a perpetual concentration of effort, after the manner of the apostle when he said, "One thing I do;" keeping that one thing ever in view while he "pressed toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Then, next, it must be by keeping the eye ever steadily fixed upon the glorious future; just like the apostle again, when, "forgetting those things which were behind, and reaching forth unto those things which were before," he ran his race, and won his crown.

Thus do I imperfectly indicate the general bearings of Mr. Punshon's sermon, rather than mark its outlines. And I have chosen to amplify here, because so much more has been said in America about Mr. Punshon's lecturing than about his preaching, able and wholesome as the latter is, if somewhat less dazzling than the former. Though, indeed, if racy, idiomatic, Saxon, well compacted thought, clear statement, simple pathos, elevated aim, warm and vigorous appeal be any excellencies in public discourse, scarcely can Mr. Punshon's most striking lectures surpass his sermons, marked as these latter are by the qualities just enumerated. Indeed, if the sermon of last Lord's Day morning may be taken as a fair specimen, there is in his preaching a rare union of beauty and wholesomeness; the latter being just as conspicuous in them as the former.

The Lecture on Monday evening, of course again in our Wesleyan Chapel, was delivered to a large and respectable audience, though not to a crowded one, like that of the Lord's Day morning. It was on "Daniel in Babylon," now getting to be pretty well known in the Provinces. I do not sketch it, as you are about giving your readers, as I understand, an extended report of it. But no sketch, no report, be it as full as it may, can convey an adequate impression of the power of this lecture as delivered; since eloquence and oratory are things to be seen and heard, and can neither be reported nor photographed. I can only intimate here the splendor of the lecturer's thoughts, the elegance of his style, the abundance and beauty of his illustrations, the keenness of his satire, the skillfulness of his applications, the force of his appeals, the grandeur of his climaxes, and the crowning glory of his closing paragraphs. Then, too, the whole was besprinkled with poetry and anecdote, adapted at once to relieve the attention, and to allure it onward. Altogether there was afforded to the audience an entertainment at once delightful and healthful—gratifying to the taste and improving to the heart. And, as the lecturer dropped his final accent, amid the signals of applause that arose on every hand, one could not help thinking of Milton's lines:—

"The angel ended, and in Adam's ear Too charming left his voice, while he awhile Thought him still speaking, stood fixed to hear."

Yet after all I must confess, though some may regard this as a sort of critical heresy, that the sermon of Lord's Day morning seemed to me to contain more of genuine eloquence than the lecture of the Monday evening. And sure I am, that if the latter was more admired, the former was more deeply felt, and will be the longer remembered.

The names of Punshon and Spurgeon are often mentioned together, as though they were in some sort rival candidates for the palm of oratory. Without imagining for an instant the existence of any thought as between themselves so unworthy and vain glorious as this, or giving countenance, in respect to them, to the corinthian spirit of partizanship, it may yet be permitted to place these two eminent brethren side by side for a little while, making some both of the resemblances and differences which may be traced between them. Beginning, then, with resemblances, I remark that even in person they are not wholly unlike. If not low overgrown, or painfully not tall of a corpulent-looking over them, the countenances rather than

reveal it: the shrine in both cases seeming to be somewhat out of harmony with the glory of its occupant. In manner both are simple, hearty, and unassuming, willing to do their fellows all the good they can, while betraying no longings for observation and applause. While both are orators they are something more, "mighty" as they are, not "in words" only, but also "in deeds." Spurgeon's gifts for organization and administration are quite as remarkable as his other endowments, being thus, in some respects, the Wesley as well as the Whitefield of the nineteenth century. Some such things are told of Punshon, and he will perhaps have larger opportunities in these Provinces of shewing what there is in him in these respects, than any which have hitherto fallen in his way. And lastly, here, if Spurgeon is yet young, though approaching to middle life, Punshon is yet in the meridian of his days, with, let it be hoped, the half of his earthly career still before him. So much for resemblances between these two honored brethren.

And now as to differences. Punshon certainly has not that trumpet-toned voice of which we have heard so much in Spurgeon. There is even a huskiness about his voice, impeding the eloquent utterance of his winged words. Spurgeon seems to be at all points the child of nature, flinging abroad his spontaneous conceptions in spontaneous forms. Punshon is more the child of culture, more elaborate than Spurgeon in collecting and building up his thoughts, and leading them forth to-day; which remark, however, if we may judge from what we have heard of him here, applies more to his lecturing than to his preaching.—Spurgeon thus is more the man of the people, more easily understood and appreciated by them than Punshon. Although here, again, it seems as if Punshon were rapidly growing, especially in his preaching, into a simplicity and directness akin to those of Spurgeon, and fitting him also for obtaining an influence over the masses resembling that possessed by Spurgeon from the very opening of his public career. Spurgeon reasons, so to speak, by a certain instinctive faculty; while Punshon, in working out his conclusions, resorts more to logic and analysis. Both are rich in imagination and fancy. But Spurgeon here, as everywhere else, is habitually simple and natural; while Punshon is more ornate and artificial; the one calls his flowers while the other cultivates them.

But enough of this. Would that Spurgeon, like Punshon, might be led, ere long, to cross the Atlantic.

J. DAVIS. Charlottetown, July 9th, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL, SIR:—

In glancing over the columns of the last issue of the *Islander*, I noticed certain editorial comments on the Wesleyan Tea and Bazaar held in this town on Wednesday last, which, if allowed to go forth uncontradicted, may lead strangers to believe that Summerside is some God-forsaken place, where neither law or order exists.

The writer of the article in question says that "drunken men reeled through the crowded streets or drove through them at a furious rate, while all sorts of rowdyism was going on in different parts of the town, drunkenness, fighting and profanity were openly exhibited to the disgust of the well disposed citizens until a late hour."

Those statements, I contend, are simply untrue. I traversed the crowded streets of Summerside on the day in question from morning till night, and saw only one or two drunken men, and one only with blood on his face. Neither did I hear anything that could be the least offensive to the feelings of the most refined lady. If profanity and rowdyism existed, it must have been in some of those places of doubtful character known to the initiated; and perhaps the editor of the *Islander*, stimulated by an intense thirst for knowledge, may have wandered into some of those choice localities, and hence the picture he has drawn.

I have heard the opinions of different persons on this subject, and the general impression is that the day passed off quietly and orderly, with the exception of some harmless freaks of some of the Charlottetown boys, who landed here in a slightly elevated state of mind; but even their doings were not of that nature which deserve to be characterized as "rowdyism and profanity."

With regard to the persons who the editor of the *Islander* says were "seriously injured, I may state that their injuries could not have been of a very serious nature, as it did not prevent them from returning to their homes some distance in the country the same evening.

Yours, &c., OBSERVER.

Summerside, July 22, 1868.

[For the Journal.]

I. O. OF G. T. WEST.

On Friday evening, the 17th inst., Bro. Silas F. Hodgson, County Deputy of the I. O. of G. T., accompanied by Bros. Jas. Simpson and M. G. Clark of "Excelsior" Lodge, and Bros. Jas. McNeill and M. Matthews of "Gem of the North" Lodge, paid a visit to the interesting locality of Hill's River, Lot 5, where, according to previous announcement, they met with a goodly number of the inhabitants of that place and vicinity, convened in the school house. On motion, J. W. Simpson took the chair, and having stated the object of the meeting, called upon the County Deputy who briefly addressed the audience relative to the principles and working of the above organization, touching upon the necessity of all localities having a Temperance Institution of some kind.

After several others had addressed the meeting, it was resolved that a temple of the I. O. of G. T. be organized, and a requisition for that purpose having been passed round was presented to the C. D., containing sixteen signatures. The necessary preliminaries having been gone through, the applicants were called upon to choose a name by which their Lodge should be known, when the name "CRYSTAL WAVE" was unanimously chosen. The C. D., assisted by the above named Brothers, then duly instituted "Crystal Wave" Temple No. 53.

The following officers were then duly elected and installed:—Bro. A. Matthews, W.C.T.; Sister Martha Meggison, W.V.T.; Bro. Jesse McRae, W.S.; Bro. P. Guard, W.T.; Sister Jane Meggison, W.F.S.; Bro. Roach Wisener, W.M.; Bro. J. Ryan, W.I.G.; Bro. Thos. Meggison, W.O.G.

Appointments.—Bro. Thos. Methroll, W.C.; Sister Mary O'Connor, W.A.S.; Sister Catherine McKee, W.D.M.; Sister Mary Ann Mountain, W.R.H.S.; and Sister Mary O'Mara, W.L.H.S.

Roll on, thou "Crystal Wave," and wash out the foul stains of the inebriate, and be thou a safe haven of refuge to those tossed upon the dark and tempestuous billows of intemperance.

Yours, in F. H. & C., JESSE MCKRAE, W. Sec'y. Hills River, July 18th, 1868.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 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.

NEWS SUMMARY.

THE English Mail arrived on Monday evening, bringing not very important, yet interesting intelligence. The House of Lords has rejected the Suspensory Bill, the main pur, use of which was to promise Ireland an enquiry into her Church matters. The dis-establishment of the Irish National Church has been of late, as our readers are aware, creating a great deal of interest at Home. The bill in question was lost by an extremely large majority, in one of the fullest houses on record. The *Standard* states that the debate was one of the most brilliant, most effective, most remarkable for force of reasoning, for eloquence, for depth of feeling and sincerity of purpose that have taken place in Parliament for years past. It ought certainly to silence all disparagement of the Upper House on the score of languor, indifference, or want of statesmanlike and oratorical power. The discussions in the Commons seem by comparison feeble, unreal, and wanting in grasp of the subject and in knowledge of the facts. By the Lords a constitutional question of the first importance has been treated in a manner worthy of a great Parliamentary opportunity, and of the noblest, proudest, most vigorous aristocracy in the world. The Royal Assent has been given to the Scotch and Irish Reform Bills.

On the 29th ult., a deputation from the English Church Union presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury an address, signed by over 20,000 lay and clerical communicants of the Church of England, denouncing "all Christian communication with Dr. Colenso, until such time as he shall repent of his errors." The Archbishop, in reply, said that his sympathies were entirely with those who repudiate the doctrines of Dr. Colenso, and who have done their best to "check the mischief."

Sir Robert Napier, of Abyssinian reputation, has arrived in England. The gallant general, with the modesty exhibited in his despatches, appears to have purposely avoided the popular greeting which thousands in London would gladly have given him, and it was doubtful almost to the last moment, when and at what terminus he would arrive. The Mayor and Corporation of Southampton telegraphed to him while yet at Malta to know if he intended landing at that place, as they were desirous to present an address, and give an entertainment on his honor. But the answer came back that his arrangements were made to return *via* Marseilles. Doubtless this was done on purpose.

In both Houses of Parliament a vote of thanks was given to the General and to the officers and men of the Abyssinian expedition. In the House of Lords it was moved by the Earl of Malmesbury, seconded by Earl Ruesel, supported by the Duke of Cambridge. In the Commons it was moved by Mr. Disraeli and seconded by Mr. Gladstone. The presents from the Abyssinian army to the Queen have reached the India Office. They consist of three crowns, one of them of solid gold, a robe of state, a goblet seal, trappings, &c. The robe is fresh from the loom, woven of rich gold thread with large patterns of flowers in colored silk. The seal of gold bears a lion passant, with a handle of three large pieces of agate, each of a different colour. Singularly enough, the case that holds it bears the name of a well-known firm in Pall Mall. These relics of Theodore will not only serve to keep in mind his romantic history and tragic end, but will also remain as remembrances of the jealousy of her children's freedom felt by England, and of the deep meaning of the cry "I am a British subject."

The trial of power between artillery and fortifications is still going on. The firing against the Plymouth-fort model, and fifteen inch solid steel plates, resulted in the interior of the fort remaining intact. The exterior was utterly ruined. Both the hammered and rolled fifteen inch plates were shivered to pieces.

From France we learn that the Emperor is giving serious attention to the question of the insane. Several high authorities have been called in to consider the right which parents and friends possess, of shutting up a person in an asylum, merely on a certificate from a medical man. The discussion on the budget began in the Legislature on the 29th ult. The members are asked to vote an expenditure for 1869, of 1800 millions of francs. Some sharp debating naturally ensued. Bread made of this year's wheat has been exhibited at the windows of a baker in Paris.

The King of Prussia has been taking leading part in the ceremonial of unveiling the Luther monument at Worms. One hundred thousand persons were present. About 2000 clergymen had arrived from all parts of Germany and Switzerland, and even from France, England, and America.

Mr. Adams sailed from Liverpool on the 27th for New York. He carries with him the best wishes of a circle of friends made during the six years he has fulfilled the onerous and delicate duties of American Minister of the Court of St. James. At New York, the National Democratic Convention nominated, on the 9th July, Horatio Seymour as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. After taking a recess the Convention reassembled, and nominated Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, for the Vice Presidency. Immense excitement pervades the country. The coming elections promise to work a new era in the history of the States. The negro will hereafter take his share of the petting and promising before elections, with which the Irishman is now so familiar. The Fenians seem generally

quiet in the States. A club of that notorious brotherhood is in existence now in Paris, from which come rumors of a new and deadly invention entirely eclipsing Greek Fire, and which is to be used in England. It looks like a lump of common coal, and will easily mix with householders supply of that article, and when touched by fire explodes with terrific force. It is for use especially against large establishments, private families, and ships. The Americans seem at last almost ashamed of their connection with an organization that makes use of such things as these, and the quicker they wash their hands of the Fenians, the better.

The American treaty with China is at last concluded. It opens to the United States every important port of the Imperial Government, and brings the two countries into friendly relations. The heat of the weather during the past few years is attracting the attention of meteorologists. Hundreds of cases of sun-stroke have lately occurred in New York. Men and houses have alike succumbed to heat indicated by the thermometer at 105°. In Montreal, and throughout all parts of the Dominion, the weather has been intensely and fatally hot.

The Hon. W. P. Howland will be, it is understood, shortly sworn in as Governor of Ontario. Sir Francis Hincks will succeed Lord Monck as Governor General of Canada. The Dominion holds on its way unfettered by the threats and complaints of Nova Scotia, whose interests it seems determined nevertheless to protect to the last farthing. The *Ottawa Times*, speaking of Mr. Kassam's reciprocity measure, says that even though it passed Congress to-morrow, the Dominion Government would not be prepared to view its passage with favour, in consequence of the omission of coal from its list of articles. The Dominion is bound, says that paper, by every consideration of justice and policy, to see that the coal interest, so very important to the prosperity of Nova Scotia, shall not be sacrificed to please the monopolists of Pennsylvania. It is, we think, very likely that the Dominion will yet make its own terms, as the desire for reciprocity is growing very strong in the States. The fact is, that the loss sustained by the Americans through its abrogation is more serious than their politicians will allow. We are for instance told by the business men of New York, that one million of dollars per annum would not make good the loss sustained by merely warehousemen and coopers. Before abrogation one hundred thousand barrels of flour have been known to be inspected in three days, but now the large Atlantic storehouses, then invariably filled to overflowing, are comparatively empty.

The return from England of Dr. Tupper and Mr. Howe has created some excitement in Halifax. They were cheered or hissed on the wharf, according to the respective views of those present. It seems the multitude was divided. It is strange that those who are adept at hissing do not remember the likelihood of their being mistaken for veritable geese. To our mind the obloquy and foolishness intended to be expressed by hissing seem very apt, like curses and chickens, to *come home to roost!*

The record of accidents and tragic deaths in other countries should remind us of the peacefulness and quietness of our own land. In Cape Breton a dreadful storm, with thunder and lightning, has passed over the habitations of men, carrying death and desolation in its track. "The angel of death spread his wings on the blast," and several individuals in the bloom of life have been stricken into eternity without a moment's warning. In Bermuda, too, hundreds have been carried off by disease.

Our "tight little Island" is about, it seems, to have a special Reciprocity Treaty offered to it by the United States. Mr. B. F. Butler, in the House of Representatives, on the 6th July introduced a resolution that the actual productions of P. E. Island, including fish, be admitted into the ports of the United States duty free, whenever P. E. Island should give free admission to all American productions, admit fishing vessels to its bays and ports for shelter, supplies, and refitting, free of duty; and give fishing licenses not exceeding five dollars for any one vessel. The Chamber of Commerce is about to take the matter up. The whole affair looks, however, like an attempt to separate these parts of the British Empire still more widely from one another. The N. Y. *Tribune* expressly states that this is a measure intended to pave the way for the annexation of the Island. Our American Cousins will however find, we opine, that while young Prince Edward Island is as anxious as anybody else to drive a good trade, and will gladly enter into a Reciprocity treaty, she has no idea of doing anything more. If we are offered free trade through the itchiness of the palms of the Americans, we will take it, and while making the most out of them, will still, on any signs of too close and familiar an embrace, be the first to cry out "Hands off!" The legislation of the Mother Country will of course come in, in this matter. As a colony we are not in a position to enter into treaties by ourselves with a foreign nation.

Chapel Opening and Public Tea at Lot 7. On Sunday, the 12th inst., the Bible Christians opened their new Chapel at Lot 7. The day was fine, and the attendance throughout the day large, especially in the morning and evening. The Rev. Mr. Chapple from Ch'town, preached at 10 a.m. from Isa. 67. 15; Rev. Mr. Richards, who is appointed to that station, at half-past ten, p.m.; and the Rev. Mr. Stewart, dindly consented to preach in the evening, and choose for the ground of his remarks, the same portion of scripture which was taken in the morning. It was obvious though, that these two rev. gentlemen had not studied these discourses from the same book.

On Tuesday, a public tea was held, and came up to the expectations of all concerned. The day was fine, and the number assembled was large. This new chapel is well and neatly finish-

ed and cost about £300, which by collections, subscriptions and public tea is, as near as we could gather from a rough calculation made at the close of the tea, now all paid for, to within £20 or so, a fact which speaks well for the people of that community.

HAYING.

In a few days haying will be on in good earnest. The old proverb, "Make hay while the sun shines," is as worthy of attention as ever it was. Some farmers who think they know more than those who have tried before, cut down their grass and spread it out, and let it lie in this condition day and night until it is cured and ready to go into the barn. We believe this to be a bad practice. The better way is to spread the grass, if possible, by ten or eleven o'clock, in the forenoon; if the crop is very heavy, to turn or stir it up after dinner, and rake and cock it up before the dew begins to fall. The next day wait until the dew is off, and then open, turn at noon, and get it into the barn during the afternoon. Hay secured in this way will be sweet and good, and will always command a ready sale, and be readily eaten by the cattle. In those days of improvements, when farmers can procure mowing machines, hay rakes, and other labor saving arrangements, the hay and grain crops can be secured in a much shorter time than formerly, and in better condition. When haying comes, let the work be driven as much as is consistent with the welfare of the laborers, and the crop all gathered in as soon as possible. Men who work at haying should not stand at the ten hour rate, but work at least from sunrise to sunset, and longer if necessary. In order to be able to do this, they will require plenty of good substantial food with suitable drinks, such as hot tea or coffee, but no liquor. Many a man has lost his life by taking cold drinks at haying time in the heat of the day. The system of a good healthy man at this season of the year, if he does his work, will require considerable food to repair the waste. We learn that the hay crop this year will be good, and we trust our farmers will have fine weather to save it.

The Islander on the Tea.

We are sorry to learn from the last *Islander* that the moral sensibilities of the Editor of that Journal were so rudely shocked on his arrival in Summerside, on the evening of the day on which the Wesleyan Bazaar and Tea was held. He says "two women were seriously injured by persons driving furiously, that another had her neck cut with a stick, while black eyes and bloody faces were not at all uncommon sights."

As we saw nothing of this, we have enquired of others, who say it was not so. The editor must have been told that a child had split a cup of tea over its feet, and confounded it with some tragedy or railroad accident he had been reading. The woman being ran over was an accident that might have occurred any day. The man who drove the horse was not drunk, and he immediately after the accident happened, in a very gentlemanly manner made every amends in his power. This is more than the fellow did who ran his horse over the City Recorder, in Charlottetown, last week.

As to "drunkenness and rowdyism" being so prevalent, we deny. A few young men from the City were merry when they landed, and seemed to regard it as their privilege to keep so while here, but as neither saw nor heard that they acted in any way calculated to call forth the moral homily of our contemporary. It is true there was a little disturbance at the beat on her departure, but this was occasioned by some parties on board who threw sticks from the deck into the crowd on the wharf. Whether they had imbibed anything stronger than good tea, the steam of which might be rising, we cannot say.

We do not in any way wish to screen those who get drunk and act disorderly, but let the lash fall on the guilty party. There were hundreds of persons here on the above named day, from all parts of the country, and we believe we are safe in saying that they all returned home without "bloody faces and black eyes." When a number of young people, with hearts light and gay, assemble to spend a day in amusements, there will always be found one or two who will act the clown.

We hope that none will be deterred from coming to the tea meeting to be held here on Wednesday next, in consequence of the picture drawn by the *Islander*. The people here will be glad to receive you and make you merry "without the aid of wine."

The annual Examination of the pupils of the Prince of Wales College, and the Grammar School in connection, took place on Tuesday, the 14th inst. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and several other gentlemen were present, and expressed themselves well pleased with what they had heard and seen. Want of space will not permit us giving the list of prizes and successful competitors, as published in the *Patriot* of the 15th. We notice the name of Joseph Robson, of Centerville, as the only one from Prince County.

The *Patriot* says "the ladies of St. James' Kirk, gave a Strawberry Festival, on Friday last for the benefit of the city poor." This is praiseworthy, let others go and do likewise.

We have received several orders for the "Common Sense Sewing Machine." It works splendidly and can be seen at our residence at any time. All the ladies should have one. For sale at Ha Vie's Book Store, Ch'town, and at Bertram's Book Store, Summerside. They will be at any address on receipt of the price—£3 17s. 6d.

If we may judge from the crowd of passengers we observed on board the *Princess* on Saturday last, we should say many persons are taking the advantage of the excursion tickets. Among the passengers was the Hon. Dr. Young, who was returning home from a cruise to the Dominion, and different parts of the United States.

FATHER STRONG, the old Wesleyan veteran is again in our midst. The old gentleman, and his lady, both look as young as they did ten years ago. Mr. Strong still continues to preach, and his sermons are as fresh and good as they were years ago. The old gentleman says he intends to remain here now.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—Messrs. A.C. McKenzie, Angus Gregor, and Lemuel Clark called, last week, on the Rev. Isaac Murray, and in the name of the congregation presented him with a very fine wagon—value £33—accompanied with an address expressing attachment to him, and appreciation of his services as a minister of the gospel. The Donee thanks to his opportunity to express his hearty thanks to his congregation for this, and for other tokens, very many of kindness which from time to time they have given him, and to record his wish and prayer that "God may supply all their need according to His riches in glory by Jesus Christ."

It is due to the enterprising establishment of Mr. Angus Gregor, New Glasgow, in which the wagon was built, to state that the workmanship throughout is equal to the best that can be produced on the Island.

Fishing vessels reported at Casimere last week.—Scho. Lallah, Oxenham, from L. H. Ave, codfishing; R. C. Parsons, from Gloucester, Gutt, mackerel fishing; Bay State, West, from Malpeque, duto.—P

Very Latest Telegrams.

London, July 19.

A popular demonstration took place in this city to-day, in favor of the parliamentary measures for the abolition of the Irish Church establishment.

A procession, consisting of working men carrying banners and wearing green ribbons, proceeded to Hyde Park, where a mass meeting was organized.

After addresses from several speakers had been delivered, resolutions strongly protesting against the rejection by the House of Lords of the Irish Church Apportionment Suspension Bill were adopted.

About two thousand persons were present at the meeting.

Their proceedings were orderly, and there were no interferences on the part of police.

New York, July 20.

Advices from Ottawa state that W. P. Howland has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and L. A. Wilnot Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

The grain crops of Canada are suffering from drought.

Negotiations are pending for a match between the St. John crew and the Ward Brothers, for a row in Halifax Harbor on the first of August.

Gold opened to-day at 143.

Report of the Harvest from all parts of the United Kingdom show that the yield of wheat exceeds the annual average of crops.

Calcutta, 19th.

The American Minister has concluded his negotiations with the Grand Ducal Government for a Treaty for the mutual protection of the Rights of Naturalized Citizens, and the document has been signed by the high contracting parties.

Gold 143.

London, July 17.

Mr. Mill asked the Government what disposition was to be made of the Fenian prisoners—Warren and Costello, who were arrested after effecting a landing in Ireland, with the alleged purpose of exciting an insurrection, and whether the Government intended to mitigate the sentence of those Fenians who had already been tried and convicted.

Lord Mayo replied that there were no particular features in the cases of Warren and Costello which would lead the Government to depart from the usual course of law.

In the House of Commons Lord Stanley made an important statement in answer to a question asking for information. A reply he said had already been sent to the United States Government, in the matter of neutralization, the subject of which was that the Ministry was ready to accept the American view of the question; he therefore thought a misunderstanding between the two nations impossible.

Agricultural Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Prince County Agricultural Society was held in Staver's Hall, in Summerside, on Tuesday the 14th inst., at which the following gentlemen were elected a Committee of Management for the ensuing year, viz:—

PRESIDENT.—Hon. Alexander Laird

VICE PRESIDENT.—R. McC Stewart.

COMMITTEE.—James Wiggins, Stephen McNeill, Thomas Tanton, George Price, W. B. Tophin, William Taylor, George Compton, John Townsend, Robert Glover, Peter Stewart, James Wall.

Moved and carried that the Committee be requested to appropriate a sufficient sum out of the funds of the society to give prizes at a Ploughing Match to take place on the day of the County Exhibition.

Also moved, that the committee and members shall hold monthly meetings, viz:—On the 2d Tuesday in each month, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at Summerside.

H. C. GREEN, Sec'y.

Summerside, July 22, 1868.

A good time may be expected by those who attend the tea in Summerside, on Wednesday next. See Advertisement.

We learn from the press of Miramichi, that the Northern or Major Robinson route for the Railway is adopted, that the road will probably cross the river at some of the points between the town of Newcastle and the North West Bridge.

In our notice of the Convention held in Summerside, on the 12th inst., the name of D. Cameron occurs, instead of D. Crawford.

The full amount realized at the Wesleyan Bazaar and Tea was £195.

The Bank of P. E. Island have removed to their new premises on Great George St.

Tax Presbytery of P. E. Island at one of its recent meetings, entered upon a consideration of the charge made by the *Presbyterian Witness* regarding a certain congregation in P. E. Island, when after a full consideration of the case, and explanation given, the Presbytery are most happy to find, that there is no ground for any such charge as that made, against any congregation in this Presbytery.

The last meeting of this Court was held on the 15th June, in the Free Church, Charlottetown, when Rev. Mr. Cameron's demission was accepted. The Presbytery expressed regret that the rev. gentleman was leaving, and recorded their appreciation of his character, and their hope for his future usefulness and welfare.

The usual appointment of probationers and other business having been attended to, the Court adjourned to meet in Queen's Square Church, Charlottetown, on the last Wednesday in September.

The notice of the Examination of the pupils of St. Dunstan's College, as published in the *Herald*, we have put in type, but it is crowded out this week.

We quite forgot in our last to notice the *North Star*, a new paper published by Mr. John Ross, in Charlottetown. It is published at the office of Mr. H. Cooper, is neatly printed, and will we hope shed a light around it. May it prosper, is our wish to its proprietor.

Mr. T. G. WADMAN, of Boston, the proprietor of the *Masonic Monthly*, arrived here last evening, and paid our office a visit. We were right glad to see our old friend, and extend to him the right hand of fellowship. We understand Brother Wadman purposes visiting all the Masonic Lodges or Districts on the Island, and we bespeak for him and his valuable Magazine a hearty reception.

We fully agree with the editor of the *Patriot*, when he says:—