

Arrival of the 'Australasian.'

(From Walker & Smiths European Times)

NOVA SCOTIA.

The question before the people of this country is, whether the Nova Scotians ever really had the Confederation scheme before them? The arrangement of 1863 had been fairly and fully accepted by them as one that was to last until the commercial relations of the provinces were agreed upon. This is beyond dispute; nor was it till 1866 that the people of the colony became aware of the scheme which was then on foot. They then discovered that some of their representatives formed part of a deputation which had proceeded to London to arrange a project of general confederation, and immediately a petition against it was got up for presentation to the House of Commons, which received over 30,000 signatures. All the petitioners asked for was delay. They said, "let the matter be tested by a general election before you come to a decision." The request was not complied with. The elections in Nova Scotia took place, and the result was most decisive, hardly a member in favor of confederation being returned. The delegates declare that Nova Scotia has been thrust against her will into a "perilous association with a few millions of people who offer no markets for their productions, who have no capital to spare, and who have a long defenceless frontier, without a war ship on the ocean, or an arsenal on the seaboard." The delegates, having been repulsed at home, turn to the United States. Union with the Great Republic "would open to the Nova Scotians a career, and ensure them adequate protection by land and sea forever," the heavy taxation they would be called upon to endure being considered as only a temporary evil. They have still a hope in the "sturdy love of English fairplay" that their appeal to the nation will be answered. Unfortunately at home we are just now so much engrossed, and likely to be for some time, in our own affairs, that colonial subjects are hardly likely to receive that attention they deserve. The coming election and the Irish Church will be thought far more important than the possible severance of a fine province with a population of half a million hardy and intelligent people.

The Princess of Wales gave birth to a daughter on the morning of the 6th July, and the bulletins issued report favorably of her progress. The Queen visited her Royal Highness during the day. The family of the Prince of Wales now consists of four children, two sons and two daughters. It is stated that shortly after the prorogation of Parliament her Majesty will visit Switzerland, travelling incognito.

The statement that Sir Robert Napier is to be raised to the Peerage has been officially confirmed, and his elevation was gazetted on the 14th. His title will be Baron Napier of Magdala. Sir Robert Napier, in replying to his health, referred to the period, 40 years ago, when he landed in Calcutta a second lieutenant of the Engineers, "without a connection in the country but my contemporaries." He considered the Abyssinian campaign was an assurance of the amalgamation of the Indian and English services. It was with peculiar pride he reflected that the reward he received at the hands of the Government was given to the first English soldier who from a simple lieutenant, with nothing but his name to begin with, has won the honour which has been so generously conferred upon him by his Sovereign.

A grand fête was given at the Crystal Palace on the 4th in honor of the Duke of Edinburgh. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and received a perfect ovation from 30,000 persons who visited the Palace on the occasion.

A bull fight has recently taken place at Havre, under the sanction of the French Government, and attended by the French police. The novel sight attracted about 7000 persons, who went away rather disappointed, as no one was killed, and no blood of any consequence was shed, because the bulls fought with their horns covered.

Great agitation prevails in Spain in consequence of the discovery of a military conspiracy of a serious character. Several generals have been arrested, including Marshal Serrano and Generals Dulce and Zabala, who have at times played a conspicuous part in Spanish politics. The ministerial journal of Madrid announces that the Queen, by the advice of the Government, had requested the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier to quit the country. The news received in Paris that disturbances had broken out at Valencia and Barcelona has not been, as yet, confirmed. Agitation is also stated to exist in Portugal. On an appeal to the House of Lords, in the case of Mulcany, an Irish Fenian, against a judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, their lordships confirmed conviction.

The Urgent, bringing the son of the late King Theodore, arrived at Plymouth from Alexandria on the 14th. The young prince, who is described as a bright intelligent boy of seven years of age, visited the naval commander-in-chief at Devonport, and was taken to see various places in the neighbourhood. He proceeded to Portsmouth en route to Osborne. In the House of Lords on the 13th inst. the royal assent was given by commission to a number of bills, including the Scotch and Irish Reform Bills and the Boundary Bill.

In the House Commons, on the 13th, there was a long and rather warm debate upon the merits of our iron-clad fleet, when the battle of turrets against broadsides was fought over and over again. Captain McKinnon charged the Admiralty with "criminal blundering," and Mr. Steeley followed with an elaborate attack on the present constitution of the Board, and asked for a scientific inquiry into the principles which should govern for the future the construction of men-of-war. The Irish Roman Catholic bishops have replied to Lord Mayo's last letter. They persist in repudiating the responsibility of breaking off the negotiations with reference to the charter for a Catholic university, and insinuate that the Government withdrew from the correspondence directly they found that the proposed arrangement would not lead to the fulfillment of their views regarding political affairs.

The usual Orange meetings came off at several places in Ireland on the 13th. One of the largest was at Newtownards, about 10,000 being present, where the Party Processions Act was chiefly condemned. On the 14th an affray took place at Monaghan between Orangemen and Roman Catholics. The former were proceeding through the town with files and drums, when they were attacked by a Roman Catholic mob, and a general fight ensued. The Riot Act was read before the assemblage dispersed. Some disturbances also took place at Donnegal and Londonderry, but nothing of a serious character.

Professor Henry Morley announces a discovery of great literary interest. In a volume of Milton's Poems belonging to the British Museum, he claims to have found a new poem by Milton himself, entitled "An Epitaph," in the familiar measure of L'Allegro and Penseroso.

The National Rifle Association have held their annual meeting at Wimbledon this week. The heat and absence of rain had such an effect on the common, that a large space in the neighborhood of the ammunition shed caught fire on Wednesday, and was not extinguished for some time. On the same day at Nottingham the temperature in the shade reached 93 degrees, and in the sun 106, which, according to Mr. Lowe, is higher than in any summer for twenty-six years.

The Paris Monitor has published the concession to Baron Erlanger and Mr. Reuter for the construction of a submarine cable between the United States and France. The contractors are to enjoy a monopoly for 20 years, and the cable must be finished before September, 1869, unless circumstances beyond control prevent the completion of the work. The Monitor also publishes a decree "authorising the importation and exportation" of corn and flour throughout France.

The recent marriage of Menotti Garibaldi at Bologna has awakened the enthusiasm of the people of that city. Crowds came forth to cheer the young people, addresses were presented to them, and when they visited the theatre "Garibaldi's Hymn" was called for and given several times, followed by cheers for the hero of Caprera, who was unable to be present, owing to ill-health, for Rome, for Italy, and for the newly married pair. Menotti has proceeded to visit his father.

Prince Karageorgewich, who is accused of complicity in the late assassination of Prince Michael, of Servia, has been summoned to appear before the Court of Justice at Belgrade, in order that he may be tried on this charge.

The Parliament now sitting is actively engaged in hastening its own dissolution, and within ten days an era in the political life of England which commenced in 1832 will have closed, and a new one will have commenced. For those gentlemen who aspire to seats in the new House of Commons, the prospect of four months' canvassing and no autumn holiday is not a pleasant one. But the new arbiter of the empire—the household—will require assiduous court paying to him; and, with a few fortunate exceptions, those who are ambitious of senatorial honors will have to sacrifice their leisure for the purpose of doing so. The preparations for the great battle which is to determine the future of the country are begun in right earnest. Everywhere the constituencies are selecting their leaders, and the number of contests is likely to be so great, that such a stand-up fight as promises to take place in November next has not been witnessed by the present generation.

FIGHTFUL FAMINE IN MOROCCO.—The Constitutionnel contains a distressing account of the famine in Morocco, which is spreading the most disastrous effects amongst the Mussulman populations. The harvest has been a total failure, and for such grain as can be imported enormous prices are demanded. "The situation is described as worse than that of Algeria. Numbers of persons are constantly dying of hunger. The roads are covered every morning with the dying and the dead. The rich are powerless to save these poor creatures; and the number of those who have perished, either of hunger or the epidemic, is estimated at one-fourth of the entire population. "It is not, as will be seen," says the Constitutionnel, "Algeria alone which has just passed through a deplorable crisis. In Tunis, as in Morocco, the populations, ravaged by cholera, ruined by invasions of locusts such as were never before seen in the memory of man, and suffering two years of drought, have, in the summer of 1868, been plunged into the deepest suffering. Fortunately, in Algeria a good harvest has repaired, so far as it was possible, the losses experienced by those tribes, and the wants of the coming winter may be met by the provisions made for giving employment, by the exercise of charity, and various kinds of assistance judiciously rendered. A Madrid advice of July 10 states that cholera has appeared in Laroché, Morocco.

NEW DOMINION.

Several officers of the army, of a religious turn of mind, have recently been in the habit of spending a considerable portion of their leisure hours in street preaching and other public religious exercises. This practice appears to have given offence to some prominent parties, by whom the attention of the Horse Guards was called to the matter, and it is now stated that an order has been issued prohibiting officers in Her Majesty's services from preaching or otherwise exercising clerical functions. We can hardly believe that the military authorities have done any such improper thing, and we are sure Her Majesty the Queen will never give her sanction to such an order. If an officer sees fit to spend a portion of his time in trying to improve the morals of his fellow creatures, he is deserving of praise rather than blame. It is surely much better that he should do this than that he should waste his time, and bring disgrace upon himself and his uniform, by indulging in habits of dissipation and debauchery. Lord Adelbert Cecil, of the Rifle Brigade, has done much good in Ottawa and other places by preaching in the streets, and his good example has had a strikingly beneficial effect on us men. The only desire of such men is to do good, and an order prohibiting them from preaching could only have the effect of driving them from the service.—Toronto Pa.

CONFEDERATION LEAGUE IN VAN COUVER'S ISLAND.—A meeting was held lately in Smith's Hall, Government-st., to organize an association to secure the immediate admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada on terms equitable and expedient, and also to obtain, without delay, representative institutions with Responsible Government. The meeting was very unanimous and enthusiastic, and concluded with three cheers for Confederation and three for the Queen.

Shipments to and from Canada can now be made without delays hitherto incident to the system requiring a thorough examination of the cargoes by the custom house officers on the lines. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular of regulation under which cars loaded in Canada and sealed by the United States Consul or commercial agent at the point of shipment may be run through to the seaboard cities without giving transportation bonds. A similar regulation controls shipments to Canada.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The crops in Lower Canada do not promise well. The Montreal News says that the hay had the benefit of copious rains in the spring—hence it acquired strength and resisted the influence of the draught;—but late snow grain will prove a miserable failure. In many cases the farmers will be lucky if they recover the seed put into the ground. There are some instances in which crops are sown at the end of May and the first week in June, where they are not six inches above the ground, although

the grain is heading in fact, maturing rapidly; but the stalks are so stunted that, cut it as close as they can, the owners can gather no straw. "What is to become of cattle next winter with a deficiency of forage?" is the question which farmers are asking each other.

The Pall Mall Gazette of the 18th ult. says:—"It is understood that the Loan for the Intercolonial Railway of the Dominion of Canada will be announced on Monday by Messrs. Baring and Messrs. Glyn. It is to be for £4,000,000, of which £3,000,000 will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent., guaranteed by the Imperial Government, while the remaining £1,000,000 will be raised exclusively on the credit of the united colonies, and will bear 5 per cent. In the first instance, only half of the total £4,000,000 will be put forth—namely, £1,500,000 of the guaranteed bonds, and £370,000 of the Canadian."

UNITED STATES.

In New York on Tuesday there were eight cases of sunstroke reported, and forty-two deaths from that cause. The N.Y. World says:—"Nurses and doctors did a thriving trade yesterday, and from early noon until the sunset paled its golden fire, the papers on the Islands in the river, fumed, cursed, and mopped themselves frantically. All along the docks stowagers lay panting on piles of coals, and bent their bodies over casks of rum and air, and coasting schooners, and the huge hulks of ocean steamers and emigrant vessels, lay with their keels scorching in the water. Down at the castle garden the emigrants were huddled in bulk, some with their hair froved and unkempt, and their faces flushed and flayed with a heat and torridness never before by them experienced. Porters loisting heavy packages of goods up high hatchways, dropped down stricken with a sudden fever, thinking of the little ones at home depending on their sinewy arms for bread, and were carried away never to be heard of again without sorrow and tears in this life. All this time the sun poured down like molten lead on the heads and through the brains of thousands who were anxious to flee from the hot wrath but could not. Chiefly did those suffer who had not acclimated themselves to our heated summer—the wanderer from Norway, Sweden, from the cantons of the Alps, from the Voges, from Styria and Dalmatia, from where the Adriatic flows in ceaseless song; from Baltic and Rhine, from Berlin and Vienna, Dublin and Manchester, and the isle of Western Europe, seekers after fortune, who will never more in this life encounter the fickle Goddess."

Baron Cuvier states that if the progeny of a pair of herrings went on increasing and multiplying without molestation or destruction of the sea, in twenty years it would require all the seas in the world to contain the herrings that would result. If only half the spawn came to life, and half the young fish lived, a boat could not move in the sea. There is a Yankee in Springfield who rides a great deal in the omnibus, and always sits near the forward end, so as to pass up the fare of his fellow passengers. One day he gives him, naturally, a ten cent piece; but he gives the driver instead a ticket, which, as he buys them in quantities, costs him but nine cents. Hence profit, and in the future, it is to be presumed, enormous wealth.

It is supposed that on July 4, 1869, passengers will be able to travel by continuous rail across the continent, from San Francisco to Boston. The two great companies have surmounted the greatest difficulties which are to be encountered in their respective lines. Each has passed the summit of the highest intervening mountain range, and is now on the home stretch. The Daily Palladium says truly: "It is amusing at times to observe the stories of the merchants who don't advertise; to see the anxious proprietors looking into the streets and see the people go by, wondering why they don't come in, while the stores of their neighbors who do advertise are thronged with customers. Some people will learn by observation, others will not.

There are now 41,000 officials required by the executive department of the United States alone to execute acts of Congress, whose aggregate salaries amount to over thirty-one million dollars. TERRITORY ACQUIRED WITHOUT PURCHASE.—The United States has taken possession of two small uninhabited islands in the Pacific Ocean, about half way from the Sandwich Islands to Japan. This is the first acquisition of territory ever made by our government in this manner. The islands are near together, and each is about a mile and a half long, by three quarters of a mile wide. They are to be known as the Midway Islands.—Am paper.

Very Latest Telegrams. Madrid, July 30. The Queen refuses to accept of the resignation of Admiral Muriz, Commander of the Spanish fleet in America waters. London, July 29. The reports are confirmed that peace has been concluded by Russia with Bokhara. Prince Napoleon has returned to Paris from his tour in the East. A naturalization treaty had been concluded between the Grand Ducal Government of Hesse and the United States. A despatch from Belgrade says the assassins of Archduke Michael have been shot. London, July 29. The usual Banquet given on the conclusion of the Session of Parliament to the Ministers occurred this evening. Mr. Disraeli in the course of his remarks, touched upon the relations existing between Great Britain and the United States. He said with regard to the misunderstanding, which have been so much dwelt on by the United States, every day leads to a better feeling upon them; and he expressed the opinion that their solution was near at hand, the result is only what can be expected from the natural good sense and feeling of two great and kindred nations. The Emperor Alexander has called a conference of 13 members, to meet on the 18th of August next, at St. Petersburg, for the purpose of arranging the details of an International Convention, pledging all the great Powers to abandon the use of explosive bullets in time of war. London, Aug. 3. A dreadful accident occurred in Manchester on Saturday night. During the regular performance at Lang's Music Hall, an alarm of fire was raised when the entire audience immediately rushed for the doors, completely blocking up the passageway. The wildest excitement prevailed, and when at last order by the repeated announcement that there was no fire, it was found that no less than 23 persons, mainly women and children, had been crushed to death in the stampede, and a large number of persons had limbs broken and were otherwise injured. New York, Aug. 3. Advice from St. Domingo state that 1500 of President Baez's troops were badly beaten by the revolutionists, and their commander Gen. Brigham, killed. The reported English loan is a myth. Ottawa, Aug. 3. The different insurance companies have deposited about one million dollars in cash, one million in Canadian and British securities, and three-quarters of a million in United States Securities, in the Treasury. Gold 145 1/8.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

SIR:—

The editor of the Summerside Progress, in an article headed "Summerside a Paradise for Rowdies," in his paper of the 1st inst., has thought fit to make use of the following language towards the Magistrates of Summerside:—

"Is not this a pretty state of affairs? Does it not reflect credit upon the leading men of the town? What kind of magistrates have we, that they will not, in fulfillment of their oath, interfere and use ordinary endeavors to maintain in the public peace?"

"The fact is our magistrates are a set of imbeciles, no more fitted for the office they hold than so many timid women. We have known recent instances where magistrates have been called upon to have rowdies arrested, and actually refused or evaded their duty, much to the disgust of the order-loving citizens who made the request. We think the best thing these magistrates can do is to resign, pro bono publico: for, what with the affliction of blundering and incapable representatives in the House of Assembly, and the want of some kind of municipal regulations, or the power of making such, which throw the whole burden of preserving the peace upon the J.P.'s, we must have men for magistrates who are not afraid of doing their duty."

This wholesale charge by the editor of the Progress on the magistrates and representatives of Summerside, is mixed up with an account of rioting and fighting by a gang of rowdies at Summerside, on the night of the Catholic Tea—and a strange charge it is—more audacious and more uncalculated for anything that has yet appeared in an Island newspaper.—The Palladium, in the days of fierce controversy, never made so sweeping, so broadcast an onslaught on any body of men. Surely the editor of the Progress must have forgotten himself, and only that his paper goes far and wide, and might have an injurious effect on the interests and good name of Summerside, it would not be worth noticing. Let us see who the magistrates are—let us look at them and judge if they are imbeciles, no more fitted for the office than so many timid women!"—

HARRY C. GREEN, WILLIAM BEAUBERT, J. R. BARBER, E. L. LYDIARD, JAMES MURHEAD, JOHN LECROY, COLIN MCLENNAN, JAMES CAMPBELL, JAMES L. HOLMAN, CHARLES GREEN, ANGUS MCMILLAN, DAVID ROGER.

Why, Mr. Editor, an eulogy could be written on each, but take them as a body, in what part of P. E. Island can you find men more respectable, more intelligent, more capable, more firm and more humane. "Imbecile" are they? and "timid women"? Why any one of them is fit to head a regiment, and some of them have been in situations where "men's souls are tried," and came off victoriously—"Not fitted for the office!" Will the editor of the Progress please teach them and tell them of the fitness they require? If they act contrary to law, and the Editor will put them right, they will do no harm to be thankful.

Does he expect these magistrates, each one from daylight till dark at his post, sober and industrious, toiling to support his family, and at the same time contributing to the prosperity and advancement of Summerside?—Does the editor of the Progress expect them to be out all night on the streets in search of "rowdies"?

The editor of the Progress says they will not maintain the public peace. Can any instance be named where a well-grounded complaint has been laid before any one of the magistrates that he has not acted upon it, and full impartial justice, tempered with mercy promptly administered, or any rioting seen, that has not to the utmost been put down.

The Editor says a magistrate refused to give a warrant of commitment because Constable Gay could not give their names. Well, perhaps the magistrate was right. Could he be expected to turn out of his bed when he believed there was fault on both sides? Why did not Mr. Gay lodge a proper complaint next morning?—he did nothing of the kind.

In regard to another direct charge of the Progress, when magistrates "refused or evaded their duty," &c. He likely means what occurred on the evening of the tea party day, when one Smith was said to be threatening and abusing a man, and wanting to fight—a man who walked up as requested, saw Smith walking away, and back down the street again. No blow had been struck; all was quiet and serene; no complaint was made by the countryman, and the magistrate declined yielding to popular clamor to send Smith off two miles to jail. Another man, seated in a wagon opposite one of the hotels, was very noisy, but soon left for his home some two miles off. At ten o'clock at night the streets of Summerside were calm and still. It was a day of great rejoicing—the young men and maidens, strong and beautiful, had left their farms and spinning wheels, and in coaches and truck wagons came pouring into the tea party. English, Irish, Scotch and French, from all parts of the country mingled in the greatest pleasurable and good humour; and round the grounds, at the sumptuous tables surrounded by bewitching ladies, at the swings, at the dance below to the bagpipes and over head to the violins, all were happy—happy that their prospects seemed so well, happy that the day was lovely, happy as they met each other in the reel and jig, and happy as they looked to the future.—Tom Thumb, too, and Commodore Nutt had arrived at the wharf, and with their ladies magnificently dressed with waterfalls sparkling with diamonds, had just received the first enthusiastic greetings of the people of Prince Edward Island. Surely on such a gala day the editor of the Progress would not like to see any one sent off to prison.

At Somerset Tea Party they fought as only Irishmen can fight, notwithstanding a new Court and a new batch of J.P.'s have there been recently appointed. At Tignish Tea Party it is said they fought until the vanquished were driven into the sea, all the endeavors of the Clergy, Sheriff and Justices to stop the contending factions being of no avail; and at Summerside, the place where the editor of the Progress makes out is worse than the town on the Mississippi, where the man was "chewed up," not one blow was struck until the riot he tells us of took place at eleven o'clock at night. How is it the Mississippi authorities and the magistrates or police of this Mississippi town, allowed that poor man to be "chewed up"?

The editor of the Progress may rest assured that the prosperity and the welfare of Summerside are of paramount interest to their towns, and that they will never allow their duty, to what he says it is—"A Paradise for Rowdies." Rowdism may triumph for a night, but retribution will certainly follow. It will become the Progress thus to hold men up to ridicule, who, some of them, have laid the corner stones of Summerside, and are still laboring away for its advancement. Rather let the Progress cheer them on and lend a hand for the attainment of those objects, that from time to time will be needed. Have not the magistrates the safety and comfort of the people and of the town at heart, as much as the editor of the Progress, and if minor differences of opinion on Police, &c., should exist, there surely need be no occasion for invecive.

The Editor complains of the "affliction and blundering of incapable Representatives in the House of Assembly." This is a most uncalculated and ungentlemanly charge. Surely the people who have elected the Representatives to Parliament are the best judges in the matter. The present Members had served their

country for four years in a former House, so much to the general satisfaction that at the last election they were both re-elected. Yet the editor of the Progress says they are "blundering and incapable." Is it because they do not do as he wishes in opposition to the expressed desire of their constituents, that they are "blundering and incapable"?

If the editor of the Progress must have men for magistrates who are not afraid of doing their duty, let him make out a list and forward it to the Executive, who no doubt will do right in the matter.

Asking your insertion of the above, I am, &c., F.M.N. Summerside, August 5, 1868.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 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 INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

ONE of the most remarkable features of modern industry and civilization is the series of Exhibitions—world-comprising, National and Provincial—which has followed the great Hyde Park Fair of 1851. That was the preparatory key note of the harmony of peace and music of prosperity, which shall reverberate through the Millennium, when "swords shall be beaten into plough shares and spears into pruning hooks." (What Armstrong guns and Snider rifles shall be beaten into, remains to be seen.) The United States followed in the track opened up by England; and last year the most magnificent gathering together of the Arts and Sciences that the world has ever seen, took place in la belle France. Not so grand, but, perhaps, scarce less productive of good, and stimulating to enterprise, have been those smaller Agricultural and Scientific Re-unions, springing up since in States and Provinces. By means of these, local interests have been advanced, and a healthy ambition among all producing classes has been fostered. It is one of the signs of the times that, amid the clash of arms, the interest of Military and Volunteer Reviews, and the time and brain engrossing experiments with projectiles and fortifications, the voice of peaceful industry and invention has made itself so distinctly heard, that science, life preserving and gentle, has ranged up in public estimation close alongside of science deadly and destructive. We trust that the years to come, though perhaps yet a long way off, will witness the latter completely distanced by the former.

Our own Island has not forgotten its duty to itself in this department of enterprise, and year after year have prizes been offered to its competing producers. Those prizes have certainly not been large, yet they have served, not so much by their intrinsic worth as by the credit of their reception, to stimulate care. How much of the thriftiness of our Island Farmers, so apparent to, and remarked by strangers, is due to the influence of our Annual Fairs, cannot be estimated. Though the number of persons taking part in those Fairs may bear a small proportion to the entire farming and manufacturing community, yet the influence and example of the ambitious ones have affected their neighbors, just as one ripple on the water creates another.

We are very much pleased to see that our Government has, this year, taken a step in advance, inasmuch as prizes are offered and other preparations made for a County Exhibition. For Prince County this will be held in Summerside, on the 30th day of September, as advertised in our present issue. We ask the especial attention of our Farmers to the list of Animals and articles for which prizes will be given. Other Counties to whom the same opportunity is given will be coming forward arrayed in their best dress, and we should well like to see Prince County not a whit behind. What do our Western men say? In the matter of horses and cattle, we ought to rank A. 1 with any other portion of the Island. Where are "those horses?" In Horticulture, perhaps, we shall not stand the same chance as Queen's County, with its time-and-leisure amateur gardeners. In Grain, Butter and Cheese, Textile Fabrics in wool, and Knit Goods, we ought to do well. Bedeque and Tryon, where are you? Cascumpec, look alive!

Now as regards the profit. This is emphatically an age of scrutiny and criticism. First class in material or workmanship, whoever he may be, takes the first position, and makes most money. "What's in a name?" may be a good deal, but what's in the stuff is a great deal more. Now in case of a Free Trade Treaty with the States, or improved relations with the Dominion, excellence in all products exported, and foreign reliance on Island traders, will be found to pay well. No more certain and substantial foundations of commerce can be laid. Neither can anything be conceived more calculated to promote lasting intercourse, and prevent the operations of trade being at the mere caprice of rulers, than the fact that by the superiority of our productions we can render our commerce a necessity to other nations. All this lies entirely in the hands of our people, and we believe that the Island, after its long sleep, is waking up in earnest to the knowledge of this fact. Let this year be one of progress and advancement. A little more pride as regards the looks of our houses—a little more artistic skill in the laying off of our fields—a little more calculation of what will bring the best results—a little more BRAIN AND MUSCLE will achieve wonders in our Island. We are confidently expecting also that the best of effects, and as pleasant a gathering as Summerside has yet seen, will result when our energetic Farmers, their healthy dames, and smiling daughters shall gather on Wednesday the 30th September, at the FIRST PRINCE COUNTY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. So mote it be.

The weather during the past few days has been very warm. We fear that this dry calm weather will be favorable for the weevil to injure the wheat.

Several persons have asked us why we did not publish the report of the proceedings of the Supreme Court in the case of Dawson and others. We answer that we did intend doing so had the case been gone through, but when the Court adjourned we thought it unfair to give the complaint without giving any of the defence. We purpose in January, when the Court meets, to have the trial reported for the Journal.

The Crops to the Westward look well and encouraging, and we were informed that, notwithstanding the cry out in the spring about the scarcity of seed grain, there is more sown than ever before. We saw some splendid fields of hay as we passed through Montrose. The effects of the mussel mud are easily seen wherever it has been applied to the land. The wheat crop is splendid, and if it escapes the weevil will be an abundant harvest. The oats are short, in general, but the root crops are good. We may yet hope to see the day when our Farmers will not need to purchase flour.

The Industrial Exhibition for Queen's County, is advertised to be held in Charlottetown, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 29th and 30th of September. The Exhibition in King's County will be held at Georgetown, on the same days. We had prepared a notice of the Temperance Convention and a synopsis of the speeches at the public meeting, for this days paper, but we are obliged to lay it aside till next week.

The Road Commissioner for this District is doing some good work this summer. The streets in different parts of the Town have been much improved, and several bridges built at many of the crossings. An excellent piece of road is also being built near Mr. Green's mill, and another piece near Mr. Thomas Cairns. When these jobs are completed the travelling public will have a good road to come into Summerside both ways. It is due to our Representatives to state that to them are the public indebted for obtaining the money which has been expended in improving those roads.

The Fire Wardens seem determined to do their duty. They have inspected the different dwellings and compelled all householders to furnish ladders and fire buckets. They have also issued tenders for sinking several more wells. The fire engine is in a good state, and they have ordered, we are informed, two or three large water casks. When these arrangements have been completed, the Town will be pretty well provided for in case of fire. It is well we have some men among us who are competent to hold office and discharge their duty.

If the Fire Wardens have the power to compel parties to remove nuisances, we direct their attention to a heap of stone and rubbish on the street opposite to the Drill Shed Square.

We learn that the amount realized at the Catholic Tea on the 29th was £120.

The Steamer had on board on Tuesday night last, 23 horses, part from here and part from Charlottetown. She had also upwards of 50 men going to work on the railroad in New Brunswick. Judging from the language and conduct of these men, we should say that Charlottetown has got rid of that number of drunken rowdies.

The adjourned Parliament of Nova Scotia meets to-day. Some warm debating will no doubt take place on the report of the delegates and their protest. Sir George Cartier and the Hon. Mr. McDougall are now in Halifax.

Messrs. Beer & Sons have raised a large lot of winter wheat, and will have it on sale in time for the fall sowing. We would like to see it exhibited at our forthcoming Exhibition.

The fish, we are informed, are very plenty this season. While at Mimic-gash the other day, we visited the fishing station of Mr. Matheson. A large number of men were employed, and a quantity of beautiful codfish had been taken and were nicely cured. The mackerel had just come, but not many were taken. Mr. Matheson has a trap set about a half mile from the shore, made of seine, and constructed that the fish when once in cannot get out. He has taken lots of fish in it, and among others some beautiful salmon.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.—An adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the Market Hall, on Monday night last—Hon. D. Brennan, President, in the chair—to take into consideration the expediency of sending two Delegates to the Commercial Convention to be held at Portland on Tuesday next, the 4th day of August. Considerable discussion took place at the meeting, when it was decided to call a Public Meeting to be held on Wednesday evening following. In the meantime a Committee appointed to apply to the Executive for funds to assist in defraying expenses of Delegates. At the meeting on Wednesday evening, two Delegates—Frederick Brecken and W. Beard, Esqrs.—were appointed to proceed to Portland—said Delegates leave this evening in the Princess, by way of Shediac.—Ed.

Extract out relating to Horse Jacques Barton