

two armed attendants, entered the room, and approached with due caution to the place where he stood.

Major Dalton opened the conversation by inquiring, "If I had not arrived by the coach that evening?" "I bowed. "Where was my passport?" "Forgotten." "Where was I last from?" "Cork." "Had I been long in the country?" "No; only a few days." "I was a French officer?" "I was an English officer." "Impossible!" and he pulled out a paper which contained my supposed description: "Dark eyes—salmon complexion—tall—stout—soldierly—blue frock—dark stock." I was the man, and I must accompany him instantly to Mr. Hilson, the justice. Again I assured him I was not a French officer; but my protestations were not believed; and, in a few minutes, I found myself in close custody proceeding to my kinsman's house, and a crowd of ragged boys running after, to get a sight of "General Bonaparte, how was just taken at the inn by Major Dalton."

[To be continued.]

House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, April 14th.

House in Committee on Pauper Grants. After some time spent in said Committee, the Chairman, Mr. Bell, reported progress.

House in Committee on the Education Bill, upon which the greatest portion of the day was occupied. Several clauses of the bill were adopted with very little debate, and progress was reported.

The greater portion of the day was occupied by the House in Conferences with the Legislative Council.

Hon. Mr. Henderson, agreeably to notice, asked the Government what action they intended taking on certain petitions relating to a new line of road from St. Mary's Road, Lot 61, to Burnt Point Bridge, Lot 63.

Hon. Leader of the Government, in reply, said that no definite course had yet been determined upon relative to the subject.

Hon. Mr. Henderson then gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move for a Special Committee to report on said petitions, and said that he wished to bring to the notice of the House, in connection with the question, the fact that the plan drawn by the Surveyor General, tracing the different lines in question, had been tampered with, as might be seen on reference to it; and, also, that separate plans representing the mutilated plans already had been placed in the hands of hon. members not acquainted with the locality in question, nor with the condition of the people more immediately interested in the matter. He did not believe that the Government had recourse to such unfair means, but there were those who, through selfish motives, had been unfairly meddling with the question. There were a few individuals at Montague Bridge eagerly pressing for a long central line of road, which could not be completed without very extraordinary grants for twenty years to come; whereas the road so earnestly prayed for by the petition in question was already open from the Sturgeon to St. Mary's Road, and the remaining portion of it could be opened at a very reasonable cost, and when open, would be easily kept in repair.

On motion of Mr. Yeo, it was resolved that the petitions and papers relating to the West Point Wharf be referred to a Special Committee, to report thereon.

Ordered, That Messrs. Yeo, Prowse and Bell do compose the said Committee.

The Revenue Bill was submitted to a Committee of the whole, and progress thereon reported.

The Bill relating to Alewives Fisheries was read a second time, and reported agreed to.

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 15.

Mr. John Yeo, from the Committee to whom was referred the petition of Arthur Ramsay and others, relating to West Point Wharf, presented to the House the report of said Committee, which was received and read. Said report was to the effect, that the said Committee were of opinion that from the very great advantages that would be to a large number of the people of the Western part of Prince County, the Government should take such action as would cause the construction of said Wharf to be proceeded with, with as little delay as possible.

Hon. Leader of the Government said that it appeared from the exposed position of that Wharf, it would be with great difficulty, and at a heavy cost to the country, that a wharf could be constructed with safety at the place referred to. It might, perhaps, be better to expend the money in some other adjacent shipping place.

Mr. Yeo said that the Committee in drawing up their report, left the course best to be adopted open for the Government. He then proceeded to show the hardships under which the people in that part of the country labored, in not getting their due share of the ordinary appropriation for roads, &c., of which they were willing to be, to some extent, deprived, provided the Wharf at West Point had been constructed according to contract. Many of those who subscribed to the work had paid in their shares; it was, therefore, extremely unfair to deprive them of their just rights. The report of Mr. Boyd, he said, would show that the wharf could be permanently built. There were no less than four Populous Townships in the Western part of the Island, destitute of a shipping place; they surely had a claim on that House and the Government, and he hoped the subject would receive that attention which its importance demanded.

Hon. Mr. Howland said he accompanied the Engineer alluded to, when he went to the West Point Wharf. That wharf, he said, was from the first built on a bad principle, and proceeded to show that the wharf in being rebuilt should be differently constructed. He was in favor of securing to the people in that part of the country, the privileges alluded to by the hon. member, Mr. Yeo.

Hon. Mr. Davies said that the Committee should have particularized more fully in their report than an opinion of the stability of the work.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition said that Boyd's report should be the best authority on that point, from which it appeared there would be no difficulty in erecting the Wharf in question. It was indeed desirable that a public work so earnestly prayed for by so large a section of the country, should be entertained by the Government.

Mr. Green also urged the necessity of completing the West Point Wharf.

THURSDAY, April 16th.

Mr. Bell, from the Committee to whom was referred the petition of George Meggie, of Lot 52, presented to the House the report of said Committee, to the effect, that said Committee had investigated, so far as they possibly could, the claims of the petitioner, and that whilst they deeply sympathized with him, they regretted that they could not recommend the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Geo. Sinclair, Chairman of the Committee of the whole House, on the bill to consolidate and amend the several laws relating to Education, reported said bill agreed to, with amendments.

When the House in Committee had gone through the bill, the honorable the Speaker said that he could not refrain from saying a few words on the important subject of the bill, before it left Committee. His honor then reviewed the progress of Education in the Colony since the first introduction of the Free School system, and paid a high compliment to the hon. Leader of the Government, whom, he said, was the father of that Act, that had given such general satisfaction in the country. The fact that in two years from the passing of the Act an increase of some 219 Schools, and 190 Teachers followed, was proof of its appreciation. He also alluded to the establishment of the Normal School, having for its object a uniform system of training Teachers. He (Hon. Mr. Speaker) then referred to petitions presented to the Legislature some two years after the free system was put in operation, praying for an increase of the Teachers' salaries, and some other alterations, which, he said, were on his motion, referred to a Special Committee, of whom the late lamented Hon. Mr. Haviland, and then the Attorney General, Hon. E. Palmer, were among others, efficient members. That said Committee held meetings for several days in the Library, eliciting all the available information possible, from old and experienced Teachers and others interested in the cause of Education. The result of the labors of that Committee, of which he was Chairman, was the introduction of a bill, based on their Resolutions, comprising fifty sections. He alluded to the subsequent change effected by the Conservative party, imposing on the parents the payment of a portion of the salaries of the Teachers, against whom complaints arose from all parts of the country, and that by the amendment of last Session, the system was again restored, to the payment of Teachers wholly from the Treasury. The whole laws relating to Education had now, he said, by the bill under consideration, been consolidated, and several important amendments had, he was glad to observe, been agreed to by the Committee; and from the thorough and searching investigation entered into on every paragraph in the bill, he hoped it would not be necessary to submit the subject to the Legislature again for some years to come. The bill, as amended, he trusted would meet the approval of the public, prove increasingly beneficial to the best educational interests of the Colony, and redound to the credit of the Legislature.

The principal amendments to the Bill, in addition to the changes relative to the Normal School; the appointment of three visitors, two examiners, and other alterations already given in the summary reports of the House, are the following, namely:—The salaries of Female Teachers in Charlottetown, are fixed at £19 10s. per annum. Those of said Teachers in County Districts Schools raised to £40. Assistant Male Teachers of City Schools £26. Scales of salaries paid to Male Teachers in ordinary District Schools remain the same as provided for by the Act of last Session, with the proviso that the number of Grammar Schools in each County is limited to three in Prince, three in King's, and five in Queen's County, over and above those Grammar Schools already established in the county towns.

The school vacations are extended from one month to six weeks, namely—three weeks in spring, and three weeks in the autumn. The School Assessment clauses are, to some extent, changed. The assessment for building school houses, furniture, and repairs, will extend to all householders in each School District, the trustees, however, in levying the rate must have due regard to the circumstances of each.

Several of the foregoing amendments elicited some discussion, though not of a very prolonged nor party character. It was stated by an hon. member that Trustees of District Schools refusing to serve should be visited with a penalty for non-acceptance of office, or for refusal to act; a suggestion, however, which did not find favor with hon. members, generally, on both sides. Hon. Attorney General, in course of discussion, that it had been brought to his knowledge, that the office of Trustee was, in some cases, an object of ambition, some Teachers having offered themselves to act in the double capacity of Trustee and Teacher, although such a combination of offices was not legal. In cases where two Districts may be united and formed into a Grammar School, the area of school houses, hereafter, to be erected for such Grammar Schools shall be 600 feet. Ordinary District school houses, same area as before passing the bill, but height of post between the floor and ceiling to be raised from 9 ft., as formerly, to 10 feet. In cases where the Board of Education may be dissatisfied with the condition of School Rooms, in Charlottetown, they shall have power to receive the School Assessments, and rent more suitable, commodious, and well ventilated School Rooms, and to increase the quarterly assessment from 3s to 5s. for each scholar attending such schools, and to exercise such other control over said Charlottetown District Schools as said Board of Education may deem advisable.

Progress was reported on the bill for the relief of unfortunate debtors; and also on the bill to amend the Small Debt Act.

Hon. Leader of the Government presented Supplementary Estimates extra, for Three Thousand Pounds, to be appropriated equally between the three Counties, for the purpose of aiding poor and destitute settlers to procure Seed grain.

House adjourned.

Mrs. A. Allen's Worlds Hair Restorer and Zyloalsalum or Worlds Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair giving the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zyloalsalum or hair dressing. It cleanses the scalp and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces The Hair Dressing equalizes and beautifies. If your hair is thin try it, if curly try it, if black try it, if lustrous try it, if none of these things for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale by all Drugists.

NEWS SUMMARY.

In the House of Commons on the 28th ult., comments were made upon the news from Abyssinia. It appears that King Theodore, finding his cause made hopeless by the assault of Napier's stormers, committed suicide by a pistol shot as the British approached his last stand point. Mr. Disraeli, in reply to question by Mr. Layard, made some remarks on the subject of the Abyssinian War, in which he spoke in congratulatory language of the achievements of Gen. Napier and his army, which gave aid to expedition for the rescue of English prisoners in the hands of King Theodoros. The conquest in Abyssinia, said the Premier, was only equalled by that in Mexico by Cortez. The House subsequently went into committee on the Irish Church question. The first of Gladstone's series of resolutions was debated at length, but none of the most prominent members took part in the discussion.

In the House of Lords the Resolutions of Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Church were made the subject of attack by Lord Derby, in the course of his remarks, accused Lord Russell of vacillating in his opinions on that question. Lord Russell replied:—He said that he was amazed to see Lord Derby opening this question here, while he was proceeding in the Lower House; he declares with earnestness that the peace of Ireland was to the aim of his life, and defended his course of the charge of inconsistency that the means was not incompatible with consistency in the end sought. He acknowledged he preferred his own plan for solution of difficulties in Ireland; but he accepted the plan of Mr. Gladstone as the most practicable under the circumstances. If the resolves pass the House he should submit an appropriate bill. He would be sustained by the House of Commons and by the public opinion of the country, and would without doubt command the assent of the House of Lords. He expressed hope that the ministry would not attempt to influence the crown adversely to the House of Commons, as collision between Crown and House of Commons would be deplorable. In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli in answer to a question from Opposition benches, said that the ministry wished for the fullest discussion of the Irish question. Mr. Gladstone hoped the debate would not delay business of the House and in that light deplored the time wasted last night in party recriminations.

Warlike apprehensions again prevail in France, despite the improbabilities of such an issue which are to be found in the present condition of Europe. On no part of the continent is public opinion in favor of war; the Cabinets of Europe offer each other assurances of the most pacific intentions; every Power has the most powerful reasons for desiring peace; and there exists no cause, motive, or international quarrel likely to lead to hostilities. England, as usual, is pacific; Prussia is engaged in organizing her recent conquests, and Austria in consolidating her new institutions; Italy, it is thought, has quite as much she can manage to organize her finances; Spain counts for nothing; Russia still covets the Empire of the Sultan; and keeps up agitation there, but she cannot look for any satisfactory solution in an appeal to arms. France alone remains; and it is believed by those most acquainted with the country and Government, that France thinks more of developing her liberties, regulating her finances, and promoting her industry, than of extending her frontiers. The Paris correspondent of the Times very pointedly asks:—"If, on one hand, peace is as well secured as one is tempted or desirous to believe, why do we see on all sides in France those prodigious armaments, disquieting the present and threatening to press heavily on the future?" "Seeing the activity and earnestness with which military preparations are urged on (the same writer remarks), people naturally conclude that if peace is certain all this expenditure is useless; and that if war is inevitable, or only probable, the pacific assurances of the European powers are hollow, insincere and dangerous." An expression of the pacific desires of the people themselves, and an extensive disarmament, are contended for, as the only means of dissipating warlike rumors and restoring public confidence in France.

It is officially stated that the reduction heretofore announced as to be made in the Prussian army will consist of 120,000 men.

UNITE STATES.

The Impachment of President Johnson largely engages the attention of the public in that country. The Wayne County (Pa.) Herald says:— "The President's counsel have brought their examination of witnesses to a close. The testimony of the President's cabinet would not be admitted; and, in fact the most important witnesses for the defence, from the beginning of the examination to its close, have been studiously denied a hearing. To call such a proceeding a "trial" is not much better than applying that name to the summary proceedings of the vigilance committees of Colorado or Nevada. But notwithstanding this injustice, the managers of the impachment have signally failed to show, by their witnesses, any cause for arraigning the President for "high crimes and misdemeanors," before the bar of the Senate. The arguments in the case will last a week at least. The Radicals have spent a good deal of time since the close of the examination trial, in canvassing the situation, and seem to be full of confidence in the conviction of the President. The most tremendous pressure for conviction is brought to bear indirectly on those Senators who are supposed to be doubtful. They dare not do otherwise than convict the President. With his acquittal would fall the last pillar that supports the tottering fabric of their organization. Let no one suppose for an instant that the "High Court" was organized to do justice to Andrew Johnson. His conviction was certain the day the resolution that he "be impeached" was drawn up by Thaddeus Stevens; there would have been no trial else."

The Speech of Manager Boutwell is regarded as an extraordinary effort, and occupies sixteen columns of the Boston Journal. It concluded thus:— "Senators, as far as I am concerned, the case is now in your hands, and it is soon to be closed by my associate. The House of Representatives have presented this criminal at your bar with equal confidence in his guilt and in your disposition to administer exact justice between him and the United States. His conviction is the triumph of law, of order, of justice. I do not contemplate his acquittal—it is impossible. Therefore I do not look beyond. But, Senators, the people of America will never permit an usurping Executive to break down the securities for liberty provided by the Constitution. The cause of the country is in your hands. Your verdict of guilty is peace to our beloved land."

The "Boston Daily Advertiser" says:— "The naturalisation bill passed the House by a majority so great that it might be almost regarded as equivalent to unanimity," but regrets exceedingly to see obtained in that bill

a clause which gives power to the President "to order the arrest and detention of any person found within the jurisdiction of the United States."

NEW DOMINION.

The assassination of the Hon. Mr. McGee still continues to engross much attention. The "Colonial Presbyterian" devotes a portion of its columns to the report of the conversation overheard by the detectives in the cells at Ottawa; but the statements as reported are such as we cannot reproduce. The language used shows him to be a miserably degraded person, and is summarised by the "Montreal Witness" thus:—

"The important testimony of Whelan's own confession of his guilt has been obtained in Ottawa jail. Whelan and Doyle are confined in adjoining cells, and their conversation which, in its naked depravity, is not fit for publication, was overheard by two persons—Detective Cullen and a prisoner named Jess. The avowal, 'I shot that fellow—I shot him like a dog,' was made with the recklessness of desperation. He gloried in the idea that he was 'a great fellow,' and that his name would go down to posterity. With equal bragadoocio he professed to be indifferent whether he should 'swing for it' or go to the penitentiary. Accepting Whelan's own statement, he belongs to a bad family. One of his brothers was shot at the firing of the Tullagh barracks in Ireland; one is in prison for being engaged in the same outrage, and he himself was also in prison for 18 months, for Fenianism, in the West of England. It must have been very gratifying to the detective, Cullen, to hear Whelan say in the course of this somewhat remarkable dialogue, 'I saved Cullen's life one time; a fellow had him covered at fifteen yards!'"

We subjoin the following extracts from the New Tariff:—Animals, viz., per head, Horses \$15; horned cattle \$10; Sheep \$1; Swine \$2.—The following are to be the free list:—Wool, Indian meal, fish bait, grain of all kinds, &c.

Nova Scotia has two claimants before the British Parliament, Canada, who wish to retain her in the Dominion, and in the second place by a gentleman in England, who has pressed his suit in the House of Commons, and claims that Province "as his own peculiar property." From an article in the Halifax "Morning Chronicle" we take the following extract:—

"The claimant states that he is descended from Sir William Alexander, (afterwards Earl of Stirling) who, in the reign of James I. explored and colonized Nova Scotia and Canada, and who, in return for these services to the Empire, obtained a Royal Charter, bestowing upon him the territory of Nova Scotia with part of Canada, and giving him power and authority over the inhabitants, almost regal in its nature and extent."

Very Latest Telegrams.

Particulars of the Fall OF MAGDALA!

Death of King Theodore Confirmed!

Farrel, the Assassin of Prince Alfred Tried, Convicted and Sentenced! BARRATT CONVICTED!

Ottawa, April 28. Baptiste Langin Lacroix, the French Canadian who saw the murder committed, was taken to jail this morning to see whether he could identify among the prisoners the man who fired the shot. All the prisoners were brought out together. Whelan having previously been dressed in the clothing which he was supposed to wear on the night of the murder. As soon as Lacroix was admitted to where the prisoners were, he ran his eye among them, and as soon as his eye rested upon Whelan, he pointed to Whelan, and said "He was the man."

House by a vote of 91 to 31 refused to consider the Nova Scotia resolutions, after a debate which continued till two o'clock this morning. Fisher, Renaud and Tilley voted in majority.

London, April 30.

Details of the Abyssinian news report that the onemics work were carried after vigorous resistance. Theodoros lost during the engagement, sixty men killed and two hundred wounded. The English had fifteen rank and file wounded, after the works were completely carried. Theodoros was found dead by the English soldiers in the centre of his stronghold, he had been shot through the head. Some say he was killed during one of the battles, others incline to the opinion that he committed suicide when he found the fortunes of day against him. The King's body was recognized by the British captives when released.

Theodoros' two sons were taken prisoners, and all European prisoners set free. The interior of the fort of Magdala presented an extraordinary and splendid sight, the place was glowing with barbaric splendor. The British troops plundered it at once. The men found four royal Crowns made of solid gold, twenty thousand in silver, thousands of silver plates, several lots of very rich jewels, and a number of other articles of great value. Gen. Napier took by his victory the 28 large guns used against him, five thousand stand of small arms, ten thousand swords, ten thousand spears, and many other articles of war.

The British captives started for home on the 14th April.

London, April 28, eve.

Great joy prevails throughout the nation on the glorious news from British troops in Abyssinia, and safety of Prince Alfred. To-day has been observed as a sort of impromptu holiday. At the stock exchange to-day national hymns were sung and enthusiastic cheers for the Queen given. The press and people everywhere exultant.

Still later advices have been received from Sydney, Australia, to day, Farrel, who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred, was indicted, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death.

London, April 20, 2, a. m. Both Houses of Parliament, with a dissenting voice, voted an address to the Queen, upon the recent attempt to assassinate Prince Alfred at Sydney, expressing the sympathy of the British nation with the Royal family in the untoward state which has filled them with sorrow, and the country with horror; and hope that the Prince may soon be established to health.

The trial of the Fenians charged with the Clerkenwell explosion closed to-day. Barret was convicted; all the others were acquitted.

See to it, all ye nice young men, When Corns your feet invade, That Grace's Salve you surely get And take to your abode, If well applied there is no doubt But what it will the nuisance rout.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR:—

Will you permit me through your columns to notice an attack upon myself made by Mr. Thomas Kirwan, publisher of the *Summerside Progress*. Why he has selected my "devoted head" to pour upon it alone the stream of his wrath, I know not, except it be that he hopes to give vent to his unenviable feelings, and at the same time escape a severe handling in terms common to newspaper correspondents, and galling to a vulgar mind, but which he is well assured, will not proceed from my pen. I propose, however, with carefully abstaining from all *Progress* phraseology, to try the effect of a few plain and calm English words, on that matter in question. Had I had any idea, that a biographical notice, dating from last August, was being prepared by Mr. Kirwan, I might have supplied him with a few facts for publication, but I am not in possession of; but as it is, my object is now simply to refer to certain untruthful representations in the last issue of the *Progress*. The first charge brought against me is to the effect that in last September I published a letter in the *Journal* assailing "Yankees, Yankee Institutions, Democracy, &c., beneath all of which ran a vein of personal abuse too plainly pointed at our luckless self to be mistaken." The facts of the case are really these. Having been solicited to send an article occasionally to the "Journal," and noticing that the editor of that paper had copied from Blackwood's Magazine a review of the life of Sir Archibald Allison—a prince among modern historians—I addressed a letter to the "Journal" over the signature of "Briton," complimenting him on his selection of the article, and referring to the necessity of combating, as subjects of the British Crown, the tide of republicanism, which naturally flowed over to us from the United States who had proved themselves the most dangerous of our country's enemies. This was the sum and substance of my offending. As to the "Progress," with its Yankee proclivities, I knew nothing, nor so much as ever thought of it. Through the unaccountable forgetfulness of the townspeople, I had never received the least information of this wonderful paper, and therefore, when Mr. Kirwan presumes that I "did not know anything of the 'Progress' or its Editor," (think of that!) he is perfectly correct. Such a benighted condition was mine, that though I had been in several parts of the world, not a whisper respecting the *Summerside Progress* had ever reached my ears. But when Mr. Kirwan states that a vein of personal abuse pointed at him ran through that letter he states what is not the case. With much more probability might it be said that there was a reference to my "New Zealand" on London Bridge, for the writer knew much more about the one than the other!

No sooner, however, had this letter, expressed in most general terms, and referring to no individual in *Summerside*, or anywhere else, appeared, than there was made a most personal and violent attack upon the author, who, by his own confession Mr. Kirwan knew—in the columns of the "Progress," and because he had presumed in a land of British liberty to give an expression of preference for monarchical institutions, he was assailed by such epithets as "A disciple of Sir A. Allison," "A flunkey," &c., &c. Then it was, and not till then, that I began to hear of the "Progress," and to suspect its American proclivities. Without making any reference to my opponent—who it afterwards transpired, was Mr. Lawson, and as editor of the "Journal," instead of commenting editorially on the matter, went over to the "Progress" office as a correspondent to personally abuse a correspondent of his own paper—I then reviewed in another letter whatever of argument had been adduced on the other side. To my surprise, a still more violent epistle followed, couched in vulgar and insulting language, which dropping the matter for a few weeks, I hoped that all efforts to do me wrong might be away. I resumed the argument in a third letter, to which *any attempt at an answer was never made!* Then it was suddenly discovered, when the democratic side had exhausted itself in presence of views long pondered and defended by some of the most profound publicists, that "the game was not worth the powder." If this discovery had been made on the publication of "Briton's" first letter, it would not have looked so suspicious. The pain of that humiliating retreat would have been spared to Messrs. Lawson and Kirwan, if they had not been so anxious to attack a writer on general subjects. They evidently had reckoned on "a good time," and perfect impunity in personally assailing one who had scarcely heard, much less ever thought of them; and when they found that their opponent cited authority, and appealed to principles that could not be overthrown, they were mortified as was correspondingly great. In this case the "attack" and "persecution" came from the "Progress" office, but made none so sore as those that used them. In way of friendly admonition, I advise the "Progress" men to abstain in future from attacking strangers just coming to *Summerside*, unless they are a little more sure of the result!

The charge of political meddling is also made! But this is not a case of that in the general sense of the term. No question of local politics or party strife calls usually for the interference of clergymen; but in a national point of view the Wesleyan Methodist clergymen, in England and her colonies, have ever been noted for loyalty to the throne; and for the expression and maintenance of opinions loyal to the British Constitution. I claim the right of any freeman. But it seems that this cannot be done in an English colony without rendering one's self liable to taunts and opprobrious names!

The lecture which was delivered on "Baptism vs Dipping" is next attacked by this self-constituted censor of the clergy, who would, perhaps, like some of his immersionist friends, have fain become a missionary to the Wesleyan Church. The necessity for that lecture was apparent to the public. Encouraged by my silence on the subject of Baptism, produced in great measure by an unwillingness to see the agitation which a defensive stand would call forth, the members of a certain sect, not content with despoiling my predecessor of some of his flock, commenced again their usual underhand work of unsettling the opinions of the young and unlearned. Upon my re-appearance and protest against this, I was offered the Immersionist Chapel if I would come forth boldly and publicly on the subject of Baptism; and at the same time was told that I dare not do it!

The result of this challenge was the lecture in question, which I believe no immersionist present wishes to hear again, and which most effectively put a stop to all proselyting proceedings. I admit that it was couched in very plain language, as I intended it to be understood by persons whose acquaintance with works of theology and general literature is so slight as to render them extremely liable to misunderstanding and misrepresentation what is said to them. Plain was the words, they were, however, never designed even as an approach to the terms in which immersionists are accustomed to speak of the subject of infant baptism. Mr. Kirwan saw fit to publish a letter reflecting on the lecture, written I believe (I am not sure,) by a Universalist. He had a perfect right to do this, and if Mr. Kirwan supposes that the fact of his doing so ever dwelt for a moment in my mind, as worthy of notice or as producing "hostility" to him, he lays far too flattering a construction on his soul. Such a letter was uttered in consonance with the general spirit of un-called for attack and invective, and was intended to pervade his columns, to cause any sympathy or remark. His supposition that I had anything to do with the late and last letters appearing over the signature of "Briton," is so far as I know, perfectly gratuitous. Those letters were never written by me!

And it might have been supposed that an individual so closely connected with the press as Mr. Kirwan is, would have had capacity enough to notice that the style which is peculiar to every writer was in the case of the two "Britons" very dissimilar; and that he might also have remembered the fact that it is just possible that two writers might have hit upon the same *nom de plume*. Instead of calling in thus the aid of his wits, he publishes a violent article from his editorial pen, and a letter from a correspondent, "beneath all of which ran a vein of personal abuse too plainly pointed at our luckless self to be mistaken." A life relied upon in New London," whoever he may be! That is going away from home to hear the news, indeed! Perhaps it never occurred to him that the gentleman from New London might have been a fond of practical joking as a certain gentleman in *Summerside*, whose exploits in that line are so well known at Cape Traverse!

In conclusion I would remind Mr. Kirwan that I have never assumed the position of editor of the "Journal." Whatever assistance might or might not have been given to Mr. Bertram, the honor or responsibility of the editorship has never been assumed by me. Mr. Bertram is, in my opinion, a very able judge himself of what should or should not go into his editorial and other columns; and as sole proprietor of that paper, is not very likely to ask another to take the office of judging out of his hands; a fact which, I think, was a short time ago fully established. If Mr. Kirwan wishes to know anything more respecting the late editorials and correspondence of the "Journal," instead of "presuming," and relying upon the testimony of a gentleman from New London, he had better appeal to Mr. Bertram, himself! As a second word of friendly advice, I would counsel Mr. Thomas Kirwan, editor of the "Summerside Progress," if he does not wish to place himself in another such foolish position before the public, to look well the next time before he leaps. A little less readiness in calling American nicknames, in the abusing of those who differ from him, and in falsely accusing ministers of the gospel, will go very far in improving his character, and extending his influence with gentlemen.

Thanking you, sir, for so much space, I am, yours respectfully,
ALBERT S. DESBRISAY.

May 5, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

As my letter of the 6th ult has caused some little stir in this hitherto quiet community I may state that my object in appearing in print was not for the purpose of controversy, or because I had any feelings of personal hatred against the *Progress* editor, but merely to contradict a statement in his paper that I regarded as an insult to my own loyalty, as well as that of my fellow colonists. When I wrote my first letter, I did so under the impression that I had to deal with a gentleman, who would either treat me with silence, or who would answer in a gentlemanly spirit of fairness, but instead of doing so he has week after week launched forth in the lowest language and the most vulgar slang terms, without once denying the accusation brought against him. He, the *Progress* editor, is evidently under a cloud all the time, believing that a gentleman whom he supposes has some connection with your paper is the writer of those obnoxious letters signed "Briton," and on that gentleman's devoted head the wails of *Progress* wrath are unsparingly poured out! He at last admits that he may have been misinformed, and that he received his information from a gentleman in New London. I would advise the *Progress* man in future to be more careful in receiving any information from that place, as his credibility has been fully imposed upon in this case.

In his last issue he states that in my first letter he was grossly abused, or words to that effect. This is simply untrue. And that "was invited to leave the country, he having no stake in it," is positively false; and I now call upon him to show anything in my letter that can be twisted to convey any such meaning; and if he fails to do so I will not hold him up to public gaze as a lying "contemptible charlatan," but will merely say that such wilful perversions of truth are in keeping with the character of the *Progress* editor.

He has from the beginning of the controversy endeavored to make it appear that he is a much injured person, and has been made the butt of the envy of his opponents, and that the article which called forth my first letter contained nothing objectionable to the lovers of British connection, or that threw a doubt on his own loyalty. For the benefit of the public in general, and the *Progress* man in particular, I will now quote from the article referred to. After speaking of the certain failure of the Dominion scheme and stating that there are many who are looking to Annexation as a remedy for the ills they see in Confederation, he says:—

"In this Island the natural consequence of a conviction of the failure of Confederation cannot fail to be the search after a refuge elsewhere, and that elsewhere can be nowhere than the United States. Our intercourse with the people of this Island, for years past, fully justifies us, we think, in making this statement. We do not say we rejoice at it, nor do we mourn such a state of things. We wish merely to give it as a matter of fact, outside of all personal hopes, wishes or apprehensions."

Here I notice the people of this Island are in effect told that they are plotting the dismemberment of the British Empire—that they are traitors to the flag that protects them—and that they are desirous of having this Colony annexed to the United States! With regard to the "Progress" editor's own opinions, I merely say that I very much question his loyalty when he says that "we do not say that we rejoice at it," and then positively says, "nor do we mourn such a state of things." We leave the reader to come to his own conclusions as to the loyalty of the person who gives expression to such statements. The *Progress* editor is evidently still much perplexed to know who "Briton" is. As the writer of these lines has no claim to the title of *Rev.* and as his name does not happen to be Desbrisay, the *Progress* man is still astray, notwithstanding his cuteness in guessing, and that with the aid of his New London informant. Try it again, Mr. *Progress*, you will and then the reward will be yours.
BRITON.

May 5, 1868.
Albert D. Degree Temple, No. 13, I.O.G.T.

On Friday, 24th April, (regular night), the above Temple met at North Star Lodge room, Miminegash, Lot 3. In accordance with the Degree Constitution, the first item of the evening was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following list was announced as the result of the ballot:—
D. T., Bro. Thomas Costain, re-elected;
D.V.T., Sister Esther Sturgeon;
D.S., Bro. John Gavin, re-elected;
D.C., "James Mackin, do.;
D.F.S., "George Sturgeon, do.;
D.Tr., "Thomas Burns, re-elected;
D.M., "George Green;
D.G., "Thomas Reid;
D.Sentinel, Bro. William Costain;
P.D.T., Bro. John Rix.

Immediately after the election the officers were duly installed, and entered upon their duties forthwith. This temple consists of the Degree Members of the North Star Lodge, No. 45, and Victoria Lodge, No. 50, I.O.G.T. These Lodges, comprising nearly 100 Good Templars, are in prosperous condition, and are exerting a healthy influence on the North Western Shore. The D. D. system has already, by bringing the members of the sister Lodges more frequently together, strengthened the hands of both, and thus likely to secure for them still larger prosperity and perseverance. So mote it be.—*Com. to Jour.*, published by order.