

House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, April 7.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition took exception to the vote relative to the contingent expenses of Victoria Barracks.

Hon. Leader of the Government said that in taking charge of the Barracks after the troops left, the Government found it necessary to appoint a careful and competent person to take care of that property.

Hon. Mr. Davies said that he, as one of the Committee appointed to look after the Barracks, felt it his duty to see that a reliable person was placed in charge of that property.

Hon. Mr. Henderson could not comprehend the reasoning set forth by Hon. Mr. Davies. A trained volunteer or military man was surely better qualified than a civilian to superintend matters relating to Barracks.

Mr. P. Sinclair said the Hon. member (Mr. Henderson) should not oppose a vote to pay for taking care of Barracks built for the accommodation of troops called in, as would appear from that Hon. member's remarks on a former occasion, by his own advice and sanction.

Hon. Mr. Henderson would reply to the remarks just made by the Hon. member, Mr. Sinclair, at the proper time, the rule of the House being against doing so at that stage of the proceedings.

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The House then divided on the amendment of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, as follows:—

For the amendment—Hons. Leader of the Opposition, McAuley, Henderson, Kelly, Messrs. Brecken, Owen, McLennan, Ramsay, Howat, Gies, Prowse, Yeas—12.

Against it—Hons. Leader of the Government, Atty. General, Laird, Davies, Calbeck, Howland, Messrs. G. Sinclair, P. Sinclair, Arsenault, McCormack, McNeill, Kieckhafer, Cameron, Reilly, Bell—15.

Mr. Prowse asked the Government to lay before the House a certain petition from inhabitants of Murray Harbor North, praying for a post office at or near John Chipman's together with any correspondence with the Postmaster General on that subject.

Hon. Leader of the Government replied that the Government was not disposed to present every petition asked for, but in regard to that alluded to by the Hon. member (Mr. Prowse) the subject was referred to the Postmaster General, who did not recommend the prayer of said petition.

Mr. Prowse said his object in making the enquiry was, that the inhabitants of the adjacent settlement who had signed the petition in question, had been led to believe, since doing so, that the petition they had signed asked for the removal of their post office, and not the establishment of another off. at Chipman's. He, therefore, felt it his duty to state that the prayer of said petition was solely for a new Post Office.

Hon. Leader of the Government said that the remarks of the Hon. member (Mr. Prowse) were perfectly correct. The petition in question asked for a new office at Chipman's, but it had not been considered advisable to increase the number of post offices.

Hon. Mr. Davies moved that the order in reference to the petition of inhabitants of Lot 55 and others, and also that of Thos. Mowbray and others, in reference to the Small Debt Courts, be discharged, and that said petition be referred to the Committee appointed on the 29th ult. to report thereon, and that the names of Hon. Mr. Kelly and Mr. Arsenault be added to this said committee. Motion carried.

Mr. Brecken gave notice that to-morrow he would ask for memorial of City Council relative to a House of Industry.

Hon. Mr. Calbeck presented a petition from certain inhabitants of North River, asking for an Act to incorporate the Baptist Church at that place. Said petition received and read.

House in Committee on Temperance Bill. Mr. Cameron in the chair.

A long debate on the bill followed. Among the points debated was the changing of the mode for obtaining licenses for Taverns in school districts, from the majority of householders in said districts, to the majority of a public meeting called for that purpose.

The supporters of the bill said that parties went from house to house, and succeeded surreptitiously to secure a majority of signatures to their certificates for obtaining licenses. Other hon. members were of opinion that but few of the inhabitants of some school districts would attend meetings, and thereby licenses might be obtained without the consent of the majority of the district.

Hon. Mr. Howland submitted an amendment to the effect that post offices, heretofore to be established, should not be kept in taverns, but that such post offices as

were now held in such places should be allowed to continue. In support of which he said that the number of post offices held in houses of entertainment were but few, and that said houses were among the first of the kind in the colony.

After considerable debate on the point, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition suggested the desirability of a compromise between the views of those hon. members who contended for the sweeping change contemplated by the bill, and those who, though not opposed to the principle of the bill, were against removing those Post Offices now established.

Hon. Mr. Howland then withdrew his amendment in favor of that proposed by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, to the effect that any Post Office heretofore established, and all courts of Justice now constituted should not be held in public houses or taverns.

Said amendment was then carried.

Dr. Jenkins submitted an amendment to the effect that the Government should be allowed the exercise of discretionary power relative to the establishment of houses of entertainment at distances from eight to ten miles apart on Main Post Roads, where such houses might be required—limiting and restricting the sale of spirituous liquors in such houses, to bonafide travellers, and for medicinal purposes.

He, Dr. Jenkins, contended in support of his Resolution, that those who had to travel through the country suffered much hardship from the effect that for long distances, on certain roads, no houses of entertainment were allowed.

The supporters of the bill contended that the introduction of the Resolution referred to was contrary to the principle of the bill, and therefore strongly opposed its adoption.

Said Resolution was then rejected.

Another amendment, submitted by Dr. Jenkins, to the effect that Tavern-keepers should be compelled to open their houses for the reception of travellers at all hours of the night as well as the day, was carried.

The Chairman then reported the bill as amended agreed to.

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 8.

On motion Hons. Calbeck, Laird and Mr. Geo. Sinclair, were appointed to bring in a bill to incorporate the Baptist Church at North River.

House in Committee of Supply. Mr. Rielly in the chair.

Hon. Attorney General submitted several resolutions, among which were for expenditure on bridges and wharfs in Road District Nos. 3 and 4, Prince County, including extra expenditure of last year, £223 14s.

To the following persons as School Teachers, to be paid out of the educational funds of the Colony, namely:—

Table listing names and amounts for school teachers: Ellen Richardson, Summerside, £15 0 0; Ellen Walsh, do, 15 0 0; Julia Hunt, St. Eleanors, 8 0 0; Donald McKay, an old Teacher, 5 0 0; James Stewart, Belmont, East, 10 0 0; Elizabeth McKinnon, Charlottetown, 10 0 0; James H. Fitzgerald, Lot 13, 5 0 0; Charles Fowle, Lot 31, 5 0 0; Arch. McKenzie, West Royalty, 5 0 0; Louisa Arsenault, Egmont Bay, 10 0 0; Enlis Arsenault, Lot 15, 15 0 0; Francis Brote, Lot 1, 10 0 0; J. J. Arsenault, Lot 15, 5 0 0; Geo. Corbett, Charlottetown, 10 0 0; Miss M. B. do, 20 0 0; St. Ann's, do, 20 0 0; James Easton, Georgetown, 30 0 0.

The foregoing grants are given for this year only, and not to form a precedent for future years.

Hon. Atty. General said that the object of the note appended to the foregoing Resolution was to prevent disappointment relative to the continuance of such grants in future. The schools taught by the parties named did not come under the provisions of the School Act, but as similar sums had hitherto been given, it would not be just to deprive the said recipients of their usual allowances without an intimation to that effect.

Hon. Atty. General then submitted Resolutions granting £533 for the relief of paupers.

The grant of £7 10s to Donald Gillis, Miscouche, for way office, after some remarks, was agreed to.

Mr. Brecken asked the Government what action, if any, would be taken relative to a memorial of the City Council on the subject of a Workhouse.

Hon. Leader of the Government replied, and said that the question was under the consideration of the Government.

Hon. Attorney General presented a bill for the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom, within the Island, which bill, he said, was based upon a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and introduced in compliance with the wishes of the Home Government.

Hon. Atty. General moved that the Education bill be read a second time, and in doing so he observed that as he had explained the principle amendments contemplated by the bill, when first introducing it, and also when the resolutions touching those amendments were before the House in Committee, he considered it unnecessary to remark again at any length on the subject, at that stage of the proceedings.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition then addressed the House, and reviewed the leading amendments of the School Act, as submitted in the bill under consideration. The alteration relative to the Normal School, three Visitors, instead of two, the Board of Education to be composed of eleven members instead of nine as formerly, granting £5 extra to teachers of the French language, were, he said, the principle amendments contemplated by the bill, and were not, in his opinion, calculated to prove of any material improvement to the general educational interests of the colony.

The question as to the best system of Education to be imparted by the State, was agitating the public mind; some held the opinion that a mere secular education was futile, and, in fact, injurious, when it was not based on a religious and sound moral training.

Hon. Atty. General replied, he alluded to the momentous interests involved in the question, and said that a religious education was of the first importance, compared with which a mere secular education was but of secondary consideration. But the mode of imparting to the youthful mind a knowledge of religious truths, was a question on which some of the greatest minds differed.

Dr. Jenkins said that he felt very much disappointed that something of more importance than a few verbal alterations was introduced in the bill.

Hon. Leader of the Government observed that some of the requisites alluded to by the hon. member Dr. Jenkins, were already provided for in the School Act. The amendments to the law were but matters of detail. The main principles of the free school system, as first introduced and carried out by the Liberal party, still continued the same, and were not improved on by the change of successive Governments. As to the Normal School, the only change was to do away with the imperative necessity on the part of candidates for the office of teacher, to sever his attainments, of serving five months at that school, which would still continue available for those candidates whom the Board of Education might pronounce incompetent to obtain license. He reviewed the general working of the free school system, and the calculable benefits it conferred on the rising generation. Religious training, he observed, was a subject of vast importance, and one upon which the ablest minds found it difficult to legislate.

Mr. Brecken said that the allusion made to the subject of Education in His Excellency's Speech at the close of last Session, and the opening of the present, led the public to look for some more important changes than the mere trifling amendments referred to in the bill. He then spoke of the Memorial of the R. C. Bishop, and said that the Catholic population, whose exclusive support was given to the party composing the present Government, expected what His Lordship's Memorial termed—common Justice, at the hands of the party in power. It appeared, however, from the minute of Council, in reply to said Memorial, that those whose influence faced the Government in power, were deceived. Some hon. members of the Government doubtless responded to the views expressed by their Bishop, and thought it a crying injustice to be denied the prayer of His Lordship's Memorial, and yet they remained silent on the question. The system of paying the whole of the salary of teachers from the treasury was contrary to that which obtained in the sister Colonies. The principle of raising a portion of the teachers pay by local assessment was, in his opinion, a second one; if not, all the Colonies and the United States also, were wrong, and P. E. Island alone right.

Hon. Mr. Laird, the only important change relating to the Education Act that had been on the platform at the late election, and that had been promised by the Liberal party, was the paying of teachers salaries exclusively from the Treasury, and not in part, as provided by the unpopular amendment of the Conservatives. He said that reducing the salaries of teachers, led to the opening of many Private Schools. He quoted a statement from a Report of Commissioners of Education in Scotland, showing that the recommendation of said Commissioners favored one uniform and more concentrated national system; similar in its provisions, relative to the nature of instruction, to the secular system which had hitherto given general satisfaction in our Colony.

Mr. McNeill was of opinion that the duty of the state was to impart a sound system of secular education, leaving in the hands of parents the religious training of their children. He spoke of the manner in which he said liberal Protestants had been maligned by the Conservative party, because they acted in harmony with their Catholic fellow subjects on political grounds; and that in his opinion, the people appreciated too highly the privileges of a free system of Education, to allow any vital change to be effected in that system.

Hon. Mr. Howland replied to the remarks of the hon. member (Mr. Brecken) relative to the Memorial alluded to by that hon. member. He, Mr. Howland, reviewed the labors of His Lordship the Bishop, touching the advancement of the educational interests of the whole Island, and his efforts to provide schools for the poor of Charlottetown. The amount it cost the Colony to educate the 640 pupils that attended the different schools in Charlottetown, paid out of the Treasury, whilst not one shilling was paid towards the education of the 500 children provided for, as set out in the Memorial, in the provinces of Nova Scotia, and other places similar grants, to that asked for here had been given, and no hue and cry was raised against the principle in those Provinces. Surely hon. members should consider that something of more lasting importance than a mere knowledge of reading and writing should be imparted in the school. He reviewed the course pursued by the Conservative party towards the Catholics, relative to the Orange Bill, and the writings and speeches of that party, had been Colonial Secretary of that party, the time that bill had been introduced, and which he was proud to say, Her Majesty was pleased to disallow; and asked, if it was reasonable to suppose, that the Catholics could receive even-handed justice at the hands of a party who had sanctioned such proceedings as those to whom he alluded.

On motion the debate was then adjourned until to-morrow.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1868.

FRIEND BERTRAM,—

After a long silence, during which time I have perused with great interest the *Summerside Journal*, I again venture to address your readers, as this year promises to be as full of stirring events as any of those years of warfare which have preceded it.

In the first place, the impeachment of a President of the United States is now in history. Most of your readers doubtless sympathize with President Johnson. I suppose this to be the case from the fact that nearly all the European papers and people look upon him as a defender of the liberties of the people.

During the war times, the Provincialists generally, both here and home, sided with the South. And Jeff. Davis's friends of war times are President Johnson's friends of today. Why the Provincial people should be opposed to the North is a problem I am not able to solve. The majority of Provincialists who leave home make for the Northern States. They work here, make a good living here, some of them carry on business here successfully, and most of them adopt the manners and customs of the people. Yet, strange to say, they hardly ever become advisers of the Yankee government.

I will not attempt to define what my individual opinion is on the question of impeachment. I will merely present to your readers a few facts which may place Congress in a better light.

When Lee's army surrendered, the Southerners admitted that they were whipped; that they had tried to rule with the aid of the sword, and had failed; and they were consequently willing to accept almost any terms of reconciliation.

But Lincoln's death happened about that time, and Johnson became President. The breach between him and Congress widened; he took Southerners into his cabinet and his councils; and, before he was President six months, the South was as haughty and demanding as when Brooks engirdled Sumner in the senate chamber of the United States.

The North was justly indignant with President Johnson for bringing about this state of things. He had accepted the second place on their ticket, and was elected as a staunch Republican. Their sons had split their blood like water on the Southern battle-fields; they had endured, and are now enduring, an army of tax-gatherers for support of the war; the heavy debt had crippled the resources and industry of the country to such an extent that to-day hunger and want stalk abroad through all the Northern cities. (As proof of this statement, witness the crowds that daily gather round the police stations for their share of soup doled out by the city fathers to actually prevent starvation among the poor.

class:—and that, too, in the city of Boston.) I say, that the people naturally felt indignant at the course of President Johnson, and their indignation has culminated in impeachment. And my opinion is that before two months Ben Wade will preside at the White House.

Senator Wade has nothing to recommend him for the position but his extreme radicalism, and his coarse denunciation of rebels; and I think it is unfortunate that he should have been elected President of the Senate.

One other consideration should be borne in mind; and that is in a republican form of government, the people ought to rule. Congress is elected directly from the people. If Congress passes a law, and the President vetoes it, and Congress passes it over his veto by a two-thirds vote, it is then plainly the duty of the executive to enforce that law. Has President Johnson done this? Far from it. He defies Congress, and disregards the laws which they pass. His attempt to remove the Secretary of War, in defiance of an Act of Congress, was a signal failure. He employed a mercenary, Adjutant-General Thomas, a man of no force of character whatever, to take by force the place of Edwin M. Stanton, one of the ablest men in the country.

President Johnson seems to be especially fortunate in the men whom he selects to accomplish his purposes. He does not seem to possess the power to detect the right man when he has an appointment to make. Nearly all successful men possessed this faculty. Witness Napoleon, Wellington, Washington, Lincoln, Lee, and Grant, either of whom rarely made a wrong selection.

Amidst this impeachment excitement, the Presidential election is hovering in the distance, coming nearer and nearer. Already the popular voice of the Republican party has been expressed in favor of Gen. Grant. He will undoubtedly get the nomination.

Who the Democrats will unite on is not so clearly defined. George H. Perilleton is spoken of most prominently. Your readers will be interested in knowing that he is the great champion of repudiation. All honest minded men hope he will not be elected. As for Vice President, every State in the Union has one or two candidates, and some of them have I wish a dozen.

Now I wish to say one word about these interest gold-bearing bonds. Capitalists have invested in them largely, and it has almost killed enterprise. What capitalist will invest his money in building houses, &c., when he can get 7-8-10 per cent. in gold from government, and his property thus invested, freed from taxation. He sells his gold at a high premium, and thus his interest is swelled to nearly fifteen per cent. This system of exempting bonds for taxation is nothing more nor less than a gigantic fraud, and has been the means of crippling the trade and industry of the country. But there does not seem to be any hope of a reform in this respect. The bondholders have money on their side, and money is powerful. The tendency of this system is to make the poor man pay all the taxes thereby making the rich man richer, and the poor man poorer.

But there, that is enough on politics this time; but if you publish this, I will give you some more next time.

I read the letters of your correspondent "Maca." I liked them very much, and should have been pleased to see him when he was here.

So you are going to lose the line of steamers, the Oriental, Albatross, and Commerce, are advertised to sail next Thursday, the 9th inst. I understand the stockholders lost \$25,000 last year. They always seemed to have plenty freight and passengers, and how they lost so much I cannot conceive. I hear it rumored that the originator of the line made money on them; he had large quantities of freight, and it was forwarded at almost his own price, and in that way he made all the money there was made. But this is only a rumor, and I give it for what it is worth.

Why don't some enterprising Islander start a steamer on the route between Boston and Charlottetown, this summer, to run once a week, and carry passengers, and take a paying investment. Let it be an Island steamer, commanded by an Island captain, manned by an Island crew, and owned by Island capital. And if no one man can do it alone, let a joint stock company be formed, in which way sufficient capital could be easily raised. Who will be the first to move in this matter? Don't let it be said that we have not got spunk enough to do anything for ourselves, but have to ask the Yankees to do everything for us. Let it once be known that it is an Island line, and every Islander would give it his support.

But I think I have said enough for one letter; and I will again sign the initials, S. R. N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

The editor of the *Progress*, in the last issue of that paper, devotes a column in answer to my letter of the 6th inst., one-third of which alludes in the choice language so much approved of in Billingsgate fish market, proving to the intelligent reading public that the writer of the article in question is no doubt a graduate of some celebrated college; perhaps that of the "Five Points." It is not my intention to condescend to answer the slang terms and low personal abuse with which the article referred to abounds. Such language is peculiar to the *Progress* editor; he is evidently more at home while wallowing through such filth, than he is when writing prosy editorials on "Roads," "Education," "Land Banks," &c.

In reply to him I feel that I have need to fortify myself against the danger to which I am somewhat exposed in becoming contaminated by the filth with which I am reluctantly brought in contact, just as the anatomical operator finds it necessary for his safety to keep about his person some preventive against contagion while dissecting a putrid and pestilential carcass.

With regard to the silly threat thrown out about kicking, I may state that I am not a fighting character; in fact I am a man of peace, and entirely disapprove of bullying or rowdiness of any sort, but as the *Progress* editor seems anxious to make a display of his kicking propensities, I have not the slightest objection to gratify him in this particular; and perhaps the result may be slightly different from what it was a few days since when he called an offending boy into his office and administered justice with his shillalah, after the manner so much approved of in the land of vaunted liberty in the days of Judge Lynch.

The *Progress* editor, knowing that a further exposition of his Annexation sentiments would draw down upon him the indignation of the loyal people of this Island wisely for himself and the reputation of his contemptible sheet, refrains from answering my letter in a straightforward and manly way, but in lieu thereof introduces certain extracts from the *Halifax Chronicle*, which are as far from the point at issue as night is from day.

I never accused the *Progress* editor of treason, and hence the extracts referred to do not apply in this case. The intent of my letter was merely to contradict a statement in his paper, that a large portion of our population were desirous of annexation to the United States; and I am still willing to defend the position I have taken, if the editor of the *Progress* can continue the controversy without resorting to the low slang which disgraced the editorial columns of his last issue.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1868.

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

THE LATE HON. T. D. MCGEE.

"Come to the bridal chamber, Death! Come to the mother, when she feels For the first time, her first-born's breath— And then, my hero, when his sword Has won the battle for the free,

Thy voice sounds like a prophet's word, And in its hollow tones are heard The thanks of millions yet to be."

One of the darkest and most appalling crimes that have ever been committed has lately caused the American Continent to vibrate with horror. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, unshriven, and in an instant, has been hurried away from the Councils of Men to the Bar of God. Of him it was but the other day said in the British House of Commons, "A man who never speaks without influencing masses of his countrymen, whenever he addresses them; he is at this moment one of the most eloquent advocates of British rule and British Institutions that is to be found on the face of the globe."

Born at Carlingford, Ireland, on the 15th April, 1825, he received great portion of that splendid intellect he possessed, from his mother, who seems to have excelled in rare intellectual powers. A woman of exquisite taste, and her mind elevated by a love of the past, and rich in historical lore, she undoubtedly exercised over that young spirit such an influence as only gifted woman can.—Losing her at an early age, and swiftly attaining to the self-reliance and energy of youth, Mr. McGee left his country for the United States. We believe it is Milton who says:

"The childhood shows the man, As morning shows the day."

But to this as to every rule, there is an exception. The extraordinary and chequer career which now lay before the young Irishman could, we think, have had no foreshadowing in his early years. Deeply imbued with Republican principles, and fascinated with the delusive dreams of "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite," he sought a Utopia in the model Republic of the West. Saddened by the sight of Ireland's distress, his as yet unmaturing and sanguine mind conceived its remedy to lie in the superficial ideas and impossible plans of the Socialist. It is not strange, therefore, that the Republican press, as represented by some of the most bitterly Anti-British sheets, should receive a warm and impassioned assistant. Article after article, from his glowing and versatile pen, portrayed the sorrows of the Green Isle, and inflamed the passions of its sons. Returning home, and becoming involved in the troubles of 1848, it became necessary for him to leave his country the second time, and accordingly in the United States he gave himself up to the study of political Constitutions. To trace the workings of his now fast maturing intellect, and the processes of thought through which a complete

"Change came o'er the spirit of his dream," is not necessary. Suffice to say, that the world now knows the memory of D'Arcy McGee as that of a most staunch and brilliant admirer and supporter of English institutions. This witness is true, and hath its seal in his blood! Removing to Canada and viewing there the happy and prosperous state of his countrymen under Colonial law, as contrasted with the unnatural and feverish excitement of American life, he now bent all his vast energy to the dispelling from the public mind the wild dreams he had himself once cherished. Fenianism had no more deadly and powerful enemy than he; Ireland and the Irish no surer or wiser friend. Warm-hearted, indeed, as an Irishman, had the wretch who shot him wanted for anything, McGee had been the first to help. For that band of men—misguided and weakly led by American influence, who leagued in Fenian circle and traitorous bond, were yet his countrymen—he would have laid down the life which they so dastardly took.

For the advantage of his adopted country, whose unification none have done more to bring about, he had long labored in health and in sickness; and his last speech, uttered in the Ottawa Parliament but a few moments before his death, was of the utmost kindness and conciliation towards Nova Scotia. Such a death he deserved not at the hands of the assassin. Reared in the bosom of the ancient Catholic Church, a firm adherent to it, he was yet by Fenian murderers hurried into eternity without preparation, without any of the last consolations of his Church, or the benediction of its Priests. Such is the infidel and fiendish spirit of democracy and its dupes!

The lessons enforced upon our attention by the life, history, and death of D'Arcy McGee are, at this critical time, most important and salutary. Their testimony against republican views is most overwhelming, and should be well pondered by all Annexationists. The evidence of one who forswore all his early predilections, and by patient observation and deep thought became convinced of the truth, cannot lightly be passed over. Though he is gone, and the potent voice is hushed forever, yet that evidence remains to be studied through all succeeding time, by the scholars and publicists of our own country. The Dominion of Canada will not forget the illustrious dead, and long after the pale clay has been laid to rest, with the imposing rites of the Catholic Service, will she point with mingled affection and grief to the grave of her FIRST MARTYR!

Elder D. Crawford will preach, D. V., in the Christian Meeting House, Summerside, on Lord's Day next, at 11 o'clock in the morning and 6 1/2 in the evening.

BRITON.

April 22, 1868.

"Tis well to be merry and wise, 'Tis well to be loyal and true; 'Tis well to be off with the old love, Before you are on with the new."

It has been a source of amusement to us to watch the game of cross questions and crooked answers which has for some little time been progressing between a correspondent of ours and the *Progress* editor. The former represents the true feeling of the solid men of Summerside and the surrounding country, while the latter gives expression to the Annexation proclivities of some unsettled individuals who have nothing to lose and everything to gain. Meanwhile the mysterious Editor of the *Journal*, whom nobody quite seems to know, comes in for a share of that abuse which, with the ignorant mind, goes for the most incontrovertible reasoning. This species of argumentation, so entirely convincing, and withal so soothing and comforting to the disputant who makes use of it, would come with still more scathing and fearful effect, if it could only be brought to bear upon some definite flesh-and-blood personage. It is certainly provoking to find that after such a powerful and polished shaft as appeared in the last *Progress* has been drawn to the head, and prepared for the destruction of the "aristocratic editor," he then cannot with certainty be found; nor that any answer can be given to the fierce avengers of democracy, who cry: "Where is he?" "Who is he?" "Just let us see him!"—This ethereal being, whom we may call "Vox et preterea nihil," is accordingly safe from that tremendous punishment so sublimely described in the elegantly chaste and classical language of the "Progress" as "a decent kick." We contemplate with mournfulness the perplexed and unhappy condition of the "Progress" editor, unable, notwithstanding his Yankee training, to "guess" the author of "Briton." Wrapped in profundity of thought, struggling with suppressed inspiration, a spectacle of stormy grandeur, he threatens to—kick somebody!!! Oh is that all? What a fall was there, my countrymen! Surely there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

But the question arises: Did we write that letter, or not?—Let us think. We're afraid we didn't. We're sorry that we didn't; but then we'll do the next best thing, we'll endorse it! But unfortunately even this will not restore the prestige which the "Progress" man has lost among all Yankee admirers, by his dulness in guessing, and the manifest incapacity he has exhibited in this peculiarly Yankee science. As the editor of this paper is not "Briton," he had better "guess" again. Or perhaps he might "cacklete" a little. In fact we are of the opinion that before he finds "Briton" out he will have to do "a heap of reckoning."

The arguments of the *Halifax Chronicle*, distinguished by their superficiality, are of precisely the proper calibre for the democratic and annexationist mind. Warren Hastings, Governor Eyre, and certain other individuals are brought forward, for what purpose no one who is unblest with democratic confusion of thought can tell. What acts of individual men, or the course pursued towards them, has to do with a question which is by no means an individual one, but a territorial, and which respects the dismemberment of the British Empire, it is hard to say. The "argument" runs thus:—Governor Eyre has been held responsible for some unnecessary cruelties practised on the negroes of Jamaica; therefore Fenian sympathizers, annexationists and traitors in Nova Scotia have a right to surrender a large British Province into alien hands, and tear to pieces the English Dominion in this part of the world. We are afraid the "argument" will not hold good at the Colonial Office, though it is evidently the very style of reasoning for some of the profound minds of this country. We are glad that the controversy has placed the *Progress* sheet, at last, in its true light before the people of the Island. It is now a declared Annexation paper. And we have great pleasure in announcing, free of charge, to all persons who are longing after Yankee rule, who sympathize with the deadly enemies of England, and desire to see this country saddled with its share of the American war debt, that they will doubtless find free scope in the *Progress* for the expression of their opinions.

The subject of the disaffection of Nova Scotia is not so indifferent a matter to the English people as is attempted to be shown. It is exciting most interest at home, and naturally so. It is not a little thing, as annexationists would have us believe, to hand over these colonies to America; and England is not the power to do it without a thought. We subjoin the following from an English paper:—

"There is going to be trouble, it may be serious trouble, about this Nova Scotian business. The 250,000 of inhabitants in that colony were, it will be remembered, always more or less hostile to the plan of Confederation. A vote of the Assembly was, we believe, taken, though this is now denied; but it was always understood that considerable pressure had been exercised from home, and that the relations between the Dominion and this particular province would for a time be delicate and insecure. Since the Act was passed, however, constituting the Canadas a Dominion, the Nova Scotians have become more hostile than ever, and they are now in a temper which, if we may trust the members of their legislature, is little short of rebellious. They declare that they have been 'ceded to Canada,' that they 'are ruled by Canadians,' that the tariff is ridiculously heavy, that their revenue is stolen at Ottawa, that they will have to provide for local expenditure by direct taxes, and that they will not put up with the oppression. Every county has voted for the repeal of the Dominion Act, the Attorney-General has declared from his place in the Assembly that the Imperial Parliament has exceeded its powers, and the local Government has been compelled to send home Mr. Howe as its agent to obtain a repeal of the obnoxious Act. The colonies expect that they will be able to offer reasons which Parliament will at once accept, and that the Act will be repealed in 'two months'; and it is clear that the first of these reasons is a maintenance that if the Act is not repealed, and repealed at once, Nova Scotia, with its great fleet and large maritime population, with its splendid harbours and geographical command over Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, will declare its desire to be annexed to the United States. The Attorney-General almost

But the question arises: Did we write that letter, or not?—Let us think. We're afraid we didn't. We're sorry that we didn't; but then we'll do the next best thing, we'll endorse it! But unfortunately even this will not restore the prestige which the "Progress" man has lost among all Yankee admirers, by his dulness in guessing, and the manifest incapacity he has exhibited in this peculiarly Yankee science. As the editor of this paper is not "Briton," he had better "guess" again. Or perhaps he might "cacklete" a little. In fact we are of the opinion that before he finds "Briton" out he will have to do "a heap of reckoning."

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