'This way,' said a voice in the rear, and a squad of men leaped from a small thicket to where Terra lay dead.

He was alone, Leonard and Desmond had fled.

Desmond Peer was never heard of after that night.

A new heir claimed the estate, and often when seated in his comfortable library, would he recall to mind the vaults of Bermuda or the fortunes of a night.

Latest European News.

(From the News of the World, Aug. 30.)

The Battle of the Irish Church will be fought in the next session; but it will not be won at a heat. There is too much party strife to be encountered and prejudice to be overcome, too many errors to be corrected and explanations to be afforded, before the Liberal majority of the House of Commons, representing the great body of the English people who desire justice for Ireland and universal brotherhood, will be able to effect their purpose. The first of Her Majesty's Ministers to speak upon the subject, with reference to the coming elections, is the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Northcote, seeking re-election for the northern division of the county of Devon. Every word that he utters is cautious and well-considered, as a statesman's utterance should be; but with all the care and caution that is exercised, a latent fear of the unpopularity and danger of the ministerial cause cannot be disguised. The Irish Church is confessedly indefensible, and Government can only make profession of a desire to amend what others are of opinion it would be far better to get rid of altogether.

Sir Stafford Northcote thinks it 'peculiarly undesirable to introduce into Ireland any measure tending to stir up ill-will between the different sections of her population or to shake confidence in the security of corporate or other property?' but is there no ill-will in Ireland now?—do the English Liberals, looking across the Channel, behold a scene of blessed peace and sweet content, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic living together in a condition of serene satisfaction under a mutual conviction of justice being received by both? One might infer from Sir Stafford Northcote's observation there was no discord in Ireland, no heart-burning under a sense of oppression, no dislike of an ascendant church for the advantage of a minority of the population. But the Indian Secretary does not really think so; and he very candidly admits that "Ireland has a peculiar claim upon England for justice and sympathy." There is an universal agreement upon this point. There is no difference about the want of justice, and so far the Irish people may be congratulated. A step in advance is gained. The Tory Secretary of State goes on to say, with equal truth, "the people of England are anxious to accord her both. Much has been done, but much still remains to be done, not only to develop her material resources and to remove the hindrances to agricultural improvement, but to promote harmony and confidence in the country itself, and in its relations with England and with the Government of the United Kingdom. It would be much to be regretted that this important work should be interrupted by making Ireland the battlefield of English party strife, or that practical measures should be laid aside in favor of barren and irritating religious controversy." There is no occasion for such controversy; the matter may be settled without reopening any religious strife. It may be presumed the English Church has done its best with the aid of the State for a very long while to convert the Irish people, and it must now try what it can do without the aid of the State. The great nation cannot afford to be kept in Irish hot water for the advantage of an establishment merely. The fertile cause of ceaseless discord, breaking occasionally into outrage and insurrection, cannot be permitted to exist uncorrected. The people of England, Scotland, and Wales fraternise happily; and if the same cordiality of friendship in Ireland is to be won by a concession of the claim with regard to the Church, the achievement will be worth the price.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SOVEREIGNS IN EUROPE.

There are many movements among the Sovereigns of Europe, and although every one professes a satisfied reliance on the continuance of peace, it is not easy to believe that any one has faith in his professions. According to the papers, the interview between the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia had no political object; but there are other representations that the latter directed the attention of the Czar to "the danger of democracy, which favored the plans of agitators and demagogues," and of course offended the right divine of princes which is one of the first articles of his Majesty's faith; and the Emperor is further said to have given expression to several persons since his return to Kissengen of the great satisfaction which his conference with the King of Prussia produced. But the King is not at ease. His wanderings for the sake of pleasure and recreation are made with a sad expression of countenance and in continued military costume, as though apprehensions of insecurity were associated with a readiness for hostile action. On his arrival at Hamburg he wore his military uniform, "always desirous (as the report says) to keep up his prestige as the first military Sovereign in Europe," a position the right of which there is always another potentate ready to question. * * *

There is a depressing rumor that things are not satisfactory between the King and Bismarck. The former is said to have returned to his old legitimist ideas, temporarily laid aside, and which are not approved by the minister to whose daring genius so much is owing, and whose judgment would defer to a more convenient and promising opportunity an effort to obtain more. If there be any truth in this story, Count Bismarck is in the right; for the spirits of Napoleon, and his confidence, are raised by the amazing promptitude with which the new loan has been subscribed for, and in the contemplation of which the reverse experienced by the defeat of the Government candidate in the Jura, depressing as it may be, does not have the threatening aspect it would otherwise have assumed. * * *

If Count Bismarck advises his royal master to avoid offending France whilst his new territory remains unsettled, the advice is judicious and the King of Prussia will show a deficiency of wisdom if he does not take it. Napoleon is ready to fight, if he be provoked to it.

"Several staff officers have been charged by the Minister of War," said a French paper a few days ago, "to inspect with the greatest attention the east and north-east frontiers, and find out what points are most suitable for a defensive position and the easy encampment of a large army;" the large army not being a paper one but an actual possession; and the *materiel* of war has long been collected and stored, so that although the Emperor, whose word could throw Europe into a flame, is seated as quietly as any private gentleman in his arm chair, occupying himself simply in domestic endearments, he has an eye upon all the bristling potentates moving to and fro in furtherance, as they say, of the objects of peace, and having little conferences which terminate satisfactorily, although Alexander is known to have an intense desire which he would gratify at Constantinople, and King William longs for more annexation to complete the glory of his crown. One false move would bring the silent man of Fontainebleau on a sudden into the field.

All the great Cabinets of Europe, according to the *Journal des Debats*, "feel more and more convinced of the necessity for maintaining peace. From London, Vienna, Brussels, Berlin, and other towns of Germany the same opinion is expressed. From St. Petersburgh and Constantinople, however, the belief is not so affirmative, although it is admitted that the war, if there is to be one, is not yet at hand, as there exists no plausible pretext." When Sovereigns wish to go to war there is no difficulty in finding a pretext; and the movements of the Emperors of Austria and Russia the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria, besides smaller potentates whose interests are more or less endangered, betoken the uneasiness of of the whole. Not one of them believes in peace, and not one of them who goes to bed after a pleasant evening's entertainment at the German watering-places, whither they have gone for the benefit of their health, but really to pick up information, can be certain that he will not wake in the morning to find the war fire lighted, and despatches summoning the whole to their respective homes. The *Debats* sketches the true policy of Prussia when saying that "Time alone will give what she requires. With a continuance of peace the new provinces of Prussia will assimilate themselves to the old, and the impressions of conquest will die out. With time the ties which unite the Northern and Southern States will be strengthened, and the Confederation will become compact, solid and indissoluble. With time, the Southern States will entirely renounce Austria, and turn their sympathies towards Prussia, from whom they have everything to gain and everything to fear. War has nevertheless its partisans in Prussia, but they are mostly military men flushed with recent victories." And the King having exclusively military tastes, may fatally incline to the wishes of those enthusiastic heroes. This probability may account for the conference of Francis Joseph of Austria with Louis of Bavaria, for the condition of Austria is still critical, and in a general war the empire, already reduced, might be snuffed out altogether. Emperors, Kings and Princes would find their account in making professions of love for peace a reality, whereby their human strength might be turned to the use of arts and commerce, from which the true glory, wealth, and happiness of nations are derived.

Latest News by Telegraph.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Sept. 4th—Evening.

Despatches have been received here announcing that a very serious riot occurred yesterday at Cork. The people assembled in the streets in great numbers and for a time were very boisterous. Troops were called out to quiet the disturbances, and a charge was made on the body of about three thousand rioters who were dispersed at the point of the bayonet. A man named Dwyer was arrested by the police, at Tipperary, late last evening on a charge of firing at Mr. Scully's party a few days ago.

The *Bermuda* dry dock, the largest structure for floating in the world, was successfully launched in the Thames to day.

It is reported that Count Sertiges, who was until recently French representative at Rome, was recalled on account of his inability to restore friendly relations between Italy and Rome.

Prince Napoleon has arrived back at London, near Paris

Consols 94 1-8.

London, Sept. 5th

The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the victims of Abergele Railway disaster was concluded to-day. The Jury brought in a verdict of Manslaughter against Williams and Jones, the brakemen on the goods train, for negligence.

London, Sept. 4th.

A prospectus of the new telegraph line to connect Portugal and the United States, under the title of the People's Cable, has been issued.

Advices from Terhan announcing that the heir to the Persian Crown has recently died of cholera.

A fire broke out last night among the shipping in the Southampton Dock Much valuable property was destroyed. It is impossible to estimate the loss, but it will be very heavy.

Berlin, Sept. 5.

Advices have been received here announcing that the ship "Germania," which sailed on an Arctic exploring expedition, has again been spoken. When last seen she was in lat. 80 deg., 30 min., long. 50 deg., East All well.

Vienna, Sept. 4th.

At a farmer's feast given to-day Baron Von Beust made a speech of a reassuring and pacific nature. He declared that the developement of liberal principles was the aim of the State, and that the prospects for the future of Austria and Europe were eminently peaceful.

London, Sept. 6th.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, American Minister delivered another speech in Sheffield in reply to an address presented by the Corporate authorities of the city. The speaker repeated what he had said to the cutlers yesterday—that a rupture of the friendly relations now existing between the United States and Great Britain would be impossible, on account of identity of race, language, institutions and aspirations. The character of Queen Victoria forbade the possibility of such a rupture. Mr. Johnson refuted the assertion of Mr. Roebuck, one of the representatives in the House of Commons from Sheffield, that the people of the United States were heterogeneous. He maintained that the foreign emigrants who landed on American shores all merged into one great nation, and that nation was English, and they did not vitiate the community by importing vices with them.

The *Times* has a lengthy editorial on the subject of Mr. Johnson's speech at Sheffield, remarking the heterogeneousness of the American people, and thinks the people of the United States are as much an English unit as the people of England where the Irish, Scotch, French and Germans make so large a share of the population.

Referring incidentally to the general Elections soon to occur in England, the *Times* says: "Whatever may be the result of these Elections, the same reciprocity of feeling between the United States and Great Britain is certain to ensue."

Paris, 5th.

Lord Lyons gave a banquet to Lord Stanley, the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is at present in this City. M. Moustier was present. Speeches of a complimentary and pacific character were made, and much good feeling prevailed.

The *Presse* has an editorial to day on the matter of the American squadron in Turkish waters. It says that the demand that United States war vessels shall pass the Dardenelles is prompted by Russia, and that the Sublime Porte encouraged by the English and French Ministers will refuse to comply.

London, Sept. 7.—Evening.

Murphy of Manchester, the noted public assailant of Rome, whose violent speeches have so often been attended with rioting has offered himself as one of the candidates to represent that city in the house of Commons at the coming election.

This makes the sixth candidate for Manchester. A meeting was held in the interest of Murphy. It is estimated that there were six thousand persons present. Speeches were made advocating his claims and denouncing the conduct of the Magistrates towards him in the matter of the Ashton Riots in last May. While the speaking was going on, the meeting was attacked by a mob of Irish Catholics, who charged upon the platform and dispersed the speakers. A general fight ensued, and lasted nearly an hour. Clubs, stones and other weapons were used, and many persons were badly injured. The police at last succeeded in quelling the riot and arresting several of the ringleaders. The city was greatly excited. There were renewals of disorder during the night and Monday. Twenty-seven persons have been arrested for taking part in the riots on Sunday, and were brought before the Police Magistrate to day, and were after a short preliminary investigation remanded for further examination. The excitement still runs high, and a revival of the disturbance is feared.

London, Sept. 8.

The *Daily News* commenting on the mission of the new American Minister, says difficult questions are to be treated, but England has given abundant proof of her good faith. In sending Mr. Johnston to this country, the United States Government shows its desire to settle pending disputes, and such disposition is the best guarantee that the negotiations will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, has written a letter to the London *Times*, on the Irish Church question. He says the des-establishment of the Irish Church is a measure of even more importance to the foreign relations than to the internal relations of Great Britain. The accomplishment of this reform would be a great step toward the removal of those grievances which serve so powerfully to influence the feelings of the Irish in America against the British Government, and which, while they continue to exist, make war, provoked by the persistent efforts of the Irish leaders, at any time possible between England and America.

London, Sept. 8.

The boy McKay, 19 years of age, was hanged to-day at Newgate, within the walls of the prison, for the murder of his mistress. The only persons were the officers of the law, and a few members of the Press This is the first private execution in London under the new law concerning capital punishment.

The strike of the Cabmen continues, and causes great inconvenience to the public. The Press strongly denounce the action of the drivers, whose proceedings, however, have so far been orderly.

Paris, Sept. 8.

A temporary depression of rentes was caused to day by the rumor that the Emperor had made a warlike speech to the troops at Chalons; but the report was soon pronounced without foundation.

Brussels, Sept. 8.

The Duke of Brabant, heir to the crown, is growing worse, and, it is feared, cannot live through the night.

Consols closed at 94 for money, and 84½ for accounts.

London, Sept. 9.

Ship *R. H Tucker*, previously reported ashore, has gone to pieces. The Ship and cargo are a total loss. The crew were saved.

King William of Prussia, with a large staff of officers, has left Berlin on a tour of military inspection through the North German States. He arrived to-day at Dresden, where he was received by the king of Saxony, and conducted to the Palace.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, 6th.

Advices from Arkanzas show fearful state of affairs there between whites and blacks. In Dallas County, Aug. 29th, a negro was accused of rape on a white girl and hanged by a mob. The negro's brother was subsequently hanged for behaving "riotous" about the matter. A general fight then took place, in which 5 whites and 7 blacks were killed.

Steamer advices report that the storm which prevailed on the south-west coast of England, Saturday night, August 22d, proved very destructive to shipping. The beach at some points was literally strewn with wrecks of every description. Twenty-three lives were lost by the sinking of the *Tara*. Another large vessel, name unknown, went down off Formby light-ship with all on board.

Many disasters to British shipping are reported from the Welsh and Irish coasts. Steam communication with Ireland and the Continent was generally suspended by the gale.

New York, Sept. 8.

The trial of James Whelan, for the murder of the Hon. T. D. McGee, commenced yesterday morning before Chief Justice Richards. A large number of witnesses were examined for the crown. The most important evidence is that of Lacriox, who swore he saw Whelan shoot Mr. McGee. The other evidence was circumstantial. It is said the crown will put a woman in the box to swear that Whelan told her he murdered McGee. The trial will occupy four or five days.

Gold 144½.

New York, Sept. 9.

Despatches from Ottawa represent great excitement caused by trial of Whelan for McGee's murder. Threatening letters have been sent to all the witnesses for the prosecution, and one of them was attacked and knocked down by a sling shot. An Ottawa paper, last night, states that the city swarms with correspondents and detectives. Around the jail there is a regiment encamped, and a guard of twenty men receives Whelan every night; each man is served out twenty rounds of ball cartridges; and the prisoner is marched up in a square. The Loyalists have threatened that, if justice is not done, they will take Whelan by force, and hang him. The public feeling is intense, and the moral conviction is strong that he is the murderer.

New York, Sept. 9.

An Ottawa despatch states that the British Government has sanctioned the general outline of the Intercolonial Railway, provided it should strike certain points The details are left to the Dominion Government to arrange.

New York, Sept. 9.

The steamship *Java* sailed this morning for England with Anson Burlingame, and the Chinese Embassy, on board. The steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEW FOUNDLAND.

Halifax, Sept. 5.

The R. M S *City of Durham* arrived from St. John's this forenoon.

We regret to learn that the accounts of the fishery received from the Westward are anything but favourable. An extract from a letter, dated Burin, Aug. 22, says: "The fishery here is very poor, and the low price for fish this season will produce, I fear, alarming results by and by." The accounts from Twillingate are also unfavorable, but vegetation promised well, and it was hoped would compensate in a measure, for the failure of the fishery. From the Labrador, on the other hand, H. M. S. *Sphinx* reports the fishery to be very good; but there was no fish in the Straits.

Four men, named J. M. Fitzgerald, John Breen, of Fogo, John Martin, of King's Cove, and Thomas Gash, were drowned at Baren's Bay, Labrador, on the 4th Aug, while engaged hauling in a caplin seine The bodies of three of the men were recovered a few days after.

The St. John's *Courier* understands that intelligence has lately been received to the effect that an amicable and satisfactory arrangement of the long-vexed French Shore question, may be speedily expected, and it is probable that on the return of his Excellency, Lt. Governor Musgrave, he will be in a position to grant search licenses to persons desirous of exploring that portion of our territory.

MR SEWARD'S "RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS."

A few days ago, an announcement was made by telegraph from Washington, in a semi-official form, to the effect that Mr. Seward had been, for some time past, in correspondence with Mr. Thornton, British Minister, on the subject of a new Reciprocity Treaty; and that an understanding had been arrived at which only lacked the co-operation of the Canadian officials and the consent of Congress, to be finally consumated. It was further added, that the new treaty was very nearly of the same purport as the old one, but, of the two, it would be more comprehensive in its bearings, and consequently more serviceable to both countries. We, of course, felt a lively interest in the announcement, but very much doubted its accuracy, and accordingly made early inquiry in reference thereto.

We are now able to state, on the best of authority, that there is not a word of truth in the report. What the object of this semi-official announcement was, it is not for us to even conjecture; but certain it is that the Republican party is held responsible, by more than one indignant community, for the crabbed and ill tempered repeal of the late treaty; and now that the Presidential election is rapidly approaching, this announcement may have been made in the interests of *that party*. Be this, however, as it may, we are persuaded that time alone is necessary to convince our American cousins that their Government did a very unwise act when it abrogated the old treaty; and it is not unlikely, by any means, that Mr. Seward is now actually contemplating the course now only prematurely attributed to him.

New York, Boston, and Portland, all feel the loss of the trade which Reciprocity gave them; as well as the interior cities of Chicago, Milwaukie, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Oswego and Ogdensburgh; and whenever the boards of trade of those cities combined, choose to move in the matter, neither the Treasury Department or the State Department at Washington, can effectually resist the pressure. *In fact* this pressure is sure to come sooner or later; but now that the new Dominion has aranged its commercial affairs to meet the changed condition of things, it is perhaps as well that it should remain as it is until entire free trade with Europe can be adopted, when the United States may ask in vain for a new treaty.—*New York Albion.*

The most astonishing cure of Chronic Diarrhoea we ever heard of is that of Wm. Clark, Frankfort mills, Waldo Co, Maine; the facts are attested by Ezra Treat, Upton Treat, and M. A. Merrill, either of whom might be adressed for particulars. Mr. Clark was cured by "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment."

Hon. Joseph Farewell, Mayor of Rockland, Me, Isaac M. Bragg Esq. Bangor, and Messrs Pope Bros. Machias, Me, Lumber Merchants' fully endorsed the "Sheridan Cavalry Condition Powders," and have given the proprietors liberty to use their names in recommending them.

HANDSOME BEQUESTS.—We understand that a gentleman recently deceased has left handsome amounts to various socities in connection with the Roman Catholic body, and among other sums over three thousand dollars towards building a marble front to St. Mary's Cathedral, which if accepted and the work carried out, will make that building by far the handsomest ecclesiastical edifice in the Lower Provinces.—*Hx. Reporter.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have, over and over again, proved the best friends to persons afflicted with ulcerations, bad legs, sores, abscesses, fistuals, and other painful and complicated complaints. Printed and very plain directions for the application of the Ointment are wrapped round each pot. Holloway's alterative Pills should be taken throughout the progress of the cure to maintain the blood in a state of perfect purity and to prevent the health of the whole body being jeopardised by the local ailment; bad legs, old age's great grievance, are thus readily cured, without confining the patient to bed, or withdrawing from him the nutritious diet and generous support so imperatively demanded when weakening diseases attack advanced years or constitutions evincing premature decrepitude.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, September 14, 1868.

THE *Islander* claims to be almost the only newspaper on the Island which has represented the mission of General Butler and his associates in its true light. The other papers, with the exception of the *Summerside Journal*, which has acted as a sort of jolly boat to the *Islander*, have all, to a greater or less extent, led their readers astray. The *Islander* alone has not suffered his readers to be deluded and cajoled by our "cute" Yankee visitors—its editor is the only journalist amongst us who knows anything about the rights of colonial governments or the powers and functions of public bodies. This blowing his own trumpet may be a very pleasant occupation for the editor of the *Islander*, but, as he must know that self trumpeters generally are voted nuisances and bores by an unappreciative and an unsympathising world, he cannot expect the public to listen to *his* tootings without some symptoms of impatience and disapprobation. We, for our part, are by no means disposed to allow his claims to superior knowledge and to the gratitude of the country to pass unquestioned. Neither are we willing to acknowledge that the course pursued by ourselves, and nearly the whole of our contemporaries in the matter, has been designedly or undesignedly a mistaken one. The first task which the *Islander* assigned to himself was "to inform the people of the true character of the resolutions introduced into Congress by Mr. Butler, and to show them that much as we desire Reciprocal Free Trade, *we should not allow ourselves to be deceived by the action of Mr. Butler or his associates.*" The italics are ours. But in another part of the article, from which the above extract is taken, the writer states "The resolutions of Gen. Butler speak for themselves." He, according to his own shewing, engaged in a very unnecessary work, and also paid a very poor compliment to the intelligence of the readers of the *Islander*, when he undertook to explain documents that spoke for themselves. This is precisely what we complain of. The revelations and pretentious judicial utterances of the *Islander* largely partake of the nature of that very stale kind of intelligence commonly known as 'piper's news.' He takes a great deal of time and a great deal of trouble to tell the people what every intelligent man in the country knows quite as well as he himself does. We have yet to learn that there was any intention on the part of General Butler or the Congress to deceive the people of this Island. Certainly that intention was not visible in the resolutions which are so clear as to speak for themselves. As to the subsequent action of the Congressional Committee, if it is anything like what report declares it to be, it must be admitted to be the very opposite of deceptive.

The *Islander* seems to insinuate that the Committee, while on the Island, exceeded its powers, and that our government did wrong to receive its members in their official capacity. We think that people generally will conclude that Gen. Butler, a lawyer of great experience and a member of Congress, Mr. Poland, for many years a lawyer and judge and a member of the United States Senate, and Mr. Beck, another lawyer and member of Congress, with a brilliant reputation to sustain, understand the powers of Congress and their own duties nearly as well as does the editor of the *Islander*; and that the Hon. Joseph Hensley is quite as cautious as a politician and quite as able as a lawyer as is his self-constituted censor. We think that we are quite safe in saying that had the Governor been on the Island when the Committee of Congress visited us, he would have been guided in his official dealings with that Committee by the advice of the Attorney General and his other constitutional advisers. Why the editor of the *Islander* imagines he would have acted differently, it is difficult for us to conjecture. Mr. Dundas has, since his arrival, presided over the Councils of the Colony in a strictly constitutional manner, and we cannot see why he should, in the matter under consideration, depart from his usual wise and judicious policy.

The editor of the *Islander* is at great pains to impress upon his renders a knowledge of the fact that neither the Congress of the United States nor the Government of this Island is a treaty making power. It was never asserted either by us or by any of the advocates of Reciprocal Free Trade that either of those bodies possesses the power of making treaties. We are decidedly of opinion that Gen. Butler's scheme of Free Trade between the United States and this Island does not contemplate "a special treaty between Great Britain and the United States having relation only to Prince Edward Island." The arrangement is intended to be effected by Reciprocal Legislation. This the editor of the *Islander* must have known. He has, nevertheless, failed to show that it is "preposterous" to expect to regulate our commercial relations with the United States by such legislation. We are now permitted to regulate our tariff in the manner which we consider best suited to the circumstances of our country. We can raise and lower our custom's duties as we think fit. We can admit into our ports certain classes of commodities perfectly free of duty. We would, no doubt, be allowed if we chose to try the experiment, to abolish indirect taxes of all kinds, and to permit all the commodities of all countries to be landed on our shores without any kind of restriction being placed upon their importation. We certainly would not be allowed—indeed we would be a most ungrateful and a most undutiful dependency if we thought of such a thing—to regulate our tariff in favor of a foreign power, and to the prejudice of the parent country to which we owe so much. Short of this the widest latitude is given to our local authorities in the management of the commercial affairs of the country. If, at its next session, our legislature were to place the United States on exactly the same footing as regards commerce as the Mother Country and the Sister Colonies, we are satisfied that no objection to such a course would be raised by the Imperial authorities. This much we submit, we are competent to do without the intervention of a treaty. To do more than this, we have not the will, and therefore do not ask the power.

That General Butler's resolutions bear the construction put upon them by the editor of the *Islander*, we freely admit. 'All productions,' strictly interpreted, must be made to include the productions of the mill and the factory as well as the raw productions of the soil. But are the resolutions which have been referred to the Committee like the laws of the Medes and Persians—not subject to alteration or amendment. If these resolutions are the ultimatum of Congress, why was a Committee appointed and sent, at a very considerable expense both of time and money, to make enquiries and to collect information on the Island? The very circumstance of the appointment of the Committee, proves to our mind that a modification of the resolutions was anticipated. We are quite sure that the Congress of the United States are not so unreasonable as to expect a colony of Great Britain to grant favors to a foreign nation which it does not accord to subjects of the Parent Country. We think it by no means unlikely that the Committee, convinced of the unreasonableness of such a requirement, will recommend that the list of exemptions be restricted to those articles which were free under the old Reciprocity Treaty. Admitting, then, that the terms upon which the United States will trade with us, are such as we, consistently with our duty to the Mother Country can accept, then there remains but the matter of the fisheries to be arranged, in order to re-establish Free Trade between this Island and the United States. The editor of the *Islander* writes of the Convention of 1818, as if Great Britain set such store by the privileges which that compact accorded her, that she would not abate one iota of her rights for any consideration whatever. What are the facts? We see that in 1854, she, for the good of her North American Colonies, cheerfully, without receiving for herself the least direct advantage, gave the Americans the privilege of fishing within the three-mile limit. She now, for peace sake, we suppose, allows the fishermen of the United States free range of the valuable fisheries of British North America, for no other consideration than the payment of a small license fee, which fee is paid, not into the Imperial, but into the Colonial treasuries. These facts shew us that Great Britain values her national rights to the fisheries of British America, only in so far as they are of importance to her subjects in that part of the world, and that she holds them merely as their trustee, granting them to others or withholding them, as seems best for their interest rather than her own. If the people of this Island can show the Home authorities that it is for their benefit that Americans should have the privilege of fishing within the prescribed limit—that they offer them a valuable consideration for the privilege, and that no class of Her Majesty's subjects would be injured by granting that favor to the citizens of the United States—is it not exceedingly probable that the reasonable request of the whole people would be granted, and that our Government would be empowered to reduce the fishing license fee to a mere nominal sum, no treaty would be required. We are free to confess that such an arrangement would, for many reasons, be far less satisfactory than one based upon a treaty, but are at the same time convinced, that it would be of incalculable advantage to this Island. We are, too, quite sanguine as to its feasibility, and we think that our Government would be very remiss in its duty if it did not make every exertion to procure so great a boon for the people of this poor Colony. We are not conscious of having attempted to "educate the people in erroneous views on the subject of free trade," and what is more, we don't know who has done so, except it be the editor of the *Islander*.

THE last *Royal Gazette* contains a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Dundas, relative to the regulations for the titles to be attached to certain offices and positions in the Dominion of Canada, and in the Provinces of which that Dominion is composed. These regulations have also been ordered to be adopted by the Government of this Island, and are as follows.

1. The Governor General of Canada to be styled "His Excellency"
2. The Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces to be styled "His Honor."
3. The Privy Councillors of Canada to be styled "Honorable." and for life.
4. Senators of Canada to be "Honorable" but only during office, and the Title not to be continued afterwards.
5. Executive Councillors of the Provinces to be styled "Honorable," but only while in office, and the Title not to be continued afterwards.
6. Legislative Councillors in the Provinces not in future to have that Title, but gentlemen who were Legislative Councillors at the time of the Union, to retain their Title of "Honorable" for life.
7. The President of the Legislative Council in the Provinces, to be styled "Honorable," during office.
8. The Speaker of the House of Assembly in the Provinces, to be styled, "Honorable," during office.

His Excellency Lt. Governor Dundas and Mrs. Dundas, His Lordship Bishop Binney of Halifax and G. D. Atkinson Esq., arrived on Friday evening last, from Halifax, *via* Pictou, in the *Princess of Wales*.

The English Mail arrived at Halifax on Friday morning last, at 1 o'clock, a. m. and reached here the same evening, *via* Pictou in the Princess of Wales.

WE are obliged, owing to the publication of the speeches delivered at the 'Dejeuner on the 2nd inst., to omit several advertisements and some editorial matter intended for this day's paper.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Alexander Anderson, Esquire, to be Principal in the Prince of Wales College, in the place of Alexander Inglis, Esquire, L.L.D., resigned.

Leander George McNeill, Esquire, to be Second Professor in the Prince of Wales College, in the place of Alexander Anderson, Esquire, appointed Principal.

WE take much pleasure in recommending the system pursued by Mr. J. R. Staples, of imparting the beautiful art of Writing. His classes have been at all times open to our inspection, and we can vouch for the rapid progress made by his pupils. We have witnessed a number of instances in which, in the short space of twelve lessons, the formation or ground-work of a thorough business hand has been imparted. From a personal knowledge of Mr. Staples, and his method of imparting instruction we feel convinced that all that has been written in his praise, as a Teacher of Penmanship, is true, and that he is entitled to the patronage of an intelligent public.

DR. O'LEARY, who visited this Island four years ago, is at present in this city lecturing to crowded houses on health, diet, &c. The doctor's illustrations are excellent, and no one who spends an hour listening to his lectures can fail to obtain a large amount of useful and practical information relative to the duties of every-day life. Admission, for gentlemen, 6d; for ladies, 3d.—*Pat.*

We copy from the *Patriot* of Saturday last the following as the result of the Cricket Match played on Wednesday, the 9th instant, between the Pictou and Charlottetown Cricket Club:—

	1st Inings	2d do.	Total
Pictou,	71	55	126
Ch'town,	40	96	136

with two spare wickets for Pictou.

IT will be seen from an extract from the New York *Albion*, in another column, that the Report that Mr. Seward had entered into negotiations with Mr. Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, is a *canard*.

WE see by Advertisement in some of the papers that on Thursday, the 17th September, at 2 o'clock, p. m, the expending of £200 on the Souris (East) Breakwater, will be sold by public auction.

THE U. S. Revenue Cutter *Hugh McCulloch*, with General Butler and party on board, arrived at Halifax on Friday morning, the 5th inst. The party landed and took up their quarters at the Halifax Hotel. They lunched with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and visited the Huose of Assembly in the afternoon. In the evening they re-embarked, and sailed for home.

RECIPROCITY.—For the information of our readers, we may intimate that the correspondence which passed between the Government of this Island and the Congressional Committee on the subject of Reciprocity, will be officially published next week. Unless the British Government disallow the arrangement arrived at, there can be little doubt that we will have free trade with the United States this fall—the *Islander* to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Her.*

THE DEJEUNER.

Speeches Continued.

HON. MR. HENSLEY.—Gentlemen: We have had the pleasure of hearing enunciated, by General Butler, on behalf of himself and his Congressional associates, the views by which they are actuated in the discharge of their mission; and, I trust, I may venture to say that they are such as to the practicable operation of which the majority of the people of Prince Edward Island would be well disposed to accede. Certain I am, however, that to the sentiment, so fully expressive of the ties and sympathies of national consanguinity and brotherhood, to which he has so impressively given utterance, and which should ever meet with mutual recognition by British and American people in all their dealings and intercourse with each other, whether individually or nationally, there is not one here present who does not, in his own bosom, most warmely respond. Indeed, I believe I do not exceed the truth in saying, that it is the sincere desire of our whole people that the feelings of amity and concord which are now, and have so long been, happily, mutually entertained by them and the people of the United States towards each other, may not only never be disturbed, but, as under new and closer relations, their commercial and social intercourse with each other shall grow and increase, those feelings may grow and increase also. Well pleased and satisfied, however, as we are with all that has fallen from the lips of General Butler, we may, I think, be very well excused the desire which, I believe, we all feel, to be honored with a similar expression of their sentiments, on this important occasion, by other members of the mission; and, not doubting that that desire will be fully gratified, I now propose as the next toast, "*The Congressional Committee*," coupling therewith the name of Judge Poland. This toast having been duly honored—

JUDGE POLAND rose, and, in responding thereto, said:—Mr. President and Gentleman: In acknowledging the very gratifying compliment which has been just paid to the Congressional Committee, and, in which compliment, I have, by name, been especially coupled, I must take leave to observe that, for the honor of having been appointed a member of that Committee, I am not indebted, like other members of it—especially like my honorable friend, General Butler—to any peculiar political estimation in which I am held by my compatriots in Congress, or to any remarkable or leading influence accorded to me in the councils of my country. I am, in fact, the least of that Committee; and my having been appointed to it, I attribute solely to the fact that, in making up our Congressional Committees, regard is had to the representation of different parties and interests. I have, for some years, held a seat Congress, to which I had the honor to be returned as a representative for Vermont, by the votes of a very large majority of its electors; and as it is an interior state, and has little to do directly with the fisheries or commerce, therefore it is that I call myself the least important member of this Congress Reciprocity Mission to Prince Edward Island. In acknowledging the compliment which has just been paid to us by our hosts, it would be in vain for me to attempt to emulate the eloquence of my hon. friend, General Butler—an eloquence which he has jocularly pronounced to have been almost exhaustive of his wind—wind which, however, I may observe, does not often fail to render him effective service in Congress. I shall, nevertheless, as in grateful duty bound, acknowledge the toast which has been so cordially received. When appointed a member of the Mission to Prince Edward Island, I was, I must confess, wholly ignorant of its real character, I had, indeed, something like a vague notion of its geographical position. But I had no idea of the salubrity of its climate, the beauty of its scenery, the fertility of its soil, and the rich abundance of its agricultural products. And, still less, had I any idea that I should find it occupied and cultivated by so intelligent, industrious, high-minded, liberty-loving, and courageous a body of yeomen, as those, the evidence of whose might and worth, is to be seen on every hand, in the cleared forest, the cultivated fields, and well-appointed, spacious, comfortable, and, often, elegant homesteads, which adorn the land. And neither in it—a small Island, as yet almost unnoted, and of no historical account—did I expect to meet with men—pardon my avowal of the fact,—and neither in it, I say, did I expect to meet with men of so high and intellectual a character, as we have found those to be, with whom the prosecution of the object of our mission has brought us into immediate intercourse—men whose cultivated and comprehensive minds, whose intimate acquaintance with the historical records of the progress of nations, whose correct discernment of what either most directly militates against, or what most surely conduces to, the advancement of the true interests of a people, have well qualified for the efficient performance of every duty appertaining to their public position—men whose wise and liberal—yet high-spirited determination, as evinced in the policy observed by them, in dealing with questions as difficult, and, in some respects, as delicate, as they are vitally important to the welfare of the Island, has shewn how exactly they comprehend, and how faithfully they endeavor to acquit themselves of the weighty and important responsibility which rests upon them, as the chosen rulers and lawgivers of the people. The investigations, which, in my judicial capacity, it was long incumbent upon me to make, have given me a relish for enquiries touching whatever affects the legal relations of the different orders and members of society; and such a desire having led me, since I arrived in the Island, to ask for information concerning your land-tenures, I have been very much gratified to find, that, acting upon the most enlightened principles of social economy—principles, upon the observance of which depends the real prosperity, the persevering, contented, and happy industry of an agricultural population, you have at length succeeded to a great extent in emancipating the people from the galling and repressive thraldom of landlordism. Happy am I to find that, with you, as with us, it is held to be in perfect consonance with the laws of justice and the natural harmony of things, that every man should be the real lord and owner of the soil which he cultivates—that his farm should be his dominion, his kingdom. I am, indeed, much gratified to find that—small as are the dimensions of your Island, and scanty as is your population, when comparatively viewed—you are, with rapid strides, making advances in civilization, in the diffusion of knowledge by an excellent educational system, and in the extension and establishment of freedom, of which larger and more populous countries might well be proud. In you, I rejoice to find, in all the activity of action, the same spirit of improvement for which we of the United States flatter ourselves we have long been distinguished. You and we are, indeed, of different nationalities; but we are, at the same time, members of the same family, and alike distinguished by all the characteristic features of our common ancestors. Our forms of Government, it must be admitted, are not in all respects alike; but still the truth is, that they differ more in name than in origin, spirit or operation. The Government of this Island is now, in fact, an independent one; and, as with us, rests solely upon the will of the people. In conceding to you all the rights and privileges of Responsible Government, Great Britain freed you altogether from her Imperial control as respects the ordering of your own immediate affairs and all legislation effecting merely your own local interests. In doing so, she reserved to herself over you only the the protective power appertaining to her as your Parent State, and the right to restrain you from the forming of any foreign relations which might, in any way, prove inimical or injurious to her Imperial interests—but surely no farther. That the renewal of Reciprocal Free Trade relations between this Island and the United States, the object of our mission, would be highly advantageous to both parties, we are all fully convinced; and, therefore it surely behoves us both to use our best endeavors to bring it about. How Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, although not extended to any other province of British North America than Prince Edward Island, could, by any possibility, prove detrimental to the Imperial interests of Great Britain, I am wholly at a loss to conceive; and, therefore, I cannot for one moment imagine that, if we ourselves can agree as to the terms and conditions upon which such trade should be established between us, Great Britain will be disposed to throw any impediments in the way of its accomplishment. I trust that, in entertaining this question, all narrow jealousies are discarded from the minds of both parties; and that we both clearly see our conference so harmoniously carried on, promises happily to eventuate in the realization of all the advantages looked forward to by either side. Besides, for my own part, I trust it will not only draw us nearer as respects our commercial relations, but also draw us closer together in our social ones. I have been so delighted with what I have seen of your Island, which, of all places I have visited, I hesitate not to pronounce the most delightful; and I have so much enjoyed myself during the pleasant tour which we have been privileged to make through a part of it, that I fully purpose to visit it again next summer, with my wife and daughter; for I am pursuaded that, in the quiet contemplation of its rich fields and delightful scenery, the inhaling of its pure air, the being fanned by the gentle breezes on its shores, and in the friendly and unceremonious intercourse which, I trust, we shall be permitted to hold with its people, we shall feel much more exhiliration of spirit, and invigoration of body, than we could experience in a summer's sojourn at many of the thronged places of fashionable resort—naturally delightful as they are—in the United States; and I shall indulge the hope that my example may be followed by many of our commercial and professional men, who, at that season of the year, with their familias, seek relief from the heat and dust of cities, in the health-giving pleasure which they find in rural excursions. And now, Mr. President and gentlemen, although I cannot truly allege, either my being overcome by my devotion to the good things which your hospitality has set before us, or my feeling exhausted like the overtasked musician, spoken of by my honorable friend, General Butler, yet, perhaps, I have said enough, and, with your permission, I will therefore conclude by tendering you, as well as for my colleagues as myself, sincere and hearty thanks, not only for the compliment which you have just now so heartily paid to us but also for the very marked hospitality which you have extended to us ever since we landed upon your shores.

HON. JAMES B. BECK.—Mr. President and gentlemen. Presuming upon your kind indulgence, I rise to propose a toast; but as long speeches, upon such convivial occasion as the present, are often found to occasion intervals of inconvenient length between "the drinks," I shall be careful in proposing my toast not to offend on that score. In the first place, then, permit me to speak briefly of myself, as one of the Committee appointed by the American Congress to visit the Island, for the purpose of ascertaining how far its people are disposed or prepared to entertain our propositions for a renewal of lately suspended free trade intercourse between our own people and them. Why I was appointed a member of this Committee I hardly know; for I feel myself to be but the tail of it. However, it may perhaps have been because I was intended to be the middle man to hold the balance even between the Hon Gen. Butler, *par excellence* its chief, and the Hon. Judge Poland. But, be that as it may, I am here, and certainly not sorry that I am so; for not only have I contemplated with pleasure the beautiful scenery of your Island, and beheld with admiration the evidences of the fertility of its soil, but much more pleasure have I had in the free intercourse which I have been privileged to hold with the leading minds of your community. Your country, it is true, is but a little one; but there is nothing little about the men to whom the free voice of a discerning people has entrusted the management and direction of their affairs. On the contrary, their cultivated intelligence, political knowledge, and diplomatic tact afford the fullest evidence that they are indeed "the right men in the right place." And your stalwart yeomen—the bone and sinew, the pith and marrow of your community—are such men as never fail to make and enrich a country. But what shall I say of your women? They are lovely indeed, and no where to be surpassed for all that is truly worthy of admiration in the sex. Excuse the feeling which dictates this warmth of language. It proceeds from that pure devotion to the fair sex, and that just appreciation of their hallowed influence in society, which have ever been the characteristics of the people of both Scotland and Kentucky. As for your soil, there is no other in the same latitude so fertile. It produces nearly three times as much per acre as any other country in the same latitude; but were it six times as productive as it is, for all its products, we can offer you a most advantageous market. We are here because you have what we want, and for which we can pay you back with tenfold benefit. The men whom I represent—the people of Kentucky—have no direct interest in the object of our mission; there own soil is celebrated for its fertility, and its grain crops and vegetable productions are abundant. It is otherwise, however, with the Eastern States; their soil is not favorable to agriculture; and the leading objects of pursuit, on the part of their inhabitants, are commerce, manufactures, and the fisheries. To them free trade intercourse with you would be of the greatest importance. They would take from you whatever excess of agricultural produce you may have for exportation, on terms the most advantageous for yourselves, either for cash, or in exchange for their own product of arts of which, as an agricultural country, you must ever stand in need. We are here in good faith. We tell you what we want from you; and we tell you what we can give you in return. We want especially to have extended to us all the privileges of your fisheries in as full a measure as they are enjoyed by yourselves, and British subjects in general; and, for them, we offer you a full equivalent, if not more. We believe that you have it in your power to confer these privileges upon us; and, if you are satisfied with what we offer you in return, as indeed we believe you are, we can see no reason to apprehend any serious obstacles being thrown in the way to prevent the speedy accomplishment of our mission. You are, it is true, although enjoying many of the privileges of an independent country, only a dependency of Great Britain, and as such, in certain respects bound to obey her behests; but we cannot believe that she will ever resort to an exercise of her sovereign and controlling power over you, to prevent your entering into such foreign trade relations as, whilst securing to yourselves most assured and important benefits, certainly could not, although no other part of her empire should participate therein, prove prejudicial to her interests in any quarter thereof. In embracing free trade principles, we have no wish to limit their operation. On the contrary, we would desire to act upon them with all those with whom we can hold commercial intercourse; and should we now succeed in establishing Reciprocal Free Trade with you, we may happily find it an easy matter to extend it still farther. The grandeur and power of Great Britain have been the growth of centuries; and like a man grown wise by the long experience of years, she looks around her upon the rest of the world and its fluctuations, in the assured spirit of calm and dignified independence, neither defiant nor submissive, neither repellant of friendships nor over solicitous for their formation. Our Republic, on the contrary, still as it were in the buoyancy of youth, may be compared to an overgrown boy, who, in the excess of his strength, plays, bounds, and leaps incessantly; but who, on alighting upon his feet, after his most amazing bound, finds his safety and stability in his very excess of strength; and takes assurance from it for his future might and progressive activity. So far, in comparison, may the two great nations differ; but the greatness of both is derived from the same source and secured by the same means. The greatness and fame of the United States, as well as of Great Britain, are derived from *Magna Charta*; and, in that which has for ages proved the safeguard of the prosperity and glory of the latter, is also found the security for the prosperity and glory of the former:—their common palladium is the Common Law of England. With your implied permission, then, Mr. President and gentlemen, I now propose to you, as a toast, *The Common Law of England—her great palladium, the safeguard of her rights.*

During the delivery of this speech, the hon. gentleman was repeatedly cheered; and due honor having been done to his toast,

FREDERICK DE ST. CROIX BRECKEN, Esq., M.P.P., having been called upon by the President to reply, spoke as follows: Gentlemen: The Common Law of England is indeed the great safeguard of the rights and liberties of her people, and truly it is no less that of the rights and liberties of the citizens of the great American Republic; and the founders thereof, when drawing up their famous Constitution, showed their wisdom and the clearness of their judgment is nothing more strongly than in the