

The boat turned round and proceeded up the rapids, and I went over the gulf beneath. These are as near as possible, the words in which Mr. McGee told a dream which seems to have been a premonition of that death which so soon followed. It certainly derives great significance from its fulfilment.—Canadian Freeman.

House of Assembly.

FRIDAY, April 17th.

House in Committee of the whole on the further consideration of the Bill for the relief of unfortunate Debtors. The necessity of appointing a third Judge, or a Commissioner of Bankruptcy, whose duty it would be to preside over the Court constituted under the bill, elicited some considerable discussion, which ended in a provision empowering the Government to appoint a Commissioner of Insolvency, to be paid by fees and not by salary, and also a Clerk of such Insolvent Debtors Court.

The Bill in question does not embrace a general Bankruptcy Law, but applies to transactions of embarrassed business men in the Colony, who having assigned their debts proportionately to their creditors, applied for relief. The preferential assignments of absconding debtors, nor any assignments made by parties not seeking the benefits of the bill, are not affected by its provisions. Nor does it enable a creditor to force his debtor into the Insolvent Court thereby constituted. The Bill was reported agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed.

Hon. Mr. Kelly, from the Special Committee, to whom was referred every petition praying for the opening of Roads, presented to the House the report of said Committee.

House in Committee of the whole on said report, the purport of which was that the Committee to whom were referred the petitions alluded to, recommended that inquiry be held under the Act 14th Vic., Chap. 1, for opening the following Roads, viz:—

- From McAleer's to Fort Augustus.
From Burnt Hill to Baldwin's Road.
From E. Gardiner's Farm to Hurd's Point Wharf.
West Line Road, Lot 22, to be changed.
From Appin Settlement to Melville Road, to Survey and Report by next Session.
From Wm. Roper's to Winter River.
From Johnson's Mill Road to the Shore, Lot 21.
From Division Line, Lot 16, to Kent's Cross.
From St. Peter's Road to Hillsborough River.
From Neil Shaw's to Angus McMillan's, Cove Head.
From Pleasant Valley to Little Sands.
From Portage, Lot 41, to Naurage.
From New London to Summerside.
And that the remainder be provided for by the Members for the respective Districts to which petitions relate.

Mr. Bell, Chairman of the Committee of the whole House, on the above report, reported that the Committee had gone through the same, and after some amendments, agreed thereto.

Ordered, That the Committee who prepared said report, be appointed to prepare an Address, praying His Excellency to direct that the recommendations contained therein may be carried into effect.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented to the House the return of Mr. Green, one of the Members for the Electoral District of Summerside, of money expended under a special grant of the Legislature, for macadamizing roads in Summerside.

House in Committee of Supply. Mr. Riely in the Chair. Reported several resolutions. The principal one being the grant of £3000.

On motion of Hon. Col. Secretary, it was ordered that the House go into Committee tomorrow, to take into consideration the Messages of His Excellency, transmitting the various despatches laid on the table during the Session.

Mr. McLennan introduced a bill to continue and amend the act relating to the fire department in Summerside, and other matters therein named.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Haviland, the Bill from the Legislative Council, to shorten the wording of Sheriffs' Deeds, was read a second time, submitted to a Committee of the whole, and after some amendments, was reported agreed to; and the rule being suspended, relative to the 3rd reading of a bill, it was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented the Custom House returns for the year 1867, showing that the exports of the Colony, for that period, including shipping at 25 per cent, sterling, exceeded the imports by about £80,000.

Hon. Members on both sides of the House expressed their approval of the grant of £200 to assist destitute persons in purchasing Seed Grain. The necessity and justice of extending Legislative aid, with the view of aiding poor and destitute settlers to sow their fields; the severity of the past long winter, compelled many a farmer to feed his stock with the grain and potatoes intended for Seed; the fact, that a large number of tenants sold of their surplus produce last fall, in order to pay instalments on their lands, tended to increase the great scarcity of Seed now prevailing throughout the country, were some of the subjects discussed in connection with the loud call for the appropriation under consideration. The desirability of the exercise of wisdom and discretion, relative to a fair, judicious, and impartial distribution of said grant, among the really needy and deserving, were also strongly urged by several hon. members on both sides.

The ordinary Resolutions granting the usual remunerations to Members of both branches of the Legislature, were then passed, and supply was closed.

Mr. McLennan having expressed his regret that the petition from Summerside, asking for a grant to aid in erecting a Public Building for a Court House, Post Office, &c., had not been entertained by the Government; and that a small sum had not been voted before closing supply, towards fencing the Drill Shed grounds at Summerside, presented, as Chairman of the Committee on expiring laws, a bill to revive the Act relating to that Town.

House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Bill relating to Small Debt Courts. After some time spent in Committee, progress was reported.

House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 18.

The Revenue Bill was read a third time and passed. The Bill to revive and continue the Act relating to the Fire Department at Summerside, was reported agreed to.

House in Committee on the Resolution submitted by the Hon. Attorney General, granting £10,000 for the purpose of authorizing the Government to purchase lands in the Colony. Said resolution was agreed to, and a Bill in conformity therewith was presented. Received and read.

Ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Hon. Atty. General said that though no proprietary lands were at present offered, hopes were entertained that certain proprietors might yet accept of offers that had been made to them.

Hon. Mr. McAlay would not approve of placing the money indiscriminately into the hands of the Government. Some limits as to price and restrictions relative to the mode of proclure under the bill should be laid down, by which to control the Government.

Hon. Atty. General said that discretionary power such as that contemplated by the bill, had been conceded to former Governments. The specific object in view was the purchasing of proprietary lands on the most advantageous terms possible; and it was not to be presumed that the Government would make an improper use of the money, for which they were held accountable by the House.

House in Committee on Public Accounts.

Hon. Mr. Kelly, Chairman of the Special Committee on said Accounts, presented the report of that Committee, which was reported agreed to, without any amendments.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented the return of Mr. Brecken, showing the manner in which monies received by him, as one of the members for the Electoral District of Charlottetown and Royalty, were expended towards the macadamizing of roads in said District.

On motion of Hon. Col. Secretary, the House went into Committee on the various despatches transmitted by His Excellency during the Session.

The despatch from the Home Government, on the subject of the Lieut. Governor's salary, was read.

Hon. Leader of the Government then remarked, that as it was then past the usual hour of adjournment, he would not detain the Committee by any lengthened remarks on the subject. He proposed a similar course to that adopted in a former Session, would be taken by the Legislature on that question.

MONDAY, April 20.

Hon. Mr. Speaker read to the House the following telegram, in answer to the Resolution of the House, relative to the assassination of the late Hon. T. D. McGee:

Ottawa, 15th April, 1868. To Hon. Joseph Wightman, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, P. J. Island.

I am directed by the Speaker of the House of Commons to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, containing Resolution of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island expressing condolence on the subject of the lamented death of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and I am further directed to say that Mr. Speaker had the melancholy satisfaction of reading the same to the House of Commons.

(Signed) GEO. H. McALAY, Speaker's Secy, Commons of Canada.

The Bill to amend and explain the Act relating to the celebration of marriages, so far as relates to the Bible Christian Church, was read a third time and passed.

House in Committee on the despatch of the Secretary of State relative to the salary of the Lieut. Governor.

Hon. Atty. General remarked on the injustice done to the Colony by the manner in which the Township lands thereof were originally granted away, and on the compact entered into on the introduction of Responsible Government, among other reasons why the people of the Colony ought not to pay the Governor's salary, and at the close of his speech submitted a resolution to the following effect:

That a Committee be appointed to join a Committee of the Legislative Council to prepare an humble address to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to reconsider the determination to discontinue the payment of the salary of the Lieut. Governor of this Island, after the present Lieut. Governor shall cease to administer the Government, as communicated in a despatch to His Excellency, George Dundas, Esq., from His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 12th Oct., 1857; and that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to recommend the Imperial Parliament to continue, as heretofore, to make provision for the payment of said salary.

Hon. members on both sides of the House reiterated the sentiments expressed in the joint address of the Legislature in answer to the Despatch from the Secretary for the Colonies, in the year 1855, on the same subject. In addition to the fact that the Township lands of the Colony were originally granted to absentees who had claims on the Crown for services to the Nation, either as soldiers, sailors or statesmen; and that at the time of the surrender of the Crown Revenues to the Colony, on the introduction of Responsible Government, provision was not required to be made in the Civil list for the salary of the Lieut. Governor.

That in the Law passed by the Representatives of the people to give effect to the Civil List Bill—and which duly received Her Majesty's sanction—the salaries and pensions which the Colony was rendered liable to pay were enumerated; and that in passing that Law the Legislature of the Colony had no reason to suppose that the Imperial Parliament would withdraw, or even refuse to provide for the salary of the Lieut. Governor; and that in consideration of the great and unmitigated wrong to the Colony, occasioned by the very improvident manner in which the lands of the Island were disposed of as aforesaid, it was but reasonable to expect from the Home Government the usual compensation of a salary to a Lieut. Governor, not appointed by the people of the Colony, were among the reasons urged against the payment of the Governor's salary. In addition to which, the fact that the salary of his Excellency's Private Secretary had been recently provided for out of the local Treasury; and also that as one of the natural fruits arising from that unprecedented act of cruelty perpetrated against the Colony, by granting away its soil, and in addition to the many wide-spread agitations and burdens thereby entailed on the laboring classes, the expenses incurred in sending for a detachment of Her Majesty's troops, at the time of the recent troubles in the Colony, at a cost to the country of some £20,000, also was submitted in proof of the peculiar hardships endured by the inhabitants of the Island as the result of alienating its Township lands. The vicissitudes to which the prosperity of the Colony was subject, owing to the uncertain growth of the soil, which—in the absence of mines, minerals and other sources of wealth accessible to the sister Colonies—was the sole support of the people, were also alluded to by hon. members in giving strong expression to their opinions that the Home Government should continue the provision for the salary of the Lieut. Governor of P. E. Island.

A McNEIL, Reporter.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The English Mail was received here on Monday last. The latest dates are to the 25th ult. The Irish Church question is the all absorbing topic.

In a letter addressed to one of his constituents, Mr. Disraeli refers to the Ritualists as "an extreme faction of the Church of very modern date, that does not feel the force of the Reformation, and which is the all absorbing topic." In a letter addressed to one of his constituents, Mr. Disraeli refers to the Ritualists as "an extreme faction of the Church of very modern date, that does not feel the force of the Reformation, and which is the all absorbing topic." In a letter addressed to one of his constituents, Mr. Disraeli refers to the Ritualists as "an extreme faction of the Church of very modern date, that does not feel the force of the Reformation, and which is the all absorbing topic."

Archbishop Manning has summarily extinguished a report—circulated for obvious reasons—of the Pope having directed that his thanks should be conveyed, through the Archbishop, to Mr. Gladstone, for his action on the subject of the Irish Church. Dr. Manning says that this mischievous statement "has not so much as a particle of truth or a shadow of foundation."

Earl Russell presided over a meeting recently held in London, for the purpose of supporting Mr. Gladstone's resolutions on the Irish Church. The noble earl gives his adhesion to the policy of disestablishment in Ireland, and hopes that Mr. Gladstone will be able to accomplish the desirable object he has in view.

The agitation in the Irish church question is increasing in Scotland. The usual half-yearly meetings of the Established and Free Church Synods of Glasgow and Ayr were held on Tuesday, the one in Ayr and the other in Glasgow. At both synods the question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church was discussed. In the Established Synod a motion was unanimously carried against disestablishment and disendowment as proposed by Mr. Gladstone. In the Free Synod Dr. Buchanan moved that the court petition in favor of the Liberal resolutions. This was opposed, but after a long discussion the motion was carried by a majority of 35 to 11. The subject was also the occasion of a meeting of unendowed ministers in Edinburgh on Tuesday, presided over by Dr. Candlish, at which Mr. Gladstone's resolutions were warmly supported.

According to the Paris correspondent of the Morning Post, the gradual withdrawal of the French forces from the States of the Church is believed to be the fixed policy of the Imperial Government towards Rome. The representations which have been lately made on this subject by Cardinal Antonelli have, it is said, resulted in further assurances on the part of France.

The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, writing on Wednesday, says—"Prussia and Russia are further excited by the indignation of this country by wishing to wipe even the name of Poland from the European map. It is said that Baron Bismarck, in a despatch to Prince Metternich, describes the conduct of Russia and Prussia as a challenge thrown down to Europe, and desires to know the opinion of France. It has certainly been remarked that there have been frequent interviews between the Prussian and Austrian Ambassadors, and M. de Moustier."

The Empress of Austria gave birth to a princess on Wednesday morning.

The Anglo-Austrian treaty was signed on Wednesday morning.

A series of proposals has been presented to the Italian Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Finance, with a view to effect a saving in the budget of 1869 to the extent of 100,000,000 lire. This retrenchment includes a reduction of 20,000,000 lire in the army and navy estimate. The Minister of Finance has also announced the intention of the Government to effect a financial operation on the Church property, in order to abolish the fixed currency.

A few days since the Pope addressed an allocution in French to about 2000 persons assembled in the great hall of the Vatican. His Holiness congratulated them on being united, and added—"The union of the faithful, which makes their strength, is a miracle of our epoch; everywhere prevails the wish of getting at truth. Catholics, Protestants, and Unitarians feel the same anxiety. Everything tends to advance the fulfilment of that Divine saying, 'There will be but one fold and one shepherd.' The Pope then walked amongst the assembly, leading by the hand a young girl whom he had just blessed.

Apprehensions are said to be entertained of an invasion of the Turkish archipelago by the Greek party of action, and these fears are assigned as the reason for the continuance of the French and Swedish squadrons in those waters.

The Vienna Correspondence says upon authority that 2000 Poles belonging to Galicia, and who had been transported to Siberia, are now returning to their homes.

According to a telegram from Athens, the conflict in Candia was renewed on the 23d April, when 2000 Christians routed 4000 Turks and drove them into the sea. Other engagements subsequently took place, to the advantage of the Christians. The union and Crete (blockade runners) continue to land munitions of war in Crete, and to bring back Cretan families.

The relations between the Courts of Rome and Austria are becoming less and less friendly, and there is every reason to look forward to an irreconcilable hostility between them. It is said that the Austrian Ambassador in Rome has retained from having his gala audience of the Pope, simply because he expects every day to be told that his presence may be dispensed with; moreover, the withdrawal of the Nuncio from Vienna is a step seriously contemplated, should the Austrian Government proceed further in its present course. Undoubtedly such a measure would be the signal for a renewed attack on the Emperor by all reactionary influences, and the Pall Mall Gazette thinks that it is precisely with the hope of facilitating such an attack that the idea of recalling the Nuncio from Vienna is rather freely spoken of in the Vatican just now.

UNITED STATES.

By the arrival at Halifax of the steamer "City of Cork," we are in possession of late New York papers. They are chiefly taken up with the impeachment question. The New York Times says:—"Among the rumors to which impeachment has given birth, few are less credible than those which impute to Mr. Johnson an inclination to resist removal, and to

members of his Cabinet a disposition to dispute the right of his successor to set them aside. According to one set of gossip, Mr. Johnson, if convicted, will refuse to recognize the authority of the Senate, and there are various circumstantial stories of conversations and projects standing to actual resistance. These statements, and the inferences drawn from them, have derived a certain color from recent military changes, made at the instance of the President.

The Boston newspapers tell us that on the 4th inst., a large convention of Fenians of Massachusetts was held in Worcester. All parts of the State were represented; there being over 100 delegates present. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The convention pledged the Brotherhood of the State to the support of Gen. O'Neill. Several regiments of old veterans offered their services, and \$50,000 were subscribed toward the Fenian cause. [£50,000 by about 100 persons is rather a large sum.] Generals O'Neill and Shea were present. Patrick Sweeney was speaker of the House and John P. Brophy, Secretary. An address to the Brotherhood of Massachusetts was adopted, in which it is said: "We are determined to unfurl the green flag soon again on British soil, and for every safe brother, don't let us meet the enemy unprepared. Our soldiers, we have sworn to fight. We have no doubt that the 'soldiers' redeem their oath—and are frequently before the Police Courts in consequence. On the same night General O'Neill, Gen. Spear, Senator Currie, Professor Brophy and John Raftery addressed the immense audience at Horticultural Hall. 'Great enthusiasm was manifested.' The Fenians are getting to be a good deal of a nuisance in the eyes of the American people. After the Presidential campaign in the fall they will probably be summarily put down. They threaten to invade the upper Provinces, again, this year. They may meet a warmer reception than they anticipate at present."

The Emigration of Young Women.—Most of our readers will recollect the departure from New England, and largely from Massachusetts, of about two hundred women, some two years ago, for Washington Territory, in charge of Mr. Mercer, whose scheme for colonizing the Pacific coast with unmarried women from the Eastern States attracted so much attention at the time, and was supposed to have ended in an ignominious failure. In two weeks after their arrival they were all provided with comfortable homes, and have since, all but three, married. One of them, a teacher by profession, became the wife of Mr. Mercer himself, and is now keeping house.—Boston Journal.

The total imports into the United States from old Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, for the fiscal year ending June last, amounted in value to \$31,542,780, of which \$5,623,169 was free and \$25,919,611 dutiable. The duties collected by the U. S. Government are estimated at \$5,962,572.

NEW DOMINION.

Fishery Licenses.—The Dominion Government has issued one new regulation, and one that will gain them some credit. They intend to increase the amount demanded as license fee from foreign vessels fishing in Dominion waters, from \$1 to \$4, and apply the proceeds in giving bounties to the native fishermen. The amount raised last year, when the rate was \$1 a ton, was \$13,229, or nearly \$14,000, and in this sum are not included returns from Canada (Quebec) or New Brunswick, it being the amount received from the fishing licenses (given in ports of Nova Scotia) to American vessels during the year 1867. At \$4 a ton, a sum of \$57,000 might be raised from the American fishing tonnage. A very small return for the immense privilege enjoyed by these Yankee fishers, but an improvement over the sum collected in 1866, when the amount of the license fee was only 50 cents per ton. As we understand the return, there were then 9368 tons entered in ports in Nova Scotia, and \$1,684.60 collected as the license fees.—Head Quarters.

A late despatch from Ottawa states that the committee on fisheries has agreed to recommend an imposition of four dollars a ton on American fishing vessels, the proceeds to be applied to bounties for fishermen.

Distress in Cape Breton.—We have received the following from a reliable correspondent. It is dated the 14th April. Since their warm weather has come, and we hope that the worst is over. The local members referred to will be able, we trust, to explain satisfactorily the course they have pursued. "Great distress at the present time prevails in the middle and northern part of this Island. Very little of the deep snow which has lain upon the ground for so long a period of the winter has as yet melted away, and during the past few days fifteen inches more has been added to the depth, so that the prospect of an early spring, which had kept up the spirit of the people all along, is now about given up. Starvation is staring them in the face,—feed for the cattle is nearly all used up, and many animals are dying. Hay is not to be had without going long distances for it, and then you have to pay from twenty to thirty dollars per ton.

The people also are emphatically crying for bread. No flour or meal is now in possession of any of the merchants here, and the ice is thick and strong upon the lakes; until navigation opens it will be impossible to procure supplies, so that it will be a month at least before relief can be afforded. How the starving people are to get through till summer it is hard to say, but we don't doubt we will have many sad cases of privation and hardship ere long to report. About \$1500.00 of the relief money allowed to this county, contributed by the large-hearted and benevolent in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada, for the benefit of the poor, was gladly received and much needed here. It has been distributed by persons appointed for that purpose, but, strange to say, (and we are ashamed to own the fact), our representatives have instructed them to take promissory notes, payable in a short time, from the parties thus receiving a small share of what was intended to be gratuitously distributed. We cannot tell what object they have in view, in dealing thus with the poor, unless it be to put money in their own pockets, or make political capital of it, on some future occasion.—P. Witness.

Mr. Croke has presented a petition to the House of Commons for a grant to provide seed grain for parties in Nova Scotia whose means have been exhausted by the severity of the winter.

The Halifax Reporter says that Dr. Tupper has turned the flank of his opponents pretty effectually, by addressing a letter, on his arrival in England, to Cyrus Field, on Reciprocal Free Trade. The London Star says:—"Mr. Bright's organ—compliments Dr. Tupper in very high terms. It says that 'the figures quoted by Dr. Tupper are an important contribution to the history of this question.' It further adds that 'the Foreign and Colonial Ministers could not do better than avail themselves of his (Dr. Tupper's) knowledge and experience, as well as of the free trade sympathies which he has expressed, to promote a better commercial understanding between Canada and the United States.'"

In the same article, the Star says, "the revival of the Reciprocity Treaty is a boon which cannot long be withheld, but we would hope that the delay which has already proved so injurious, may not be prolonged by any lack of vigor or earnestness on the part of the British Government."

Three hundred and fifty thousand Irish emigrants he recently accepted a free passage from Liverpool to Rio Janeiro, where they were to get land at a killing price and have five years to pay it.

Arrests under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

On Monday last, the Government caused the arrest of Patrick Boyle, Publisher of the "Irish Canadian," Edward Hynes, a printer in the same office, and brother-in-law of Boyle; Owen Cosgrove, tavern keeper, Queen Street, and John Nolan, moulder, and Secretary of the Hibernian Beneficial Association. The arrests were made by Gilbert McMillen, Esq., S.M. upon sworn information that the prisoners were connected with the Fenian organization.

Two men, one named Peter Mahon, a resident of Pictouville, the other named John Murphy, also hailing from the same township, were arrested on Tuesday by Government Detective Follis and Constable Kelly of Guelpie. Mahon is said to be a prominent Fenian and attended the Conventions of Chicago and Cleveland.

The Government doubtless sees its way in the matter, and will be able to sustain and justify the action which has been taken.

Fenianism, as is evident from the arrests made in Montreal, seems to have a foothold in the Province. It is the incumbent and paramount duty of the Government to ferret out its lurking places, and bring within the grasp of the law those who belong to or promote the organization. In doing this, the administration will be sustained by every loyal and right-minded Catholic in the Dominion.

As a Canadian, enjoying the blessings of civil and religious liberty, just laws and good government, we have always regarded Fenianism as inimical to the best interests of this country, and its happy and contented people. As a Catholic journalist, we deemed it our bounden duty to oppose the introduction and spread of an organization that openly avows aggressive designs against our Government and country, and that has been denounced by so many learned and venerable prelates of our Holy Church.—Toronto Freeman—Roman Catholic paper.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR:—

In your issue of the 2nd inst., you have directed attention to the Mowing Machines and Horse Rakes, which are for sale at the establishment of Beer & Sons, Charlottetown, and believing that home manufactures and manufacturers ought to be patronized in preference to those abroad, it affords me a pleasure, with your permission, respectfully to recommend through your widely circulated Journal, to those purchasing a Mowing Machine, an inspection of those advertised by these gentlemen. I am satisfied that in some essential particulars, they are superior to those which are imported.

Farmers who have used these useful machines, have frequently had a days work brought to a close by having had some of the cogs in the first motion wheel broken. One farmer last summer had nine broken at one time, which cost two shillings and sixpence each to replace, which was a small amount compared to that occasioned by so sudden an interruption in the work. To prevent accidents of this kind, the manufacturers of these machines have secured the cogs of this wheel with a strong band, which will render the breaking of the cogs under ordinary circumstances almost impossible.

It has also been found difficult to prevent the wheel on the right hand side from crushing down some of the grain before it; to obviate this, one more knife than usual is added to the power, which allows it to project out beyond the range of the wheel, so that this annoyance will be entirely prevented.

The knives are made of the best Scotch steel, and the teeth of the best American malleable iron, which will render them less liable to break than are those of the imported articles.

Additional strength, combined with neatness, is conspicuous in the whole plan and arrangement of these mowing machines, which in their construction have engaged the efforts, labor, and attention of three of the most skillful mechanics in Charlottetown, and I have little doubt but that when they are practically tested, they will soon render the importation of a foreign article, from a non-reciprocating country, unnecessary, while the skill employed in their construction is a guarantee for the excellence of the article produced.

The Rakes I had not an opportunity of examining, but no doubt they are an improvement upon those usually imported, and farmers wishing to purchase either article would do well to call and examine those for sale at Beer & Sons Seed and Implement Warehouse, North side King's Square, Charlottetown.

FARMER. Queen's County, May 2, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:

Sir,—Having watched with some degree of interest the controversy led by yourself and correspondents, with Mr. Kirwan, editor of the Progress, on the Annexation question, I beg leave, through your columns, to express my approval of the moderation with which you have carried on this controversy. It contrasts favorably with the ungentlemanly language used by Mr. Kirwan.

It is now apparent to everybody, that the Rev. Mr. Des Brisay was not the writer of the last "Brooks." Still Mr. Kirwan refuses to believe it. And why? The reason is obvious. If he did, he would be in the disagreeable position of apologist to Mr. Des Brisay, and rather than do so, and candidly admit his fault, he prefaces his last editorial with the most outrageous falsehood, saying that "Mr. Des Brisay's acknowledgment of the correctness of our questioning, and the honorable Mr. Kirwan's plain statement of facts, pointed with sarcasm has struck home, and remind one of a well whipped school boy trying to laugh with the tears trickling down his face. The attempt made to criticize the construction of his opponents sentences serves only to reveal his own ignorance of English grammar; but what can be expected of a man who pens such sentences as the following: 'He is evidently one of those vain bipeds who does not know enough to be conscious of his own ignorance.'"

It will be well for Mr. Kirwan in future to be more careful in giving expression to his Annals and other Yankee ideas. There are other eyes upon him besides those of the well merited castigation. I have heard of such a case as persons of the doubtful stamp being respectfully waited upon and politely tendered the oath of allegiance. "Faster on, man."

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

THE ISLAND AS A RESORT FOR VISITORS.

It is an essential peculiarity of man that he not only requires variety, but loves it; and hence seeks it both as a matter of utility and from a natural inclination—variety of scene, food, and raiment. The man of letters grows weary, and his mind becomes unfruitful through protracted study, and in order to preserve his mental equilibrium he finds it necessary to have recourse to travel and amusement. The man of business gets bewildered and depressed amid his formidable array of figures and constantly recurring processes of calculation, and needs the allurments and associations of trade, to recruit his jaded energies. The hitherto industrious and contented artisan manifests an impatience at being hemmed within the narrow limits of the shop walls, and longs for the "grand excursion" or the "national holiday," that he may enjoy the pleasures of an excursion into the country. So that, when nature assumes her summer attire, the city sends forth its myriads, all eager to exchange the pestilential air which issues from the back slums and overcrowded alleys, together with other unwholesome arrangements so frequently met with in the city, for the green fields and an invigorating atmosphere.

Now to such of these as have time and a small amount of means at their disposal, we think that PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, after making allowance for some trifling drawbacks, offers inducements possessed by few places in British America. True, we have not our Island belted with railways, with which to hurry the traveller from one scene to another; neither have we gilded saloons furnished with all the articles of modern luxury, nor fashionable public places of amusement. But the very absence of these things constitutes, in a great measure, its superiority as a watering place. The inhabitant of the city is accustomed to be whisked hither and thither at lightning speed, by the endless facilities of locomotion, his appetite is sated with all the contrivances of cookery, and his tastes are vitiated by the many mockeries of nature. To such an one it is one of the greatest luxuries and happiest varieties in life, to be able to walk into a totally different atmosphere, in which the people, their modes of living, and all the associations are entirely different. Its novelty enhances the pleasure and it affords him an opportunity of adding to his stock of information by studying a new phase of human life.

But, although we cannot boast in the possession of the iron horse, yet we have very convenient and ordinarily expeditious means of locomotion, in the shape of excellent summer roads, comfortable and substantial carriages, and superior horses; by which the traveller can scour the country with ease and safety, at a comparatively small cost. The greatest inconvenience experienced by the traveller, on visiting the Island, is the want of hotel accommodation. But this much we can safely say, that although they cannot enter into any comparison with the superb structures to be found in most American cities, yet we have many houses of entertainment in which the traveller can get good and wholesome fare and comfortable accommodations. We are too apt to underrate our capabilities in this respect; for the visitor does not land on our shores to have his palate tickled with delicacies, but to enjoy the pleasures derivable from the beauties and adaptation of nature. We are told that many of the watering places in Britain have comparatively inferior hotel accommodations, still they are constantly frequented during the summer season by the higher classes of society; a drive into the country, a walk in the fields, or an hour's amusement on the water, is of more consequence than a sumptuous supper.

Above all, we can guarantee the visitor, who may see fit to give us a call, the welcome of a hospitable people and an opportunity to enjoy all the comforts peculiar to a beautiful agricultural country. The vicious element to be met with in the populations of manufacturing countries, is almost entirely unknown among us. In short, the cheapness of travel and living, the natural beauty and simplicity, and the quietness of the Island, together with its being surrounded by water teeming with the finny tribe, affording the lover of piscatorial amusements a chance to indulge in his heart's content, makes it a most desirable resort. To meet the sun upon the upland lawn, to watch his majestic rising from the gilded East, to contemplate the rosy-fingered morning opening his day upon man, to view the prismatic colors reflected in the drops of dew, to brush that dew with early foot from the shrub and flower in our healthful walk, to behold the glories of the setting sun, or the silvery moonbeam playing on the surface of the quiescent water, to admire the expanded rosebud, and to watch the progress of nature in its spring, are amongst the loveliest and sublimest enjoyments, but they are unknown in the busy haunts of populous cities. The country retirement, health, order, sob