

toast just given, and regretted that a change in the programme had been made. He supposed this had been done, however, on the principle of making the youngest members speak first, as was the case in Courts Martial. He was not a novice in public affairs, having been but a year and a half in the Legislature and the Executive. Before that time, he was only a private individual. He had lately read an essay on "The World's Development," in which the writer asserted that, in the three great particulars of light, locomotion, and communication, all the great results had been arrived at during the last fifty years. During that period, the railway and the steamship had been brought to perfection, while, as regarded communication, they had cheap postage and the electric telegraph. The writer went on to say that, probably, in the matter of lodging, clothing, and food, the present inhabitants of the civilized world were little, if at all, better off than the Greeks, Babylonians, or Romans. Having attained the great results to which he (Mr. Haythorne) alluded, was there nothing left,—nothing for the present generation to accomplish? Were they to sit down like the ancient Grecian conqueror, simply to enjoy themselves? No, there was an important work for the people of the American Continent to achieve. That work was Free Trade and Reciprocity; and the statesmen who might accomplish that great undertaking were as worthy of honor as the great engineers, the Stevensons and Brunels, to whom the gallant General on his left had alluded. There were difficulties in the way; it was true; but had any great object ever been accomplished without encountering difficulties? The chief difficulty in the case then under consideration was prejudice, and of that there was a vast mountain. That mountain of prejudice would have to be got rid of, not by the tunnel of the engineer, nor by the bolder expedient of the railway cutting, but by reason and argument, on the platform, in the press, and on the floors of legislative assemblies. As an example of the pernicious consequences resulting from the existing system, he mentioned that he had heard, it stated by one of the guests that coal in his vicinity sold for nine dollars per ton, ["More than that for some kinds!" by Mr. Derby.] while it could be purchased in the neighboring Colonies as low as three dollars. It was easy to conceive, then, that the enhanced price of coal entered into every detail of domestic economy—of manufactures and locomotion, and warranted his assertion, that he who might establish Reciprocity deserved well of his country. Were nothing else accomplished by the present movement in favor of Reciprocity, it would, at least, be the means of ventilating the subject, and, possibly, of opening the eyes of the Government to its vast importance. He was well aware that other gentlemen were anxious to address them, and would not, therefore, detain them longer.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "The Army and Navy of Great Britain and the United States," coupling Capt. Merriman of the U. S. Navy, and Lieut. Col. McGill, who represented the military department of P. E. Island, with the toast. When the war was proceeding in China, he (Mr. Hensley) recollected that on a certain occasion the crew of one of Her Majesty's ships were in danger of capture, when the Captain of an American sloop of war, who happened to be near, rendered such effectual assistance in the emergency as was alike creditable to his own bravery and the country which he represented, showing conclusively, as did the warmhearted and declared feeling of the gallant Captain on the occasion, that "blood was thicker than water;" and he hoped that the Armies and Navies of England and America would henceforth never look each other in the face again with any hostile or unfriendly feeling, but would continue to hail each other as friends as long as the world lasted.

Capt. Merriman, of the U. S. Navy, briefly returned thanks on behalf of his countrymen; as did also Lieut. Col. McGill on behalf of his.

The Hon. Mr. PALMER, Vice Chairman, on rising to propose the next toast on the programme, viz., "Success to the negotiations for Reciprocal Free Trade" said he had very rarely spoken on a subject with greater satisfaction than he felt on that occasion. He never thought, until very lately, that he would live to see the day when any portion of our citizens would assemble in the Legislative Halls of the Colony to discuss, with the gentlemen whom they had the high honor that evening to welcome as their guests, the important question of Reciprocal Free Trade, or indeed any other question. These gentlemen were not the representatives of any mercantile or commercial company or association, however respectable or influential. They were the representatives of the supreme Legislative Body, the Congress of the United States, and were, doubtless, eminently distinguished statesmen. Could this movement, then, be looked upon in any other light than as a most auspicious beginning? He thought not. If any one had told him, three months, or even three weeks since, that they would hear the voices of General Butler, and the other gentlemen to whom they had just been listening with so much pleasure, within the walls of that building, he would have almost thought the man had lost his senses. He was now proud, however, to acknowledge that his incredulity had entirely vanished, and the initiative having thus been so happily taken, he sincerely trusted and believed that success would be the result. "What was more likely to bring about the re-establishment of Reciprocity than just such assemblies as the one he then saw before him? Nothing, certainly, could conduce more directly to such a result than direct personal intercourse,—free, open, confidential communication with one another,—a genuine reciprocity of feeling and sentiment such as they enjoyed that evening. The Congressional Committee had, of course, come to P. E. Island to advocate the interests of their own country, and he (Mr. Palmer) would have thought very little of the gentlemen composing that Committee had they failed to do so,—they would have discharged the trust reposed in them had they neglected this important part of their duty,—each party however should not refuse to repose confidence in the honorable and liberal intentions of the other. He was sanguine enough to hope, however, that the matter under consideration would speedily be adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties. Let them look at our fisheries. There were shoals and swarms of fish in our waters, and but few of our own people engaged in catching them. Why, then, should not everyone use his influence and see that these fisheries were at once thrown open to the Americans, provided that no other interests were interfered with? Some of their friends, it appeared, had not sufficient confidence in their ability to accomplish the end in view,—some well-meaning colonists wished to have it believed that it was all labor in water—lost time in short—to trouble themselves about a matter which most eventually be submitted to a higher power. "We are," say they, "the subjects of Great Britain, and owe allegiance to her; Canada, too, would have to be consulted," etc. None, he hoped, would forget his allegiance to the Queen. Before any Act could become law, the Royal assent was undoubtedly necessary. A British Minister, by a simple stroke of his pen, could defeat all their projects. This was fully admitted. But he (Mr. Palmer) could not bring himself to believe that an Act authorising Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, duly passed by our Legislature, and provided such Act did not trench on the rights of any of our sister Colonies, would fail to receive the Royal allowance. Even should the Canadian Government, for the present, not pass a similar Act, that would be no valid reason why this Island should not, in the meantime, move in the matter,—far from it. It had often been in effect said to us: "You are a small Colony, and you cannot, therefore, be allowed to exercise the privileges you are seeking to obtain." Those privileges had, however, been obtained and they were now in the full enjoyment of them. The truth was a right once conceded to the larger Colonies could not well be denied to the smaller ones, for they were just as much entitled to consideration as were Jamaica, New Zealand, Australia, or the Cape of Good Hope. He trusted, therefore, that the people of P. E. Island would not supinely lie down in despair. He (Mr. Palmer) entertained no doubt as to ultimate success; but even should our efforts prove abortive, the simple circumstance of so many American gentlemen coming here,—looking at our Island,—speaking of us on their return, and thus making us known to their countrymen, would be of incalculable advantage to P. E. Island. The value of the friendly intercourse so happily subsisting between the United States and the Mother Country was pleasingly illustrated in the admiration with which a Longfellow was received in Great Britain and a Dickens in America. In discussing such a subject as the one in question, they must recollect that they were not about to drive a bargain with a jockey on a race-course. They were dealing with a great and important measure, and with men of high character and position.

The Hon. E. H. DERBY, of Boston, remarked that they had already heard from the great Nation of the West, through Gen. Butler, the ex-Chief Justice of Vermont, and the successor of Henry Clay. He was indebted to the politeness of Gen. Butler for his presence with them that evening, and he begged to assure the gentlemen present that he would have great pleasure in doing all that lay in his power to promote Reciprocity and Free Trade. They had heard from the great Republic, but he had come to this Island to represent the little State of Massachusetts, which produced manufactures of various kinds to the value of £10,000,000

sterling, annually, to be distributed all over the American Continent. The trade with the British Provinces, since the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty between the two countries, had fallen off more than one half; and having come to this Island with the view of reporting the result of his observations on his return, he had been led to study its history somewhat more minutely and attentively than he had previously done. He found that it was now about four centuries since Sebastian Cabot landed on these shores. Being struck by the beauty of its harbors—the principal of which (that of Charlottetown) was one of the finest in America—and the gently undulating and fertile character of its surface, he conferred upon this Island the name of the beloved Apostle, St. John—quite as euphonious, he thought, as any Royal name that could have been given to it. Subsequently, in the war with France, they raised two regiments of militia in Massachusetts, and captured Louisbourg and its Island-garden (P. E. Island). Referring to the subject of Reciprocity, Mr. Derby here presented, with the view of exhibiting the great importance of the trade resulting therefrom, some statistical information, which, however, our limited space compels us to pass over for the present. This valuable trade, he said, was almost entirely to be attributed to the Reciprocity Treaty which had become defunct. Since then, however, the United States had been subjected to the evils of civil war, and during its continuance the people of some of the Provinces had exhibited feelings which, as manifesting an unfriendly spirit towards the North, were deeply to be regretted. He remembered, however, that during the war, an expression of sympathy on the part of the people of this Island was conveyed, through their representatives, to the President and Congress of the United States. From no other Province did they receive any token of sympathy. He gladly embraced that opportunity, therefore, to acknowledge the kindly feeling manifested by the people of this Island on the occasion referred to—a time, too, when they experienced but little from other quarters—and he most heartily thanked them for it. The old Treaty had passed away, and great progress had been made, he was glad to observe, in the principles of free trade since the period when that Treaty came into operation. This Island possessed a fertile soil, and the United States possessed great manufacturing resources—the terms of the new Treaty should not, therefore, be limited to the mere productions of the soil, but should embrace manufactured articles also. He (Mr. Derby) had alluded briefly to the history of the past. Massachusetts was a small State of about 4,000,000 acres, and when all their sterile land, as well as that used for manufacturing purposes, was deducted, there would be very little left. They made one great mistake, however, when they took Louisbourg and St. John (P. E. Island). They should, he thought, have at once annexed both these places to Massachusetts. (Laughter.) The French residents of St. John returned to the Island after its capture, where they lived long, and, he presumed, were frequently reminded of St. John of Patmos. Whether the little Island was, or was not, inferior to the former in many respects, he would not undertake to say; but for salubrity of climate St. John was, he had no doubt, a great deal better than Patmos. A previous speaker had observed that the soil of P. E. Island could be made to yield three times as much as it now produced; but he had no hesitation in giving it as his opinion, that six times as much could be obtained from it with but comparatively little additional effort. Besides which there was scarcely a spot on its surface, he understood, more than three or four miles from the ebb and flow of the tide. In Massachusetts, they had brought almost every portion of the State within four miles of a railway station, but then they had to pay, in the shape of tolls, etc., pretty dearly for the privilege. Here, however, such were the wonderful facilities provided by nature, that the collection of tolls could be altogether dispensed with. Here they might have fog; but, in the States, they had their savannas. In the States they could produce Indian corn; here they produced potatoes, hay, oats, barley, wheat, &c. He had looked into the reports, and he was surprised to find that the Island could raise 40 bus. of oats, 40 bus. barley, 30 bush of wheat, and 250 bus. potatoes to the acre; and, as a proof of the excellence of the latter, he stated that he had never made a better breakfast in his life than he had that morning on butter and potatoes. Massachusetts, he said, desired Reciprocity. And although the people of the Island were not supreme, there was a Lady at the head of affairs in England who, if they agreed to a system of Free Trade and Reciprocity with the Americans, would not, he was sure, obstruct their wishes. He (Mr. Derby) cared not whether D'Israeli, Gladstone, or Bright held the reins of power in England (though he might, he admitted, prefer the latter), for he questioned whether either of them would be very desirous just now, of giving further cause of offence to the inhabitants of any portion of the British dominions. Mr. Derby concluded an excellent speech by giving, as a sentiment,—

"Success to the Mission of the Great Republic to the Island of the Apostle."

I. C. HALL, Esquire, on being called upon by the Chairman, said he was surprised, after the many able speeches they had already listened to, to be called upon that night. He felt a little embarrassed also, for General Butler seemed to regard the business in which he was engaged as a species of gambling. On further consideration, however, and especially when he remembered the fact that this Island was paying \$2.00 per barrel for the privilege of sending her mackerel to the States, he saw their unfortunate position, and intended, he had no doubt, to give them a respectable character on his return to the United States. "It is a well known fact," said Mr. Hall, jocosely, "that our fish don't bite well now,—they have got to be large, respectable fish; and it is not to be supposed that fish of that character will bite when they have to pay \$2.00 into the United States Treasury for the privilege of being eaten! I believe, however, that they will begin to bite soon. These fish live exactly where the three-mile line is located; and there never has been a season when they moved inside of that line until the present. When they heard what was going on, they had, it would seem, resolved not to be caught outside; for they are now being taken close to and around our shores." He (Mr. H.) believed that they had now commenced a movement that would, ere long, give free trade to the people of P. E. Island; and while he held that he ought not to have been called upon for a speech, he, nevertheless, fully realized the gravity of the position they now occupied, for he felt it in his pocket. He had lived here for several years, and he hoped ere long to see the fish of this Island again find their natural and most profitable market in the United States.

The Chairman said he had arrived at the happy position of being able to propose, as a toast, "Our Guests,"—coupling therewith the name of Mr. Laffin,—and whilst doing so, he could not help expressing his high appreciation of the observations of Mr. Derby. He could only express the wish that they had as able a financier in P. E. Island as Mr. Derby, a gentleman who could state in a moment the amount of the imports and exports of almost every country in the world, without reference to any document whatever!

To this toast there was no response, although there were several gentlemen present who, had they thought it necessary, could have done so with good effect.

The Hon. Mr. Hensley, on again rising, said he was thankful to say that his duty as Chairman was drawing to a close, as far, at least, as toasts went. The last toast on the programme, he found, was "The Bar of all Nations," and with that he would couple the name of the Hon. John Longworth. It was a curious circumstance that the gentlemen who had spoken that evening, with but two or three exceptions, were all lawyers. The Bar might, as was alleged, be unpopular; but when people got into difficulties they would have, notwithstanding, to avail themselves of its assistance, which was always freely and independently accorded.

The Hon. J. LONGWORTH, on being called upon to respond to the toast, "The Bar of all Nations," said he regretted exceedingly that the duty should have devolved upon him of responding to that toast, inasmuch as he considered himself very inadequate to the task so unexpectedly assigned him. He remembered a remark often made by an old friend (Mr. Worrell), to the effect that "lawyers were a necessary evil," and as such they were, doubtless, regarded by a good many. But he would appeal to that audience, and he would ask them to what profession they were more deeply indebted than to the Bar? "Look," said Mr. Longworth, "at the Chairman of the Congressional Committee (Gen. Butler,) a gentleman as distinguished in the field as at the Bar; look at

that venerable gentleman, Judge Poland; at Mr. Derby and Mr. Beck, to whose splendid speeches they had just been listening with such rapt attention,—and all of them were legal gentlemen of high standing and brilliant attainments." This sample alone ought to be sufficient, he thought, to convince the most sceptical of the vast influence wielded by the Bar, without referring to such men as Erskine, Mansfield, Hardwicke, or Brougham, who were to be classed amongst the highest ornaments of the profession in any age or country. Some, indeed, of the greatest minds that the world had produced were lawyers. Passing by the great orators of ancient Greece and Rome, he would only advert to that great lawyer and profound philosopher of our own country, Lord Bacon, a man whose colossal mind grasped all subjects and compassed all knowledge; and although his name had been tarnished by the commission of dark offences, he stood forth as one of the greatest lights of the world and benefactors of his race. And, notwithstanding the prejudice existing against them in the public mind, the Bar had undoubtedly sustained its reputation in all ages of the world. Of the Bar of P. E. Island he need say nothing further than this: if not distinguished by high oratorical powers, its strict probity was unquestioned. On behalf, then, of the Bar of the United States, and also on behalf of the Bar of Great Britain, he returned thanks for the toast just given. And with respect to the question of Reciprocity, he must, before closing, express the hope, that the negotiations then in progress might prove eminently successful. Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States had operated very favorably in P. E. Island, and although, since its abrogation, (at least as far as P. E. Island was concerned) a good trade had, fortunately, sprung up with Great Britain, it was admitted on all hands that a renewal of the Treaty, upon a just and fair basis, would be mutually advantageous both to the United States and the British Colonies; and he trusted that this opening up of the whole question would have a tendency to that desired result.

ARCHIBALD MCNEILL, Esquire, on rising to propose, as a volunteer toast, "The Press of Great Britain and America," remarked that the Press would have to discuss this matter fully. Much had already been done in the way of enlightening the people on the subject of Reciprocity and Free Trade, but much still remained to be accomplished in that direction. Some of the previous speakers had told them that, prior to their visit, they knew little or nothing of P. E. Island, but now that they had seen it, they appeared to be highly pleased with all that they had seen. This ignorance was the Island's greatest drawback. It was not known in Great Britain, or even in Canada, until very recently. The question of a union of the Colonies, however, brought it prominently into notice; and they had reason to think that the negotiations now going forward would produce a similar result in the United States. The thirteen Colonies rebelled—justly rebelled against Imperial taxation. This Colony was still a dependency of Great Britain, but was now cut off from the other Provinces, for she was not in the Dominion; and he would like to ask the gentlemen of the delegation whether they thought P. E. Island worthy of their admiration on that account, and whether they would give it, in case of need, a place under the Stars and Stripes? He (Mr. McNeill) did not, however, mean to say that the people of the Island would accept of their protection even if offered. The Anglo-Saxon race would undoubtedly, as had been affirmed by Gen. Butler, govern America. Was it to be supposed, however, that the Mother Country would oppress little P. E. Island? P. E. Island was just as independent as Canada, and her people were, he thought, equally as competent to enter into negotiations with the United States on the subject of Reciprocity as were the people of the New Dominion. It was quite true, as had been observed by one of our ablest lawyers, they could not pass an act to prevent the going at large of hogs or swine in Summerside without the Royal permission; but in the name of every man, woman, and child in P. E. Island, he would protest against any undue interference in our local affairs. He regarded the visit of the Congressional Committee as one of the greatest events that had ever happened in connection with this Island.

DAVID LAIRD, Esquire, Editor of the Patriot, in responding to the toast proposed by Mr. McNeill, observed that the Press had, he thought, a little claim to consideration. Lawyers might be the fathers, but—if so—the Press was certainly the mother of their liberties; and they all knew that the mother had a great deal the most to do with moulding the character of her family. Just so soon as Britain and America lost a Free Press, so soon would their liberties begin to dwindle and die away. Reference had been made to the "Stars and Stripes," but he (Mr. Laird) did not think the people of P. E. Island were prepared for such a movement. He, however, was quite willing that the "respectable mackerel" of which they had heard that evening should have free access to the United States markets. They came, it appeared, within the limits of P. E. Island now, and he was perfectly willing to hand them over to the Americans. The Press, he believed, would do its best to further the movement,—quite as much so, indeed, as the Bar, especially when they alone could give to the world all those statistics of which Mr. Derby had given them a sample that evening.

Gen. Butler then rose and intimated that the time was drawing near when it would be necessary for himself and the gentlemen who accompanied him to lift their anchor and take an unwilling departure for their homes. He begged, therefore, to take leave of the gentlemen present, and whilst doing so, assured them that the delegation would, immediately on their return, report to the proper quarter their high appreciation of the hospitality and kindness with which they had been honored whilst here, concluding with the hope that their visit would prove to be but the beginning of the end, a reciprocity of trade which would be highly advantageous to all parties concerned in it.

The Hon. Mr. Beck, instructed by a young member of the delegation, just wished to say before parting—

"In heaven itself we'd ask no more, &c."

The party then broke up.

[A portion of the above report appeared in this Journal on the 9th instant, and had our original intention been carried out, the remainder would have appeared in the following issue. We subsequently deemed it advisable, however, to cause the first portion of this report,—which had, in the meantime, been distributed,—to be re-set, and have now the pleasure to present our readers with a Supplement containing the whole of these interesting speeches in one connected series.—ED. HERALD.]

NOW LANDING,
30 CHESTS Congou TEA,
25 Bbls. KEROSENE, (Standard White)
5 Hds. Granulated SUGAR.
B. WILSON HIGGS.
Ch'town, June 17, 1868.

FOR SALE.
HDS. Bright Sugar,
Bbls. do do
Bbls. Crushed do
Punchons Bright Molasses,
Bags Green Coffee,
Bbls. Vinegar, Boxes Pipes,
Boxes Half do and Quarter do Layer Raisins,
Drums Figs,
Barrels Kerosene, Sole Leather,
Punchons Strong Proof Demerara Rum,
Cases Brandy, &c., &c., &c.
B. WILSON HIGGS.
Ch'town, 3rd June, 1868.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,
LOW.
A Consignment of Brandy and Gin,
FROM FRANCE AND HOLLAND, Consisting of
Hds. BRANDY, } Pinet, Castillon & Co.
Qrt. Casks do }
Cases do }
Hds. GIN,
Qrt. Casks do }
Kgs do 6 and 12 Gallons each,
Cases do 12 and 15 Flasks do }
B. WILSON HIGGS.
Ch'town, June 17, 1868.

SUGAR! SUGAR!
JUST RECEIVED—
10 Hds. }
3 Tierces } Brigbtretailing SUGAR.
15 Bbls. }
B. WILSON HIGGS!
Charlottetown, July 22.