

NOVA SCOTIA'S PROTEST.

Below we publish the Resolutions which were agreed to by the Nova Scotia House of Assembly on the 14th inst., on the subject of the present attitude of that Province in reference to confederation. Before moving the Resolutions the Attorney General reviewed the Despatch of the Duke of Buckingham, argued that the grounds taken by his Grace were untenable and concluded by submitting the Minute of Council forwarded to the Imperial Government, which briefly reviews the whole question, and concludes thus:—

"We wish to be distinctly understood that all we ask for is the restoration of our Constitutional rights. We have ever been faithful subjects of the British Throne; we ardently desire to remain so and we will not attempt to withdraw our allegiance until we find that the Queen intends permanently to deprive us of her protection.

We have maintained a friendly intercourse with the people of the United States of America, and our daily expanding commercial dealings with them make any interruption of peaceful relations improbable if not impossible. We admire the great, energetic and intelligent nation; but our habits, our education, and our feelings have always been favorable to monarchy, and adverse to democratic institutions. We are, therefore, in no manner desirous of changing our political constitution, but will not willingly allow ourselves to be brought into subjection to Canada, or any other country. We will have no confederation or union with other colonies, except upon terms of the most exact equality; and there is no change in our political relations that we should not prefer to the detestable confederation that has been attempted to be forced upon us.

We shall proceed with the legislation and other business of the Province, protesting against the Confederation, boldly and distinctly asserting our full power and resolution to avail ourselves of every opportunity of extricating ourselves from the trammels of Canada, and if we fall after exhausting all constitutional means at our command, we will leave our future destiny in the hands of Him who will judge the people rightly, and govern the nations upon earth."

The Minute of Council having been read by the Clerk, the Hon. Attorney General moved the following Resolutions:—

Whereas—This House, on the 21st day of February last, unanimously adopted resolutions protesting against the provisions of an act passed by the Imperial Parliament confederating the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which was followed by an address from the same body to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, praying that the people of Nova Scotia be released from the operation of such act, and that the rights, privileges and powers long enjoyed and exercised by the Legislature of this Province be restored;

And whereas—In reply to such resolutions and address His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a despatch bearing date the 4th of June, 1868, has informed the Governor General that the Queen's Government do not feel warranted in advising the Repeal of the British North American Act, for the following reasons:

First—That "Nova Scotia was, on several occasions, the first of the Provinces to move the project of Confederation."

Second—That Confederation "in 1851 was proposed in the Legislature of Nova Scotia."

Third—That Confederation "in 1857 formed one of the topics entrusted to Delegates from the Government of Nova Scotia to Her Majesty's Government."

Fourth—That the Subject of Confederation was revived in Nova Scotia in 1851."

Resolved—1st. That the reverse of the assertion in the despatch of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham is the fact; the word "Confederation" never having been debated on in any resolution moved in the Legislative Assembly of this Province previous to 1856, although the subject of Colonial Union has been from time to time discussed in this House in general terms, without affirming the desire of this Province to become a party to a Legislative or Federal Union of the British North American Provinces until the adoption of the aforesaid resolution of April, 1868, which was a surprise to the people of Nova Scotia.

Resolved 2nd. That the resolution moved in the Legislature of Nova Scotia in 1854, which is as follows, makes no mention of "Confederation":—

"That the House do now resolve into Committee on the general state of the Province, for the purpose of considering the subject of the Union of the British North American Colonies," which was debated, without eliciting any expression of opinion from the House, and postponed till the next Session of the Legislature, but was never again taken up.

Resolved 3rd. It is true that Delegates from the Government of Nova Scotia were, in 1857, instructed, by a Minute of Council, to confer with Her Majesty's Government, not upon the subject of "Confederation," but in respect to "a Union of the British North American Provinces," but the Council had no authority from the Legislature to make such minute as will fully appear from the report of the Delegates themselves, who say that "neither the Legislature nor the people of Nova Scotia had given an expression of opinion on the subject, and we had no authority to answer the inquiry of the Colonial Secretary, whether the people of Nova Scotia desired the change."

Resolved 4th. That the resolution of 1851 makes no reference to Confederation, being simply an instruction to confer with His Grace the Colonial Secretary, His Excellency the Governor General, and the other North American Colonies, on "the subject of a Union of the North American Provinces, or of the Maritime Provinces," with a view to an enlightened consideration of a question involving the highest interests, and upon which the public mind in all the Provinces ought to be set at rest;—that a Conference consisting of delegates from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Executive Council of Canada, and the Executive Council of the United States, was held at Quebec in September 1852, at which the question of Colonial Union was set at rest," without a dissentient voice, on the ground that it was premature, on the ground that a decision acquiesced in by the Assembly in the session of 1853, and by the people of Nova Scotia, who imagined that the prospect of uniting the Provinces had disappeared. And yet in presence of evidence so clear and conclusive, drawn from the public records of the country, His Grace the Colonial Secretary has ventured not only to defend the adoption of a scheme of Government which was never submitted to the Legislature or to the people of this Province, but to throw upon them the responsibility of having initiated the measure!

And whereas instead of recommending the Repeal of the British North American Act His Grace the Duke of Buckingham has invited the attention of the Government of Canada to the points raised in the address relative to taxation, the regulation of trade, and the fisheries, with a view to their modification or relaxation in relation to the peculiar interests of Nova Scotia and the Maritime portions of the Dominion;

And whereas five members of the Dominion Government have been several days in this city, during a portion of which time a Provincial Convention was in session, but no offer to relax taxation, or to modify regulations in relation to trade has yet been made to the Government or Legislature of this Province.

Resolved, That no more financial arrangement or offer can be made which would satisfy the people of Nova Scotia, short of a restoration of their constitution, with full powers of self-government which they consider the only effectual guarantee for the wise regulation of their trade and fisheries, for protection from unjust and excessive taxation, and for the economical and wise administration of affairs.

And whereas—John Bright, Esq., member for Birmingham, on the 15th day of May last, presented a petition to the House of Commons, signed by sixteen of the nineteen members elected by the people of Nova Scotia to the Parliament of the Dominion, and by thirty-six of the thirty-eight members elected to sit in the Legislative Assembly of this Island, fully setting forth the grievances inflicted upon the people of Nova Scotia by the act of Confederation, and praying for their removal by the repeal of said act; and also a Petition signed by the accredited Delegates from this Province, viz: The Hon. Joseph Howe, Hon. Wm. Annand, Hon. J. C. Troop, and H. W. Smith, Esq., praying to be heard by Council at the Bar of the House of Commons in behalf of the aforesaid Petition;

And whereas—The said John Bright, in his place in the House of Commons, on the 16th day of June last, with the approval of the Delegates aforesaid, consented to waive the demand for an immediate repeal of the British North American Act, and to ask in lieu thereof that Her Majesty's Government would institute an enquiry into the grievances of Nova Scotia, which moderate and reasonable request was refused;

And whereas—Mr. Adley, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the House of Commons on the 16th June last, in refusing such enquiry, declared that "he could assure the House that by the employment of other means any apprehensions which might have been entertained by the people of Nova Scotia were being rapidly dissipated at the present moment; that by following the line indicated in the last despatch of the Colonial Secretary (4th June, 1868), and by using all friendly and moral influence, the Government at home would be able, while avoiding all the evils of mischievous interference, to induce the colonists to arrange their mutual interests. This had been effected to a large extent already." Upon which assurance the House of Commons, by a vote of 183 to 87, refused to grant such concession.

Resolved, That this House regards with indignation and alarm the refusal of a majority of the House of Commons, inspired by the leaders of Government, to grant even an inquiry into the grievances of a people second to none in the United Kingdom for public spirit and intelligence and attachment to the throne—a demand which could not safely be disregarded if made by the smallest Corporation in the British Isles, and we believe could not have been refused if the population of Nova Scotia were as great as that of the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec. And this House emphatically records its deliberate reprobation of the statements of the Under Secretary for the Colonies, that the grievances of Nova Scotia "were being rapidly dissipated," and that their removal "had been effected to a large extent already," as utterly untrue. And that, so far from the discontent having been "dissipated," or even abated, the feeling of hostility against the Act of Confederation has increased and intensified since the Address from this House was laid at the foot of the throne.

And whereas the said Act of Confederation was passed by the Imperial Parliament in direct opposition to, and against the wishes of the people, and is unjust and oppressive;

Resolved, That the Answer of the British Government to the prayer of this House, based on false premises, is unsatisfactory; and this Assembly again records its solemn protest against the said Act of Confederation, which was a fraud upon the people of this country, and nothing but Imperial coercion can force them to be bound by such Confederation Act.

Resolved—That the Representatives of the people of this Province, loyal to their Sovereign, but confident of the justice of their cause, feel bound to use all constitutional means for the restoration of their liberty, peace, and prosperity as a colony of the Crown, and in their behalf invoke the sympathy and support of the people of the adjacent Colonies and the lovers of freedom in every part of the civilized world.

The Messrs. Allan, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, have closed a contract with one of the famous Clyde steamship builders for the construction of another first double engine iron steamship. She will be of somewhat similar proportions and tonnage as the "Prussian," now nearly completed. This will give the Canadian line a fleet of seven first-class steamers, with an aggregate of about thirty thousand tons.

The steamer *Dumbarton* has been purchased by the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company, and will shortly be placed on the route. She is a new iron side-wheel steamer, 206 feet long, 13 feet beam, 13 feet depth of hold, and measures 635 tons and will carry 5,000 barrels of freight. It is said that the Company intend fitting her up with cabins to accommodate 100 passengers.

In Michigan recently thirty-five men went into a harvest field to cut grain. About 10 A. M., no less than sixteen of them had been sun-stricken, the majority of whom died under the exposure. Such an instance of wholesale casualty has hardly a parallel in the history of this country.

Law Respecting Newspapers.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office or removing, and leaving it uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional non-payment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor;—
"Sir,—On reading the hostile criticism of the *Progress*, I was very forcibly reminded of one of 'Kroff's Fables on the Russian.' It is so applicable to the carrying critic, who in order to mislead the public and escape detection, transports himself from Summerside to Malpeque, and draws over himself the mantle of an agriculturist. By introducing his and his bosom friend, who seems to have an eye only for defects, into the following fable, they will appear at a decided disadvantage.—A pig once made its way into the courtyard of a lordly mansion, sauntered at its will around the stables and the kitchen, wallowed in mire, returned itself full of pigwash, and then returned home from its visit a pig of the most piggish order. 'Well, Karvan, what have you seen?' asked its owner. 'They do say that rich people's houses are full of pearls and diamonds, and that everything there is the finest possible.' 'What nonsense, to be sure,' grunted the pig; 'I saw splendor at all, nothing but offal; and yet I didn't spare my snout, but rummaged the whole of the back-yard.'"
By inserting this, Mr. Editor, you will oblige one who dispises the critic or the slanderer.
Summerside, aug. 24, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

Sir,—As General Butler & Co. are expected on the Island in a few days, on business connected with Reciprocity, Annexation &c., and as it appears by the *Summerside Progress*, he is all powerful to carry out any undertaking, would it not be a good idea for the people of this Island to send a small party to use his influence in getting a highway built across the Straits of Northumberland from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine, to connect directly with the Bay De Vert canal, which he is to order through at once. Of course General Butler can get capital enough subscribed in "forty-eight hours," amongst his constituents, to erect the bridge. It would be a very great benefit to the people of this Island, in whose welfare the Americans have lately taken such an interest, and also assist materially in carrying out the Annexation Scheme. It would certainly be a source of great gratification in later years for the gallant General to look back and see what he had done for the poor benighted people of these provinces, and do away with much of the pain caused by the Impachment failure.
Yours Truly,
AN ISLANDER.

August 26, 1868.

More Winter Wheat.

[From last Thursday's Patriot.]

We are sure our numerous readers will be gratified to hear of further success in the cultivation of Winter Wheat in this Island. Below we publish a statement, furnished at our request, by Hon. D. Davies, showing the method he adopted in cultivating the two very fine fields of wheat which he has just harvested, and which promise such a satisfactory yield. Farmers, in every locality throughout the Island, we think, have now heard sufficient to encourage them to make this experiment on a small scale. Seed of good quality can be obtained from either Hon. Mr. Davies or Hon. Mr. Beer, and we feel assured that these gentlemen will be glad to give any further information that parties may desire in regard to the means which they have adopted to insure success. We admit that the attempt for next year may prove a failure; still we can hardly imagine a spring, on account of its sharp frosts, more unfavorable for winter wheat than the one just passed. Our readers will see by Mr. Davies' letter, that where water lodged in pools during winter thaws, and ice formed, the wheat was killed. This difficulty might be to a great extent obviated by selecting a field with a slope, or by plowing it in very narrow ridges. Our correspondent says:

To the Editor of the Patriot;

Sir,—Having heard that some Canadian farmers, settled at Tignish, had succeeded in growing some fine samples of winter wheat last year, and as it struck me that my fields were well adapted for its growth, I imported two varieties from Canada, which were sown in September last, with the following results.

Four bushels of large grain, mild proof wheat, were sown on a piece of land—about two acres—well sheltered from west to east, and having a nice southern aspect. The land was in excellent condition. It had been sown down to grass after barley on the previous year. I found it covered with daisies. These were mown down and burnt, the land sited to the extent of five bushels to the acre, and then plowed up. The seed wheat was sown about the tenth of September, the land having been previously top dressed with compost. The centre of the field is rather hollow, and ice formed on it after the heavy thaw in March last, which killed about one-third of an acre of this wheat. With this exception it has turned out well. The wheat has been housed, and it is estimated at 20 bushels to the acre.

The other field—about three and three quarter acres—was an old meadow, well sheltered, which had been broken up in September, 1866. It appeared to have been lately limed. This field was sown down with oats in the spring of 1867, and produced a fair crop with an average yield of straw. As soon as the oats were housed, the field was plowed up, top-dressed with compost, and about the 15th of September sown with eight bushels white hard wheat. This field is rather level, and the lower part retains the water in some places after the water thaws. Wherever the ice formed on the field the wheat was killed. I estimate three quarters of an acre to have been so killed; the rest of the field has produced a luxuriant crop of wheat, which is now being reaped, and is estimated at twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre for the entire field. Many persons who have viewed both fields, consider the white hard wheat much the most productive, some estimating sixty grains of well filled wheat. Apologising for occupying so much of your space, but with matter which I hope may prove interesting to farmers,

I remain, yours truly,
DANIEL DAVIES.

Charlottetown, August 18, 1868.

A SEA SERPENT AT EAST POINT.—A correspondent at Souris writes:—"Quite a sensation was caused last week amongst the boats of Chepstow by the appearance of a monster sea serpent. It appeared to be, as near as the fishermen could judge, 100 feet long. It made no attempt to molest the boats, but gave the men that saw it an awful scare. It glided along quite leisurely, showing its head, which was a tremendous size."
We believe the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Attorney General, has been appointed Leader of the Government in place of the Colonial Secretary who resigned that position through ill health.—Pat.

DROWNED.—A young man named Hugh McEachern (Cooper), of Souris, was found drowned yesterday afternoon in the Dock between Queen's and Peake's Wharves—he was a fisherman on board the schooner *Adino*, of Souris, now in this port, and is supposed to have fallen overboard.—Herald.

CORRECTION OFFICE, 6th August 1868.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen Justice of the Peace for Prince County, viz:—
John Hunter Davar, Esquire, of Township No. 5.
Mr. John McDonald (Archibald), of Township

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1868.

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

TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.

THE town of Summerside occupies no mean position among the chief places of P. E. Island. Second in size only to Charlottetown, its business is greater in proportion, and its population more stirring. As the principal place of approach from Shediac and the extensive North Western Coast of New Brunswick, it will doubtless become the key of Prince Edward Island Commerce with that Province. And this will be brought about just in proportion as our Great West is opened up, and steam communication with the Main Land is enlarged. Meanwhile there are sundry internal improvements which should keep pace with all external progression. We cannot afford to spend all our time in making money, leaving our place of residence, by which strangers generally judge of us, to take care of itself. We would not say that such a course would be penny wise, and pound foolish. It would, perhaps, be exaggeration thus to express ourselves, but whether such a charge could be brought against us, if we were to substitute "dollar" for "penny" is a question. It is well known that every successful effort to adorn and enhance the beauty of either a town or country residence, is, in this age of increasing taste and refinement, just so much addition to the property's value. Now we should much like to see this principle recognized in our own little town. Hitherto in the hurry and bustle which generally characterize the doings of pioneers, we have allowed it to scramble together in the quickest way possible. It was but the other day we heard some funny individual say that if a person followed some of the streets to the end, he would find himself in somebody's parlor or barnyard. What steps might be taken to make our streets more regular, is a question which will doubtless try the wisdom of our future Corporation, whenever that may make its appearance. But there are, we think, certain processes of improvement which, in our present condition, might and ought to be carried on. First in regard to

OUR SIDEWALKS.

These present a most volcanic appearance, as if suddenly thrown up in various sizes, and to various heights; and are, consequently, much more safe routes of travel by day than by night. Now by a short meeting, some idle morning, of all the merchants and householders on one side of any street, a uniform style and height of sidewalk could be agreed upon and adopted, each one being expected to complete that portion which lies in front of his own dwelling or store. We venture to predict that if one street were to set the example, many others would follow. The town would in this respect present an entirely new appearance, besides receiving all the advantages which greater facilities for walking and shopping would ensure. All owners of horses and waggons should then be made to understand the impropriety of placing those directly across the side means of travel, as at the present time they frequently do. This practice is not, in summer, productive of so much inconvenience, as it is in the spring and fall, when ladies and others picking their way along the driest parts of the streets, are often obliged, because a horse is hitched to a fence, to turn out into gutters filled with mud and water. Another subject to which we would call attention is

THE PLANTING OF SHADE TREES.

A practice almost universally adopted in American and Provincial cities. Nothing is so well calculated to beautify a town as the transplantation thither of some of nature's ornaments. No splendid works of architecture can make up for the absence of these. Part of the reproach set forth in the poets line,—
"God made the country, and man made the town,"
is removed when the town embraces not merely human works, but the beauties of nature also. If this suggestion is ever to be carried out, it should be at once, while Summerside is yet young, so that the trees may grow with its growth and strengthen with its strength. Young trees throw very little shade, and if we wish that when our town in the course of a few more years of growth attains a greater influence, and is more frequented from abroad, it should be well ornamented, we must begin the work of transplantation at once.

SEWERAGE.

Is another matter, which demands earnest attention. Conducive to health as is the presence of shrubs and trees, proper drainage is more so. The flatness of the town demands it. Its natural wetness, the boggy nature of much of the soil require correctives in the shape of good and effective drains. This should be remembered before it is impressed upon us by the breaking out, or introduction of some contagious disorder such as cholera, small pox, &c. These plagues have little power in sweet, clean, dry localities. Fifth is the secret of their fearful energy in the work of destruction among the lower classes of men in great cities. Cleanliness is next to godliness, and as great a remove as can be conceived from a state of millennial comforts, is to be found in a town full of stagnant pools, damp unwholesome spots, which exhale malaria and every kind of noxious gases. We commend especial attention at present to the things just mentioned, as necessary for the health, comfort and safety of our town people, and perhaps at some future day, we may tender them respecting other things, a little kind and good advice.

Is our haste to catch the mails on Thursday last, we neglected to correct the proof sheet, and thus several errors appeared in our last issue. The information asked of us by Norman McDonald, we will endeavor to furnish

THE "PATRIOT."

The *Patriot* of the 20th instant, devotes a portion of its editorial space to a polite denunciation of a letter which appeared in the columns of the *JOURNAL* of the previous week, over the signature of "An Old Englishman," but as we do not hold ourselves responsible for the sentiments of our correspondents, we shall leave the writer of that letter to speak for himself, if he shall consider it worth his while to do so.

The *Patriot* then proceeds to state that our "American exchanges furnish us with no advice of successful efforts for the promotion of education, morality and religion," from which to draw information for our readers; and pretty plainly insinuates that we have purposely sought to gather together "the annals of human crime," and from thence to "glean such carbon as we choose to present to our readers, as a fair exponent of the social and moral condition of our neighbors." In reply, we beg to inform our contemporaries that we have often observed in our "American exchanges" much of which we highly approve, and a great deal of which we as highly disapprove, and have often been disposed to regard the information coming to us from thence like Jeremiah's Figs: the good as very good, the bad so bad that it cannot be touched without contaminating those who have anything to do with it.

For the American nation and people we have long entertained the most sincere and friendly feelings. Many of their social customs, municipal regulations, charitable and philanthropic efforts, educational institutions and enterprises, have for years commanded our esteem and highest admiration. This we freely acknowledge, and without reserve admit; but truth and candor bid us also add that we have read many facts in our "American exchanges" which were sorry to notice, because in that Great Republic there is so much of which we so heartily approve; and when a few weeks ago, we saw that without any special necessity, Congress met on the Lord's Day, and proceeded to do business, and continued thereat until a late hour at night, we felt convinced that the multitude of those—to use the choice language of the *Patriot*—who have been fed, and are being supported, on the "carrion" doled out to them in the habitations of "human crime," must be greatly in the ascendant, and are to-day wielding a fearfully preponderating influence in the United States of America, or such a daring and insulting act against the Majesty of Heaven, and that country's only acknowledged King, would not have been tolerated; and respectfully ask our contemporary if he regards this national act as calculated to promote "morality and religion," and worthy of our imitation?

As to the selections from our exchanges being such as the *Patriot* describes, we do not admit, and challenge him to the proof. Probably we may have occasionally erred, but that our selections have been of the nature mentioned by him, or that we inserted articles with a view to "foster the few remaining embers of the old hatred between Britain and America," we most emphatically deny, and think our contemporary overlooked the requirements of the Ninth Commandment when he gave utterance to such an assertion.

We are next charged with wishing to throw obstacles in the way of a renewal of reciprocal trade relations with the United States, because we stated our conviction that those who lately moved in the matter were "too precipitate." In thus expressing ourselves we merely said what we believed, and what we think is now believed by the "Patriot" also. In concluding his strictures the "Patriot" adds: "We do not claim for our American friends an uninterested benevolence in making the present offer!" Neither do we; but we do claim for our American friends' tact and ability to do their own business, and sagacity to perceive that the matter has not yet progressed sufficiently far in their own country to enable them to make an offer for the renewal of Free Trade with this Island, which their Government would be bound to respect, or one, even, which they are morally certain will be sustained by Congress; and therefore it was that we regarded the movement of the Charlottetownians in the Delegation business, as savouring of the rapturous and enthusiastic reception once extended in a certain city to Col. Sligh.

Our American neighbors are aware of the regret that was felt and expressed by these Colonies when the Treaty was broken off by them; they are also aware of the Free Trade propensities of the people of this Island and the neighboring Provinces, and are sufficiently well informed to know that when their Cabinet lays just and equitable proposals before us, through the proper channels, they will be frankly and honorably met by the Government and people of Prince Edward Island; and notwithstanding the criticisms of our contemporary on our correspondents letter, we think he is not ignorant of the fact that the majority of the people of this Island believe the time has arrived when our Government should cease spending money on quixotic delegations, or for any similar purpose, not authorized by the Legislature.

Lot 19.

We understand that Township Nineteen has been recently sold by its proprietor the Hon. J. C. Pope. Doubtless this gentleman had a perfect right to dispose of his property as he pleased, yet we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that he did not give his tenants the first offer. If they were unable to purchase on terms satisfactory to Mr. Todd, then in view of the fact that the majority of the tenants on that Township were punctual in paying their rent, we consider their late proprietor was, in a measure, in honor bound to have offered his estate to the Government, who no doubt would have purchased it, and thereby he would have given the people an opportunity to purchase their holdings on better terms than it is reasonable to suppose they can now obtain from Mr. Pope.

We had another very heavy thunder storm last night. The lightning was very vivid, and we fear dangerous. It was accompanied

A friend writing to us from Montross says:—"Harvest has commenced in earnest,—the crops are very good, although the weevil has done considerable damage to the wheat. Fishermen almost making their fortunes this season. Great catches of mackerel—the best prospect that has been for many years. No less than four marriages up here this week." We are glad to hear this news from that section of the country, as many of the people in Tignish and other parts Westward had a hard time this spring. A bountiful harvest and good catch of fish will help to make up for the privations then endured.

The arrangements for carrying the Mails from Summerside to the Westward, and to Princetown, &c., are very satisfactory, but the arrangements made between Summerside and Centreville are not satisfactory. The mails for Bedeque should leave here on Tuesday's and Friday's instead of on Wednesday's and Saturday's, so that the people in those localities might have an opportunity to send their letters intended for St. John, Boston, &c., in time to catch the Boat on those evenings; and besides this, the Postman going from thence would then connect with the mail coming the same evening from Charlottetown. We understand that the inhabitants of Bedeque, &c., are very anxious to have this alteration made, and petitions are now being numerously signed calling upon the Postmaster General to have it effected. Judging from the interest taken and kindness shown by Mr. Owen heretofore, to give satisfaction to this part of the Island in mail matters, we believe he will accede to the wishes of the people in this matter.

We decline to publish a second letter received from "An Old Englishman," as it contains several personalities. We are willing, at all times, to open our columns to any person who may wish to discuss any subject in a gentlemanly manner, but we are unwilling to give place to any abuse of our contemporaries or others, although the former have not, in many instances, dealt thus with us.

On Monday evening last the Revd. Isaac Murray, of Cavendish, delivered a lecture on the "Mode and Subject of Baptism," in the Presbyterian Church in this place, to a very large and attentive audience.

We have received the first No. of the *Monthly Chronicle*. This work is published under the auspices of an incorporated company for—ed in New York in February last, its object being to promote trade at all points throughout the United States and British America, by printing and publishing for the use of its subscribers, semi-annually, at the price of \$50 per volume, Reference Books containing the names, standing, and responsibility of all business men deemed worthy of credit, within the territorial limits above named; to base the information upon the statements of the parties themselves as far as will be practicable to do so, or from respectable correspondents whose names will also be published in the "Reference Books," which will be published every six months, by means of which it is supposed the subscribers to the monthly will be enabled to protect and place themselves right upon the Record, by furnishing the publishers with their recorded ratings, as to standing and credit, and as far as possible to cause any erroneous information which such Reference Books may contain to be corrected. Business men favorable to the enterprise are requested to transmit their address, business, position, and standing to John Livingston, Secretary of the Merchant's Protection Union (Box 2566), Broadway, in the American Exchange National Bank Building, N. Y.

THE LATE HON. JAMES YEO.

Is our obituary list to-day will be found the name of the Hon. James Yeo, who died at his own residence on Last Tuesday evening. He came to this Island from England about forty-five years ago, and shortly after settled at Port Hill. For more than twenty years he was a Member of the House of Assembly, and several times a member also of the Executive Government, and for the last six years held a seat in the Legislative Council. Soon after he settled in this country, he acquired a limited capital, commenced business as a merchant, and persevered therein with an application and persistency which few can command. In a few years his business relations extended far and near on this Island, and long before his death he had his agents in Canada, the United States, England, on the Continent of Europe, and, we have been told, in India, while his large and valuable ships have also been sailing to all these countries. Through life he had ever a keen eye to his own interests, yet it may of him also be as truly said that many a poor man in distress found in him a friend, and in many instances an indigent creditor.

The County Meeting.

The County meeting yesterday notwithstanding the bad weather and wet weather, was more numerous attended and anticipated. The Hon. Francis Longworth, High Sheriff, occupied the chair, and J. Barrett Cooper, Esq., acted as Secretary. Various sections of the country were well represented. Among those present were influential farmers. The principal speakers were the Delegates to the Portland Convention, and Hons. E. Palmer, J. Hensley, G. Coles, R. P. Haythorne, and I. C. Hall, Esq. The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

Whereas, the subject of Reciprocal Free Trade between the United States of America and the British North American Colonies, has been recently discussed at Portland, in the State of Maine, by a Convention of Delegates, representing the principal commercial interests of the said States and Colonies; and whereas there has been lately submitted to the United States Congress, by an influential member thereof, certain Resolutions, containing a proposition for the establishment of reciprocal Free Trade with Prince Edward Island, and certain productions of both countries, including fish, and the modification of the present regulations for granting licenses to American fishermen to fish on the shores of this Island, which resolutions are likely to be entertained with favorable consideration by the American Congress and Government; and whereas there appears to be an almost universal desire as enunciated at the said Portland Convention, for the establishment of reciprocal Free Trade between the United States and the North American Colonies, and whereas the said Reciprocal Free Trade, and the extension of the fishing rights entered into between Her Majesty the Queen and the United States of America, on the 20th June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, proved to be of great advantage to the people of this Colony.

Resolved therefore, That the re-establishment of Reciprocal Free Trade between the British North American Colonies and the United States of America upon a similar, but more extended basis, with respect to enumerated articles, and also a similar extension of the fishing rights, more especially if connected with the right of American and Government vessels to trade with our vessels in the United States, would be to the mutual advantage of both countries.

Resolved, That the conditions of extending to the fishermen of the United States, the right of fishing within three miles of the shores of this Island, and the privileges of access to the ports and harbors thereof, ought to be such conditions as shall be prescribed and fixed by the Government of the Legislature of this Colony, in all respects as far as the same shall not be opposed to the existing constitutional principle of the Laws of the United Kingdom.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting do furnish to the several members of the Legislature, representing Queen's County and Charlottetown, a copy of the Resolutions passed at the meeting, and respectfully request them to give the subject their cordial support in the Legislature, in order to attain the object and wishes of this meeting, as understood by the said resolutions.

Wm. Heard, Esq., having been called to the chair, and the thanks of the meeting conveyed to the Hon. Mr. Longworth for his able