makers, that their notes were in my hands, and they were very crusty about it. They thought that old Mr. Dawson had put them into my hands, in my capacity of lawyer, without notifying them. When old Mr Dawson came up to me, I told him how ill the parties, both in town and country, whom I had notified of their notes being in my hands had taken it. I had written a formal notice to each of them. I told the old man that they were very crusty about it. He said to me, Do not notify any more; we will collect the money at the Tannery and send it up to you Then I said what check is to be upon William? Is he to get as much money as he wants? His answer was: "When he brings up a note of hand, let him have the amount, because they will be customers' notes, and that will be a check that the money will go into the business." I said I do not know who are your customers. Never mind that, said he, because he (William) has nothing to do with notes down at the Tannery but what I see "But," said he, "don't give him any money himself, for he is very extravagant. Don't let him have any money but in that way." I said I would not; and, from that hour to this moment, he has not had one farthing of money from me except in the way directed by his father. He has come into my office and asked for £5 or £20 to take up a note in the Bank, and I have said, No, I won't do it. The old man said to me that I needed not to mind whether I knew the makers of the notes or not, for he would look out for them: and that nothing went on at the Tannery without his knowledge. I said if he endorsed the notes I would advance the money. I then asked him if he understood what I had said to him about waiving notice and presentment; and I went to my desk and took out a note endorsed "presentation and demand and notice waived." I shewed it to him, and said the effect of it is that it puts you in the same position as the maker of the note—just as if you had signed it. Mr C. Palmer then requested Mr. Hodgson to look at the notes sued for He did so, and said that they were all endorsed in that way. If any came to me without that endorsement, he said, I sent them back again. I do not mean to say that any were sent to me without it for the purpose of misleading me I told the old man I would send such back again. I kept a list of the notes. They wanted more money than the notes represented, and the old man joined W. B. Dawson in a note to me for what they wanted over and above what was represented by the notes. In that way I advanced about £1500. The old man was aware that I kept a list; and I told him that he was at liberty to inspect it whenever he chose; and that if, when he called to do so, I was not in my office, one of my clerks would shew it to him. I have seen him inspect it. He thanked me for the liberty, and he got a list of the notes more than once. I have a copy of it. *Mr. C. Palmer.*—How came it that he got that list? *Witness.*—He came several times to my office, and asked for it. He had got into a scrape with the Bank: he afterwards told me about it. After William left he was in my office; Mr. Richard Heartz was there also, looking at notes of hand. It was, I think, in October or November. It must have been in October. He then said William had forged his name to notes to the amount of £3,000, on paper in the Bank of P. E. I., which he had had to pay. I paid it then, he said; but I will pay none of these forgeries any longer. I said to him, How could you lend your name to a fellow who would act in that manner? He said, "I was deceived in him. I thought he was doing well." What do you think of him now, I said. "Mr. Hodgson," he said, "he is the greatest scoundrel that ever God put breath into." "He is," said he, "such a scoundrel that I cannot believe one word he says, writes, or swears." That was the first intimation I had that he (W. B. Dawson) had ever forged any paper. *Mr. C. Palmer.*—Did you advance moneys under the arrangement which you made with old Mr. Dawson? *Witness.*—I did. The notes will speak for themselves. I advanced by cheque on the Bank of Prince Edward Island. I have the cheques; they are all here. They were payable to W. B. Dawson—some to old Mr. Dawson or bearer These cheques were all delivered by me to W. B. Dawson, and charged to me in my Bank account. They were given either directly into W. B Dawson's hands, or sent under cover to him at the Tannery, in pursuance of the authority given to me by the old man to do so. When taking a walk in the morning, I sometimes went into the Tannery, but never without business. It would be at about half past nine or ten in the morning. At such times I have seen old Mr. Dawson in the office. I have also seen him outside with the work people. I have seen him endorsing notes in the office. I have seen William break the envelopes of letters, take out what I believed to be notes, lay them on the desk, face downwards, and then say to his father, "Father, I want your signature;" and, unless old Mr. Dawson possessed the power to see through the paper, I saw him sign the notes without looking at their face. He signed at a low table. The desk was too high for him to write at. He signed without turning up the paper; and, leaving the paper on the table just as he had signed it, walked out into the street with me. He took no memorandum of the notes, only endorsed them, left them on the table, and walked up the street with me. His talk was always how well they were getting on. William, he said, was a little extravagant about the cottage he had built, but the business could stand that. I may state that the Lease of the Tannery was spoken of as a proof that everything was in his own hands. I have seen him write several times in my own office. I have examined the signatures on the notes sued for through a powerful magnifier, and could see no evidence of tracing I believe they are not forgeries. I think they are old Mr. Dawson's signatures. The old man is a better writer than his son William. I don't think William could forge his father's name He could not form the letters as they are formed in his father's signature. I believed the endorsements to be old Mr. Dawson's at the time I took the notes, and I believe them to be his now. No. 11 looks a little different from the others, but there is no sign of tracing in it. Old Mr. Dawson told me he endorsed all their customers' paper, but that he kept no list of the notes he endorsed, and that was the reason why he came to me for a list. Had I never seen old Mr. Dawson write, I should have said, on comparing the endorsements on the notes with the signatures proved to be his, that the endorsements were his.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thompson:

Mr. T. This is a suit commenced by you against Thomas Dawson for money lent by you to him. Have you an account made out against him? or is there an account stated against him in your book? *Witness* In my book the notes are entered in the names of the makers, and credit given as moneys were paid on account of them. I made no charge in my books against Thomas Dawson—only against the makers of the notes. Against Thomas Dawson, when he gave me his own note, or when W. B. Dawson gave me his note, I did the same. I looked upon the father and the son as carrying on business together. I have no account in my books against Thomas Dawson alone, unless when he was the maker of a note given to me. The discount I charged was 12 per cent. *Mr Thompson.* I think you said the notes brought to you by W. B. Dawson were endorsed by his father with the words "presentation, demand, and notice waived;" and that, if any were brought to you without those words written upon them, you sent them back to have the omission supplied. I think there is one here without those words, and you said there was not one without them *Witness.* Yes, there is one for £361. It is a note of George Nicoll's, over due since January, 1867. *Mr. Thompson.* You said you never took a note without the words "waiving, presentment, demand, and notice" upon it, and you were wrong in saying so? Was Thomas Dawson the only person you looked to? *Witness.* The transactions were entirely between Thomas Dawson and me. I only claim against W. B. Dawson as an endorser. I knew he (W. B D.) was not worth a straw. I do not think that any other person was present when old Mr. Dawson explained to me the nature of the business connection which existed between him and his son William. To some extent, I believe, W. B. Dawson appeared the head man in the public eye. I knew he was the manager. I do not know that the public generally thought him the proprietor. *Mr Thompson.* The notes which you hold in your hand are drawn payable to W. B. Dawson, as the proprietor. Did you never think, or to say to old Mr. Dawson, that, if he was the proprietor, as you have said he told you he was, it was strange his son should take notes in his own name? *Witness.* When Thomas Dawson told me so, I believed he was telling me the truth: he was, by reputation, an honest man I believe here was some very queer work about the Tannery, and it was, therefore, perhaps, not generally understood who was the real owner. At the time it raised my suspicions that all was not right about it, but they passed out of my mind. Old Mr. Dawson told me all was going on well at the Tannery. *Mr. Thompson.* These notes, according to your statement, were merely orders for money What was your object in requiring the waiver to be written upon them? Was old Mr. Dawson to be liable for them, either with or without the waiver upon them? *Witness.* Yes, he was to be liable. I sent back notes which were without it (the waiver) because I would rather have the waiver upon them. I had explained to him that when he endorsed with the waiver, he put himself in the position of the maker of the note I then looked upon him as the maker of the note or borrower of the money, as my primary debtor, the note, in each case, being merely the evidence of his liability. *Mr. Thompson* Now, if that was the case, was it not as much so without the words of the waiver as with them? *Witness* It was *Mr. Thompson.* Then why send back notes which were not so endorsed, to have those words put on? *Witness* Because I preferred having them, and had told him (old Mr Dawson) that I should always require him to endorse in that way. I swear that the waiver was never put on by W B Dawson in my office. *Mr. Thompson.* Now, all the conversation which you have detailed as having passed between you and old Mr Dawson, was it not with W. B. Dawson? Have you not confused the one with the other in your mind? *Witness.* The conversation was with old Mr Dawson. When the transaction was simply with W. B. Dawson, I was to give notice; but not when it was with old Mr. Dawson. I told old Mr. Dawson I was not going to be bothered in that way. I had no idea of forgeries until after W. B Dawson left. The first time I heard of them, Mr. Richard Heartz was present, and, on that occasion, he said to old Mr. Dawson, "Uncle, I do not think William would forge your name: he is not so bad as that" All the notes on which I had made advances were brought to my house, from my office, by Mr. Heartz and in Mr. Heartz's presence shewn to and examined by old Mr Dawson. As respects two of them—one given by W. Finlay, the other by Prowse—he said the endorsements were very like his handwriting, but he could not recollect that he had endorsed them. He said that he knew he owed me a large amount—£1500. I said it was £1800 of notes given by Nicoll, and endorsed by him. He said it was £1800, if it was right that the £360 should be accounted a part of it. *Mr. Thompson.* After W B. Dawson went away, did you not try to get a Bond and Warrant, or Judgment Bond, from old Mr. Dawson for the amount which you said he owed you? and did you not employ Mr. Heartz to try and arrange with old Mr. Dawson for you? *Witness* I never employed Mr. Heartz for any such purpose, either directly or indirectly. Old Mr. Dawson said he could not pay me the £1800, but he would pay the £1500 out of the proceeds of Nicoll's estate. I swear he did not tell me that any of the notes in my hands were forgeries. He spoke of some notes in the bank as being forgeries. He said he had no recollection of signing Prowse's note, and that he was afraid the notes in the Bank were forgeries. One day I met him in the street, and he told me he had been looking over the list of notes in my office. There was a large amount, he said, but that, although William was rather inclined to be extravagant, and had spent a good deal upon his house, he was doing a good business, and could afford it *Mr. Thompson.* After W. B. Dawson had left, did you not say the Tannery ought to be carried on, or otherwise Donald McKinnon would have the whole business in his hands? *Witness.* No: I asked old Mr. Dawson what was the value of the Tannery, and he said between £4000 and £5000, and, rather than it should go for less, he would buy it in himself, work it, and pay off the debts Here Mr Thompson observed that the witness answered evasively and beyond the question, and that he would be obliged to request the Court to restrain him Did you not, at that time, propose that the old man should give you a Judgment and assign to Heartz, and say that that would be a protection to him (the old man) against unknown claims? *Witness.* When he said he would pay me, I suggested that he should give me a Judgment for what he owed me. I hold no joint note against the old man. *Mr. Thompson* You say you knew William was worth nothing, is it not curious then that you should get him to join his father in joint notes to you How many such joint notes did you take? *Witness.* Five but only two were original, and charged to W. B. Dawson and his father. *Mr T.* Did you not, after the £115 transaction, when W. B. Dawson brought you a batch of notes, debit him with the amount of the money you gave him for the notes and the discount, and gave him credit for the notes? *Witness* Yes, at last but not at first. *Mr. Thompson* Was not the mode such that one balanced the other *W.* I did not give him credit for the notes, and charge him with the cash and discount. *Mr T.* Now, Sir, this is your book? *W.* It is. *Mr T.* Here is the amount of the notes; here the discount; here the makers' names: and is not the statement balanced? *W* It is: it must be so of necessity. W. B. Dawson's Book was then shewn to Mr Hodgson. He looked at it, and said something in it had been altered. *Mr. T.* The book shews the amount of cash which you gave W. B Dawson, and the discount you charged him? *W.* Yes; down to 1866, it shews how I kept the account *Mr. T.* After this you had another book? (Shewed it to Mr. Hodgson.) Is the system the same in this book? *W.* No: it is a different one. When my present clerk, Mr. Bellin, came to me, he did not like my system. I opened a separate account for each note. He shortened it by adding all the notes together, and entering them all in one sum, taking a memorandum of the particulars of each note. This book is not my book: it is W. B. Dawson's book. *Mr. T.* The notes, in March, 1867, were entered in a batch, and, on such occasions, you took W.B. Dawson's note for the whole amount of the one entry, say £50—holding the smaller notes themselves as collateral security? *W.* The other notes were not held merely as collateral security. The arrangement made was to simplify the accounts, and it was made between my clerk and W. B Dawson. *Mr. T.* I demand that W. B. Dawson's notes, so given, shall be produced *Mr. Hodgson.* They belong to another suit; and, therefore, I will not produce them. [These notes were not produced]

Mr. Hodgson, re examined by Mr. C Palmer: Mr. Bellin, my clerk, asked me if I would allow him to mass the notes, as doing so would be a saving of time and labour in writing; and I told him he was quite at liberty to do as he pleased about it The notes, which, on the occasions of the lesser notes being massed, he (Mr. Bellin) took for the whole amounts from W. B Dawson, I have never sought to enforce, and they never will be enforced. I swear I always held old Mr Dawson liable. W. B. Dawson's notes were not given to alter the liability.

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for June has recently been issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, and completes their series of publications for the quarter just closed This Review is a great favorite with many readers; the editor has of late years shown good judgment in the selection of subjects, and it has ceased to be the organ of more local interests Of the eight articles in the present number, those on the History of Writing, on Sleep, and on Louis IX of France (Saint Louis), will be acceptable to all classes of readers. The first named article gives an account of face similes of national manuscripts lately published by authority in England, and is full of antiquarian information of the most readable kind, and the paper on Louis IX. is one of marked biographical and historical interest. Other articles are—Mistral's Mireio (a review, with many extracts, of a very pleasing Provencal poem). The Greek Idyllic Poets, Memoirs of Baron Bunsen. Schools and Universities, Churches and Creeds He must be hard to please who finds this number dull reading

NOVA SCOTIA'S PROTEST.

The undersigned, Delegates from the Province of Nova Scotia, before returning to their homes, deem it a duty, alike to those they represent and to the people of this country, to protest in the most solemn and emphatic manner against the decision of the House of Commons on the motion made by Mr. Bright on the night of the 16th of June last.

As that decision may affect the loyalty of a noble province, and be followed by events of historical importance, the undersigned, on personal grounds, desire to shake themselves clear of the responsibility which one House of Parliament, acting under the guidance of Her Majesty's Government, has assumed.

With Ireland in a state of chronic insurrection, with a million of Fenians hovering upon a long and exposed frontier, annually recruited by hundreds of thousands of discontented men driven from their homes in utter despair of the resources of British statesmanship, it did not appear to the undersigned but reasonable to ask of the Imperial Parliament not to enlarge the area of discontent, or to give a new impulse to these elements of disturbance.

Nova Scotia fronts the populous, educated, warlike, and prosperous New England States, that take all their great staples for which there is no market in Canada. The arsenals and dockyards of Boston and Portsmouth are within thirty hours' sail of Halifax, and behind these stretches a whole continent, free trade with which would place factories upon all her streams, supplying capital for all legitimate enterprises; and, though political associations with the thirty-four millions of freemen who inhabit this great country might for a time involve high taxation, it would open a career for her children and ensure to them adequate protection for ever by land and sea.

True to their old traditions, preferring their old flag and their old forms of administration, the people of Nova Scotia, while cherishing the delusion that they were Englishmen, entitled to the right, as they were skilful in the practice of self government, were content, with all these temptations beside them, to follow the fortunes and share in the glories and the vicissitudes of a great British Empire. But when asked by Lord Monck to form part of a new nation, in perilous association with a few millions of people who offer no markets for their productions, who have no capital to spare, who have a long, defenceless frontier, without a war ship upon the ocean or an arsenal upon the seaboard, it was natural that the Nova Scotians should view, as they did in 1865, '6, and '7, such a proposition with evident distrust, suspicion and alarm; and it was most unnatural, unusual, and unconstitutional for British Governors misrepresenting their Sovereigns to engage in small intrigues, to descend to personal solicitations, and to carry under cover of reckless charges of disloyalty and by gross corruption, a measure which the natural instincts of self-preservation in all the Maritime Provinces, prompted their populations to resist.

It was natural, also, when betrayed by a few rash and unscrupulous men, who came over here to ask the Imperial Parliament to embody in a Statute the most flagrant breach of trust to be found in our Colonial Annals, that the people of Nova Scotia, who had never in a century sent a Petition to Parliament before, should claim to be heard before its final sanction was given to machinations so astounding.

What did they ask? That the bill should be thrown out? That a scheme of government, at best but an experiment, secretly prepared in a London hotel, and never submitted to either of the Colonial Legislatures, should be abruptly rejected? They might in all reason have asked this, but they did not. In the preamble to the Bill it was assumed that the people of Nova Scotia desired the revolutionary changes proposed. In the summer of 1866, one-fifth of the population of the Provinces, following their ordinary avocations, and known to be hostile to Confederation, were upon the sea. In their absence, 31,000 men, a number equal to three-fifths of the entire militia force of the country, signed a Petition, which was presented by Admiral Erskine to the House of Commons. All that these men asked was a week's delay, that they might have an opportunity, in due course of law, and without any extraordinary exercise of the prerogative of dissolution in their favor, to express their deliberate convictions. The General elections were to come off in June. If the people of Nova Scotia decided against the Bill, it is clear that they would be entitled to the benefit of the exemption made in favor of the people of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. If they consented to accept it, as Parliament would sit till August, there was ample time to perfect the measure and to proclaim the New Dominion long before the close of the year. The prayer of this petition, so modest and so reasonable, was rejected, and the undersigned cannot recall, without a sense of deep sorrow and humiliation, the manner in which the subject was treated last year in both Houses of Parliament In the Commons the petition was never read, and scarcely referred to. In the Lords its existence was hardly recognised, their exercise of the right of Petition was sneered at, and the allegiance and affection of a high-spirited and loyal people were treated with supreme indifference.

A few nights since the claims of 700,000 persons, who claim an ascendancy over three or four millions of their fellow-subjects, regarded by the House of Commons as perilous to the peace and integrity of the Empire, came up for discussion in the House of Lords There was a full attendance. The Chamber was crowded. There were royal Princes on the Cross benches, a goodly array of Bishops in lawn sleeves around the woolsack, and of noble ladies, richly attired, raining influence from the galleries Contrast this scene with that which some of the undersigned witnessed with a sad revulsion of feeling in the same Chamber in the winter of 1867. 370,000 Englishmen, as loyal and as intelligent as the Protestants of Ireland, stood for the first time in the presence of the Peers of England, claiming no ascendancy, asking no favors. They could point to a century of successful legislation, to thirty years of enlightened self-government, to their public works constructed without fraud, to their free roads and free schools, to their loyal Militia, their well drilled Volunteers, and to the living and the dead who have shed their blood in defence of the Empire. By thrift they had maintained their civil government, and illustrated, on a continent where protectionist legislation was much favored, the free trade policy of England Was it too much for such a people, dragged for the first time before the House of Lords, to expect that in a controversy involving vested interests of the greatest magnitude—constitutional principles demanding the most subtle investigation—touching feelings so sacred and so honorable, and national considerations of the very highest moment, they would be protected by at least the semblance of serious consideration. Had this been a case touching the honor or the estate of a single noble Lord, it would have been heard and re-heard with exemplary patience—months, nay years, would have been granted for the production of a piece of evidence on which it was apparent the whole case turned.

How different was the treatment which Nova Scotia received. At no time while the Bill was under discussion were there fifty Peers in their seats, and on the only occasion when an appearance of controversy was vainly attempted to be provoked by one or two noble Lords who kindly volunteered some sort of remonstrance, the numbers gradually thinned, till there were but ten members present, when the Bill finally passed. A good many historic delusions were dissipated on that day. Franklin, standing before the Privy Council, and enduring the sarcastic insults of Wedderburn, did not, it is fair to assume, retire more grieved and indignant than did the gentlemen who represented the people of Nova Scotia on that occasion.

They did not, however, follow Franklin's example. They were reluctant to throw overboard the traditions of their fathers The sentiment of loyalty. They used this language: —"The Government, Parliament, and the People of England have been deceived. They have done you a cruel wrong, but no wrong was intended. Do not blame those who have erred with the best intentions, but punish those who have deceived them. Prove that the evidence upon which the whole case turned was worthless, and trust to the honor of the Imperial Parliament to relieve you from thraldom, as wounding to your pride as it is disastrous to your interests." This advice was taken, and at the elections, without a disloyal word spoke or a blow struck, the evidence was produced, proof more overwhelming than can be gathered from the political annals of England in the most momentuous of her controversies.

With this evidence in their hands the undersigned came to England instructed to ask for the repeal of so much of the Imperial Statute as related to Nova Scotia. They obeyed their instructions, but yeilding to the opinion of their best friends here, who thought that Parliament might fairly require, as a condition precedent to repeal, an independent investigation into the real state of the facts and of the feeling of the Province, they were content that the subject should be again presented with every security against the possible evils of unwise precipitancy, and in the full reliance that any fair inquiry could be followed by but one result. The House of Commons have thought proper to reject Mr. Bright's resolution. It was clear that no other result could be expected after the promulgation of the Colonial Secretary's despatch It is evident from the division list that, with few exceptions, the supporters of the Government rallied to sustain its policy, and the aid of Mr. Cardwell made a triumph over justice and common sense extremely easy

The undersigned having discharged their duty—they trust with courtesy and independance—will return to their homes in a few days. His Grace, the Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Adderly, acting upon the representations of the Governor General and of the Canadian agent in this country, have guided the House of Commons to a position which, regarded either with reference to Imperial interests or to the mutual co-operation and good neighborhood of the British American Provinces only, the undersigned cannot but consider as most unwise. The people of Nova Scotia were hardly prepared to believe that the Imperial Government and Parliament would refuse redress for a great wrong, even though done inadvertently and with the best intentions. They certainly could not have imagined that in a case involving the honor of the Empire, the good name of Parliament, and all the rights and revenues of an ancient and noble Province, they would be denied the most obvious form of independent investigation.

Nor will their feelings be much soothed by the style of argument pursued towards them. A few specimens of the accuracy of members of Parliament, claiming to speak with oracular wisdom upon Colonial affairs, ought to be framed and glazed.

On the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons, the hon. member for Stockport declared that at the General Election which took place in Nova Scotia in 1863, the question of Confederation had been presented and discussed at every polling-booth in the country. This declaration was without the shadow of foundation. When published in Nova Scotia, it was received in every part of the country with mingled shouts of laughter and indignation. But what then? It served its turn, and the House of Commons, with this statement ringing in the ears of members, passed the Confederation Bill without a division.

In the recent debate the member for Stockport, whom we always charitably assumed in the Provinces had been grossly deceived, was thrown over altogether. Both Mr. Adderley and Mr. Cardwell flatly contradicted Mr. Watkin, and admitted that at the elections of 1863, the question had not been discussed at the hustings. The fact may now be regarded as established beyond dispute, but strange to say that both those gentlemen misled the House of Commons by drawing an inference from it of the most vital import in such a controversy, not only unsupported by, but utterly at variance with, the facts. Both assured the House that the subject was not mentioned only because all the public men were in favor of Confederation, and the people fully instructed and prepared for it. This argument, coming from two gentlemen of high character on opposite sides of the House, was assumed to be accurate, and at one o'clock in the morning, when nobody could correct their statements, had a decisive influence upon the division.

Now what are the facts? Some months before the election of 1863, Mr. Howe and Mr. Tilley, accompanied by six other delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, went to Quebec and there discussed with the Executive Council of Canada the general policy of a political union of the Provinces. At that conference it was decided, without a dissenting voice, that until the Intercolonial Railway had been constructed, and until the people of the Provinces were drawn into free commercial and social intercourse with each other, it was premature and unwise even to discuss the subject of changes in the political relations. This decision, reported by Mr. Howe to the Government and Legislature of Nova Scotia, of which he was the leader, was accepted by both parties without a murmur, and was universally received by the people as a wise settlement of the question.

Now let us suppose that Mr Cobden, going to France to ascertain if a commercial treaty could be advantageously negotiated, had become convinced that it could not, and, returning, reported that opinion, what would be thought of the logician who argued that because the people of England, acquiescing in his judgement, had never thought of or mentioned the subject at a subsequent election, that therefore it was fair to assume that they had expressed their approbation of a measure never even outlined, and thus indefinitely postponed.

The undersigned cannot leave England without expressing their obligations to the independent press of the Three Kingdoms for the generous manner in which its conductors have ventilated this question. Some of these gentlemen have mastered it completely, and have discussed it with great ability; and many others, regardless of party trammels and associations, have shown a sturdy English love for fair-play which the people of Nova Scotia will never forget.

Our countrymen will have other consolations. In spite of that curious combination between Mr. Adderley and Mr. Cardwell, which last year stifled debate, and which this summer has presented formidable obstacles to any form of fair inquiry, eighty-six independent gentlemen went into the lobby with Mr. Bright, and among them they will recognize many of great promise, and others of high intellectual powers and of much experience. To one and all, on behalf of our countrymen, we tender our acknowledgements. Of the member for Birmingham we need say nothing. To speak the truth and feel it, to protect the weak against the strong, to take enlarged views of the interests of the Empire, and to express them in eloquent language, is a necessity of his nature. To have had such an advocate our countrymen will feel was a distinction; and if anything could make them doubt the justice of their cause, it would be to find John Bright on the other side.

But what of the future? The question is natural, but we have no answer to give. With the publication of this paper our responsibilities end. We have proposed our remedy, it has been rejected. His Grace the Colonial Secretary and Lord Monck have assumed the task of making things pleasant and harmonious. They will have had time to try their experiments before the Legis'ature of Nova Scotia meets in August.

In the interim, we presume the future of our country will be anxiously considered by its people. May the Almighty guide them. Having discharged our duty to the Empire, we go home to share the perils of our native land, in whose service we consider it an honor to labor, whose fortunes in this the darkest hour of her history it would be cowardice to desert.

JOSEPH HOWE, M. P.
For the County of Hants.

WILLIAM ANNAND, M. L. C.
President of Council.

JARED C. TROOP, M. P. P.
For the County of Annapolis.

HENRY W. SMITH, M P. P.
For the County of Queen's.

14 HANOVER STREET,
London, 3rd July, 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Outward Infirmities.—Before the discovery of these remedies, many cases of sores ulcers, &c., were pronounced to be hopelessly incurable, because the treatment pursued tended to destroy the strength it was incompetent to preserve, and to exasperate the symptoms it was inadequate to remove. Holloway's Pills exert the most wholesome powers over unhealthy flesh or skin without debarring the patient from fresh air and exercise, and thus the constitutional vigour is husbanded; while the most malignant ulcers, abscesses, and skin diseases are in process of cure Both Ointment and Pills make the blood richer and purer, instead of permitting it to fall into that poor and watery state so fatal to many laboring under chronic ulcerations.

CRIME AND VENGEANCE.

CRUEL MURDER AND FRIGHTFUL RETRIBUTION.

A shocking story of brutal murder and swift lawless punishment, among a party of miners travelling on foot over the Rocky Mountains to the Sweetwater mines, is reported in one of our Western exchanges. Hess, a Frenchman, and Armstrong, a Nova Scotian, had quarreled but apparently become reconciled, when Armstrong reopened the disagreement and threatened Hess for taking some of his tobacco. During that day the party entered a dangerous and difficult cavern, through which they wound along a narrow ledge of rock, several hundred feet above the bed of the stream which ran along at the foot of that fearful precipice. At the point of the greatest danger, where the party had to travel in single file, and several yards apart. Armstrong watched his opportunity to dodge behind a ledge of rock unobserved, and thus fell behind the others. Hess was the last man in the file. As he drew near to the place where Armstrong was secreted, the latter stepped out and followed his companions without seeming to notice him. Presently he knelt down as if to tie his shoe, and Hess, unable to pass, stopped within a few feet of him. The next moment, turning about to pick up his bundle, which had been thrown aside upon the ground by a sudden change of movement, he seized the unsuspected Frenchmen and hurled him over the edge of the terrible abyss.

Some twenty or thirty feet down from the face of the precipice the wretched man lodged in the branches of a scraggy hemlock tree, which grew out of a crevice in the rocks, and might from thence have been rescued if assistance had been nigh. But there was none. How the murderer could summon the hardihood to stoop down and watch the fall of his victim from that dizzy height, we cannot imagine. Yet Armstrong did look down the cliff, perhaps to assure himself that his murderous work was well done, and saw poor Hess still desperately maintaining his hold upon life, instead of lying a shapeless mass at the bottom of the canon. The fiendish spirit manifested itself still further. He got fragments of rock and cast them down upon the poor man, until his lifeless body dropped over the yawning abyss below; then Armstrong arose and pursued his journey.

The whole act was seen from a distance by another of the party, who was apart hunting for game; and after they had got into camp at night he told the story, when Armstrong was seized and charged with the murder, and he did not deny it. A part of the company were in favor of taking him with them through to the settlements, to be tried by the civil authorities; but the majority were determined to allow the murderer no chance for escape, and so, about an hour before midnight, Armstrong was conducted to the top of a cliff which rose like a wall to the height of 180 or 200 feet, half a mile in the rear of the camp. Having bound his hands and feet they cast him over into the black abyss, out of which no cry returned.

THE FENIANS.

We trust that the foolish utterances of their journals will not cause the Government to relinquish their attitude of watchfulness in view of a Fenian raid. There are fewer outward signs of preparation than there were in 1866, and less sympathy is manifested by the American press and people; but there is no reason to believe that the intention of the Fenian leaders to make a raid this summer has been abandoned They have collected money for it, and if they fail to keep their promises, will lose their influence over the Presidential election, from which they hope so much. They may fail to raise enough money, the rank and file may refuse to follow their leaders, but we have no proof as yet that any failure has taken place.

A Fenian pic-nic, review, and sham-fight is advertised to take place at Buffalo, on Monday, July 27th.

The Kingston *Whig* says a Canadian resident in the United States passed through Buffalo a couple of days ago, *en route* to Kingston. He says that the talk among the Fenians there is of a raid shortly on Canada. This, he says, must take place if the Fenian leaders intend to keep faith with their followers. But he adds, most pertinently, that if a raid takes place the Fenians will be put between two fires—at least such is the opinion of intelligent Americans.

FENIAN INFLUENCE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

We take the following extract from the New York correspondence of a Philadelphia paper:

A strong delegation of Irishmen, leaders of the New York Fenians and officers of the Brotherhood, met at a late hour last night and resolved to present to the New York delegation this morning at 10 o'clock an ultimatum which they flatter themselves will have the effect of securing the nomination for General Blair They propose to tell the New York ring that Blair, having given satisfactory proofs of his willingness to bring the Alabama claims and the naturalization question to a satisfactory settlement if elected to the Presidency, they must either vote for him in the Convention today or be prepared to meet arrayed against the Democracy at the polls whole battalions of voting Fenians. They will declare their determination to prevent the election to State and municipal officers of every New York politician, at least, who cannot show that he has given hearty support to their favorite candidate. Should General Blair be rejected in the Convention, the Fenian Brotherhood all over the Union will cast a solid vote for Grant.

[From the Montreal Herald, July 18.]

THE DEATHS FROM HEAT.

A carter named St. George fell dead on Tuesday afternoon in Dorchester Street, from sunstroke. A blacksmith named Benoit, died from the same cause in Wolfe Street, while coming out of his shop. A farmer named Antoine Lacrosse, from St. Augustin, was sunstruck in St. Joseph street A physician was soon in attendance, who pronounced Mr. Lacrosse in a dangerous condition, and he has not, at last accounts, recovered. A laborer named Smith, while at work on the wharf was sunstruck, and conveyed to his house in Fortification Lane, very ill. Last night a father and son named Lapham, living at the corner of Mountain and Barrie streets coal drivers for Mr. James, were sunstruck—the latter dying immediately, and the former being in a dangerous condition at last accounts. On Tuesday evening the cook on board the steamer *Passport*, while on the way down, was cooking beef-steaks for tea for some of the passengers, when he fell down from the excessive heat, and almost immediately expired. Mr. Flanigan, a visitor of the St. Lawrence Hall, died from the effects of the heat. He had been ill for some days back from the same cause. Mrs. Wright was found dead in her own house about six o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. James Gilmour, tavern keeper, Commissioners' street, died suddenly yesterday morning at nine o'clock. On Tuesday evening, a man named Thomas Irwine, residing in St. Maurice street, and in the employ of Mr. Wm. Stewart, ginger ale works, Little St. James street, was taken ill, owing to the excessive heat. He was conveyed to the English Hospital, where he died at one o'clock this morning, a supposed victim to sunstroke. A waiter in the Ottawa Hotel fell down dead yesterday afternoon.

Mr. H. B Smith, so well known in this city from the long time he was in business, dropped suddenly dead yesterday morning.

A man named Patrick Hester, aged about 35 years, a tinsmith, on Monday evening was found dead by Alexis Moquin, at Laprairie, who brought him to this city. Mr Coroner Jones held an inquest, and a verdict of death from appoplexy was returned by the jury.

Charles Lynch, aged about 37 years, a shoeing smith, belonging to the 13th Hussars, dropped down suddenly in his room, in the Quebec Gate Barracks, on Monday evening, and died a short time after.

A man named Thomas Blinston, aged about 24 years, was found dead in a barn at Petite Cote, apparently from the effects of a sunstroke.

A man named Thomas Mass, aged about 35 years, dropped suddenly yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, and died from the effects of a sunstroke.

A man named John Macdonald, aged about 55 years, while working on the farm of Mr. Little, at Hochelaga, dropped to the ground and expired in a few minutes after, the result of the great heat of the day.

HORSES DOWN—An immense number of horses have been struck down by the heat.

We pledge our reputation on the assertion that any educated physician, after a careful examination of the receipt, will say that Parsons' Purgative Pills possess more merit than any other pill now offered for sale

TO CURE A COUGH.—to relieve all Irritations of the throat, to prevent hoarseness, to restore to perfect soundness and health the most delicate organization of the human frame—the lungs—use WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

THUNDER STORM IN CAPE BRETON.

LOSS OF LIFE.

A Cape Breton correspondent of the Halifax *Recorder* writes:—Sunday was delightfully fine, and the weather extremely warm. Towards evening the heavens became darkened, and gave appearance of a heavy storm brewing. At about eight o'clock, the storm commenced, and was without doubt, the most frightful, but yet most grand, convulsion of the heavens I have ever witnessed, and which I hope never to behold again. The lightning flashed, the thunder roared continuously, all night, presenting the idea of two mighty armies in deadly conflict. At intervals the entire heaven would be illuminated with the brilliancy of the lightning. Scarcely any rain fell. The fearful effects of the storm were felt throughout the whole Island. At Cow Bay, Mrs. Quible, who had retired to rest, and her daughter who was standing by the bedside, no doubt fearfully alarmed at the violence of the storm, were struck by a thunder bolt and both killed instantly The bodies were fearfully mutilated. At Mira, a man named Kenneth Morrison, who had also retired for the night, was instantly killed in the same way; his wife and child who were sleeping beside him were seriously injured. It is stated that a man was killed at Little Bras d'Or. The greatest consternation prevailed throughout the Island, a large number imagining that the last Great Day had arrived. Monday was very cold, and the sea running mountains high.

DEATH OF SAMUEL LOVER.—A cable dispatch announces the death of this genial Irish author who was born in Dublin in the year 1797 He commenced life as an artist, and was successful, but his keen sense of humor, and the facility with which he wielded the pen, led him to abandon art for literature.

Latest News by Telegraph.

FROM EUROPE.

Carlshrue, 19.

The American Minister has concluded his negotiations with the grand ducal Government for a Treaty for the mutual protection of the rights of naturalized citizens, and the document has been signed by the high contracting parties on both sides. The treaty is identical with those previously reported by Mr Bancroft

London, July 20—eve.

Lord Napier of Magdala, for himself and for the officers and men of the Abyssinian expedition, has made grateful acknowledgements to both Houses of Parliament for their recent vote of thanks.

Cork, July 20.

A gunsmith's shop was broken into last night and plundered of the contents by six armed men.

The police are actively engaged in searching for the perpetrators, but no arrests are yet made.

London, 21st.

The Emperor Napolen has gone to Plombieres Baron Von Lederer, late Minister, resident at Hamburg, is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria to the United States

The London "Times" closes a leading article on the finances of the United States as follows:—

"The true interest of the United States government lies in its honor and right. Heavy as the taxes generally are, it is infinitely better that everything should be taxed than to repudiate the terms upon which the national debt was created."

London, July 21, (eve.)

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. John Stuart Mill, in answer to the statement by Mr. Vance, said he had never refused to put an enquiry to Lord Mayo about the case of the Fenian prisoners Warren and Costello, and he added, that he was not unwilling, but glad, that the Government should claim credit for clemency.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Malta, on his return home. At Syria, the Cretan exiles presented him with an address, in which they expressed hope that France would not abandon their case. The Prince replied with reserve, committing his Government to no definite policy.

Liverpool, July 22.

Lord Napier, of Magdala, yesterday received the freedom of the City, and a sword from the Corporation of London. The ceremony took place at Guild Hall, and was witnessed by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The Lord Mayor presided and made the presentation. Lord Napier was loudly cheered by the audience, among whom were many of the principal officers of the British Army.

A grand banquet was given in honor of Napier at the Mansion House.

Berlin, July 21.

The Grand Ducal Government of Hesse has signified a desire to join the other German States in concluding a naturalization treaty with the United States, and Mr. Bancroft is expected at Darmstadt to make the necessary arrangements.

FROM CANADA.

Montreal, July 20.

The deaths last week were 207, the largest number on record except in cholera times.

The roads in the vicinity of St. Scholactique are impassable on account of the burning forests Steamers and trains are delayed by the smoke.

New York, July 22

A new revolution has broken out in St. Domingo. The revolutionists in Venezula have captured Caraccas, the seat of the Government, and have organized a Government of their own with General Menagas at its head. Gold 143¼.

LOCAL.

We have to congratulate the inhabitants of North Side, from Cable Head to East Point, on the establishment of a semi-weekly mail on that route, instead of weekly as heretofore. This is a right for which the people in that section have long sought, but it was only at the last meeting of the Executive, and at the earnest solicitation of the members from the First and Second Districts of King's County, that the right has been conceded. A semi-weekly mail will be of much advantage to the people interested, and will, we doubt not, be duly appreciated by them.—HER.

MASONIC BAZAAR AT PICTOU.

The Bazaar, held on Tuesday last, at Pictou, in aid of the Masonic Temple in course of erection in that town, was, we understand, a great affair. Many of the brethern of the mistic tie and others of this city availed themselves of the occasion to meet their friends on the other side of the water, and all returned home delighted with the days proceedings. £500 was the debt due on the building, and it is supposed, that the proceeds of the Bazaar will pay off this debt, and leave a handsome balance on hand.

ON Monday last, the Shooting Match between the All comers, was held at the Shooting Ground, Kensington and resulted as follows:

(First)	200	400	Total
L. Younker, 1st Arty.	15	18	33
N. Harper, L. York,	17	16	33
D McLeod, Dundas,	14	18	32
A. Smallwood, do,	15	16	31
W. Connolly, Royalty,	15	15	31
C. Newberry, do.,	16	14	30
G. Seamen L York,	16	14	30
(Second)	200	400	Total
W. Connolly, Royalty,	15	17	32
G. Seamen, L York,	18	14	32
Capt. McRae, Dundas,	15	15	30
D. McKinnon, P. Wales,	13	17	30
A. McLellan,	14	15	29
N. Harper, L. York,	13	16	29
C. Newberry, Royalty,	15	14	29

—*Her.*

The Colonial Rifle Competition will take place on Thursday and Friday, the 13th and 14th of August next.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, July 1, 1868.

Corps of Artillery.

Lieutenant S. Davies to be Acting Captain, Vice Morris promoted.

Battery Sergeant Major George Passmore, to be Acting Lieutenant, Vice S. Davies promoted.

THE Thunder Storm of Wednesday night last was a grand affair. The lightning was the most vivid we ever remember witnessing in this Island. We have not heard of any damage being done by it, however, of a serious character. In the upper portion of the town we hear that the lightning entered the window of a house, and seizing upon the steel hoops of a lady's skeleton skirt, melted and crimped them in such a manner as to render them unfit for further service. Ladies, take warning. Hoops may render your appearance attractive but when they attract lightning there is not as much fun in the matter. Get outside of them in a thunder storm.—SUM PROG.

MAN DROWNED.—We learn that a young man, named Thomas Robertson, in the employ of D. S. Green, Esq. of Summerside, was drowned in Lot 11 river on Wednesday. The deceased with two others was engaged in rafting fence poles. They had completed the raft, and were about to move it down the river. Young Robertson took a tow line and waded along the shore, when he suddenly came to a hole in the river, into which he sank, and never rose again. It is supposed that he was seized with cramp. The body was not recovered till an hour and a half had elapsed. Mr. Robertson was about 20 years of age, and was a young man of steady habits, good moral character, and well liked by his employer, in whose service he had been for about nine months.—S. PROG.

By an advertisement in this days paper it will be seen that the Boston and Colonial Steamship Co, have placed the *Commerce* on the route between Boston, Halifax and Charlottetown. There will thus be a steamer from Boston and Halifax every week.

MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is our Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 27, 1868.

In the House of Representatives, July 6,—

Mr. B. F. Butler, on leave, introduced the following joint resolution, relative to Prince Edward Island.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to admit into the several Ports of the United States, free of duty, the actual productions of P. E Island, including fish, when accompanied by satisfactory vouchers of the place of production, under such regulations as he may deem necessary whenever the Colonial Government shall by law provide.

1st, Free admission of all the productions of the United States to that Island.

2nd, To admit to its Bays, Ports and Harbors, for shelter, to obtain supplies and to refit, free of duty or impost, all American fishing vessels.

3rd, To give license to fish in the waters adjacent to said Island, upon such terms that the license fee shall not exceed five dollars for any one vessel, or such a less sum as may be demanded by the Canadian Dominion as a percentage of or excise on licenses granted by Colonial Government of said Island."

FROM the above we find that Prince Edward Island is not such a very insignificant place after all. The Senate and House of Representatives of the Great Republic of the world have not considered reciprocity of trade with so small and so obscure a Colony unworthy of their attention. The name of Prince Edward Island, has most likely for the first time in their lives, been brought to the notice of many of the legislators of the United States. Charlottetown and Washington will be mentioned once more in the one sentence. Business of weighty import affecting the interests of thousands will most likely be transacted between the Governments whose seats are the above named cities. Well, it is very pleasant to find that we are beginning to be of some consequence in the world. We hope that we shall assume no self-important airs on our sudden and unexpected elevation in the scale of autonomies, but behave ourselves in a modest and becoming manner. Let us ask ourselves; 1st, are the proposals embodied in the above resolutions fair; 2nd, would it be for our interest to close with them; and 3rd, enquire whether we have the power, if we approve of them, to close with them. Our neighbors the Americans propose a free interchange of productions with us on certain conditions. We say they will admit the products of Prince Edward Island, and the fish caught in P. E. Island waters, free of duty, if the Government of that Island will admit like commodities, the growth and production of the United States and its adjacent waters on the same terms. So far the reciprocity is a perfectly fair one; but adds the Americans, we require the privilege of fishing in your waters and of using your harbors free of duty or impost, without offering you any futher equivalent than the one first mentioned. This is, we think, hardly fair. A free interchange of the productions of both countries would no doubt be a mutual benefit, but we fail to see why we should be required to make a present to our American neighbors of our very valuable fishing privileges, while the American harbors are sealed to our coasting vessels. Our harbors and our coast trade are as free to American citizens as they are to the subjects of Queen Victoria. A ship of American registry pays precisely the same dues and has the same privileges as one of British registry. If we are to have reciprocity, let it be a true reciprocity. If the Americans want employment for their fishermen, we quite as badly need work for our shipbuilders and a market for our ships. The fair thing, in our opinion, would be to establish a reciprocity of Agricultural production, and if our neighbors want any other privileges let them offer something of adequate value in return. About the second matter of enquiry there can be but one opinion among the people of this Island. It would no doubt be for their advantage to embrace the proposals, one-sided as they undoubtedly are. Reciprocity of trade with the United States has done wonders for P. E. Island. Our farmers and traders all date their prosperity from its establishment, and they all deplore its discontinuance. That we have prospered without it is quite true, but many believe that this prosperity is evanescent, and more in seeming than in reality.

With respect to the third head of enquiry, serious doubts are entertained as to the powers of our local Government to legislate upon the subject of which the Resolution treats. When we come to consider that all our legislation is when strictly considered, permissive; that we have to apply to the Home Government for its sanction to matters of much less importance, we fail to see the force of the objections founded upon the limited jurisdiction of our local legislature. If the consent of the Royal Assent is required to an Act to enable the local Government to purchase bonds or borrow money, no more would be required to a law establishing reciprocal free trade between this Island and the United States, or to a Bill granting American citizens the privilege of fishing within three miles of our shores. In any case our legislature cannot act independently The consent of the Home Government in some shape or other must be obtained, either to a treaty or to a legislative enactment. We would then urge upon our local Government to do its share towards establishing a mutual free trade with the United States, and to leave it with the Home Government either to grant or refuse sanction to its proceedings.

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY PIC NIC.

ON Wednesday last, the Benevolent Irish Society, and their friends, assembled on the beautiful grounds of St Dunstan's College to spend one day in innocent amusement and relaxation from the cares of business. At 10 o'clock, the B I. Society, preceded by Mr. Duggan's Band, having their beautiful Banner floating in the breeze, left the St. Andrew's Hall and marched in procession to the grounds, and from that hour until evening, crowds were seen wending their way in the same direction. The day was cloudy, with every appearance of rain, which no doubt prevented numbers, living at a distance, from joining in the day's amusement. Dancing, Cricket, Foot Ball, Putting the Stone, &c., with a foot race by two prominent citizens, created not only ample amusement, but excited much merriment. We trust at no distant day another opportunity may be afforded the public of meeting together at this delightful retreat.

WESTWARD HO—During the present week, the Steamer "Princess of Wales" is to give an Excursion trip to Summerside, on Tuesday the 28th inst. Fare to and fro, only Five Shillings. As two interesting Temperance meetings are to be held in Prince County during the week, an excellent opportunity is thus offered those identified with the Sons of Temperance, and the Temperance Convention to attend these gatherings. We see it noticed that some members of the former body from Nova Scotia are expected to visit the Grand Division at Port Hill.