

fleet, they are in a position to still further extend their operations; and we trust that they will receive an adequate return for the large investment of capital which they have embarked in their Steam Navigation enterprises.

The Political Meeting in Summerside.

A Meeting for the nomination of a Candidate to fill the vacancy in the House of Assembly, caused by the resignation of Colin McLennan, Esq., was held in the Drill Shed in Summerside on the 22d inst., and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was largely attended.

D. Eaman, Esq., was called to the chair, and R. Gordon, Esq., consented to act as Secretary and Reporter to the meeting.

The Chairman briefly stated the object for which the meeting was called—hoped those gentlemen who might speak would express their views briefly, and to the point, and that the best of order would be observed.

F. McNeill, Esq., said the Meeting was aware how that the people of Lot 17, whilst busily engaged at their usual occupations, gathering up with thankful hearts the bounty which Providence had given them, and living in peace and harmony among themselves, were astonished at an announcement which they saw in the newspapers, that an election was to come off in Lot 17. The information did not come from the Colonial Secretary, but from the Hon. J. C. Pope; and at the same time Mr. Pope surprised the electors of the whole Island by informing them that the Government was to be broken up, and on grounds which, it carried, would be destructive of the best interests of the Colony. It was himself a Conservative, and was therefore sorry that such questions were now to be brought forward by a Conservative, well knowing that the principles contained in Mr. Pope's card could not be carried at the Polls. The agitation of the question would set friend against friend, and finally result in a contest between Catholics and Protestants. When Responsible Government was introduced into this Island, the Conservatives had a system of education which had done much good, but when the Liberal Government, which was led by Mr. Coles, came into power, a system was introduced which was received with satisfaction by all classes of the people, and if it was carried on faithfully it was all that the country required. To that system the Conservatives had also contributed some improvements, and from time to time it has been amended, as the circumstances of the country required. It is a noble system—one that is capable of qualifying our young men for honorably occupying any position in life, and to take their stand creditably among any people in the world. Mr. Pope in his card states that he will support Sectarian Grants.

Mr. Pope—No. Mr. McNeill understood it so, but he (Mr. McNeill) would advise his Catholic friends not to avail themselves of a system which would surely prove to be so destructive of the harmony now existing; for even if it should be obtained, and Sectarian Schools be established, a portion of the people would never rest satisfied until it would be abolished. Now that we have a good system let us be satisfied, and see that we are not deprived of it. It did not become Mr. Pope, unasked, to come forward to raise a question that would only tend to separate and divide the people. The time has arrived when the Frenchman must lay aside his love for a separate nationality; the Scotchman must not any longer cling to his Claniship; nor must the Englishman think that he is everybody; but all must unite in fellowship and good will, and feel that they are Prince Edward Islanders, and to their best for the good of their common country. D'Arcy McGee endeavored to unite the people in a common interest of friendship, but lost his life on account of his noble exertions. Had Mr. Pope come forward on his old political principles, every conservative in the district would have supported him; but he now believed if the Electors of Lot 17 did not set this scheme of Mr. Pope's aside, that ultimately every elector in the Island will yet act, if the principle is carried like the Northern soldiers in the last American war; they will fight until it shall be abolished. He felt satisfied if such a measure was carried it would greatly injure the country, as its effect would be to awaken and call forth a spirit of contention which would be very injurious to the prosperity of our people, and destructive of that friendly feeling now happily existing among all classes. The present Government were doing a good work, and should be sustained. They have undertaken the task of endeavoring to obtain Reciprocity, and other important measures, and time should be given to the present Government to perfect those measures to which they have put their hands. He considered the Government was doing all it was possible to do, or that was in their power to do for the benefit of the whole country, and he hoped that the electors of Lot 17 would not, by their decision at this partial election, countenance the adoption of a measure which would mar the contentment now reigning in our lovely and beautiful Island. New questions ought not to be brought forward at a partial Election, and he believed the Electors would show an independence worthy of free men. He would only trespass further upon the time of the meeting by moving that Angus McMillan, Esq., be invited to come forward as a Candidate for the representation of the district.

Mr. McNeill had much pleasure in seconding Mr. McNeill's motion, especially as he knew the esteem in which Mr. MacMillan was held by the electors, and as he was aware that his position among them was such that he could not possibly injure them without injuring himself at the same time. He therefore regarded Mr. McMillan as the proper man to be brought forward by them. Mr. McMillan was a friend and supporter of the party now in power, which was yet to good reason, he was well aware, desired by the people generally. He (Mr. S.) was not merely opposed to the principles contained in Mr. Pope's card, but considered it almost impudent for him to come forward, unasked, to advocate them; nor had the electors of Lot 17 any right to dictate in this matter to the whole Island. The country is at peace, and the Government working harmoniously; why then introduce a matter unasked and uncalled for by the people, which will be sure to produce unpleasant results? Besides, Mr. Pope is a resident of Charlottetown, and therefore must have had some other motive in view than the good of Summerside, of the Catholics, or of the people in general, which induced him to thus thrust himself forward. He (Mr. S.) thought he was aiming at an office for himself or some of his friends, more than the real good of his Catholic friends, for whom he was manifesting so much anxiety. It

Mr. Pope had charges against the Government which did he not produce them? If this is such an important question, why did not Mr. Pope himself, when he had the power to do so, bring it before the people at the last general Election? It was not brought forward then, but something else was, which proved a failure. He alluded to the \$80,000 which had been negotiated for by Mr. Pope, but as our people were not willing to be sold on Mr. Pope's terms, another dodge is now resorted to, to mislead the country, and judging from the appearance of the times, he presumed Mr. Pope thought this would likely prove the most successful that could be brought forward to overthrow the Government, and in the end draw this Island into Confederation. Mr. Pope's card is double minded, and carries with it a double meaning. He says he is opposed to Sectarian endowments, yet it was not very conclusive to his (Mr. S.) mind that endowments were not included in his (Mr. Pope's) card. [No, by Mr. Pope.] Well, the first part of his card denies it, while the second part seems to include it. The day such a system will be introduced into this country will be one that will pave the way eventually for destroying our glorious system of Free Education, and ultimately of depriving many of the means of obtaining an education. A more efficient system than that we have could not well be devised. Adopt Mr. Pope's card, and in one end of a district the school portion of the people might get up a school, and virtually exclude the poorer class in the other end of the district from that school, and thus deprive some children from obtaining an education at all, as they would have no means or power to use for obtaining one. Our present system, if faithfully carried out, provides the means for affording a good education to all the children in this country; and why supplement it by another? We are told that in England, France, and Prussia, they have their respective school systems, and that these are sectarian. Well, this may be so, but that did not prove that they are situated as we are, or that we should adopt their system. The Church and State are united, and out of that union many evils which we are happily clear of. He would maintain that we are the freest people in the world, and have a system of education than which, taken as a whole, the world does not produce a better. Look at the Irish Church, which is a curse to Britain, because it is so well mixed up with the constitution of Britain that it cannot shake off without consulting the nation; and this should convince us that while we are free and unfettered we should take care to maintain our freedom. (Hear.) P. E. Island had indeed always been free, except when the soldiers were sent in a despotic manner through the country, to oppress the people, and for so doing were supplied with liquors, beef-stake, &c., at the cost of the people; but now that the Liberal Government is in power there is nothing but peace and harmony from one end of the country to the other. He (Mr. S.) considered that some sinister design—perhaps Confederation—was lurking behind all these pretensions by Mr. Pope in the cause of Education. If we are to have all our schools supported as Mr. Pope proposes, there will be no scope in that direction left for the exercise by Mr. Pope or anyone else, of that charity which should not let its right hand know what its left doeth, so that their light shine that others may see their good works. Mr. Pope comes forward to advocate a measure for the Catholics; he had nothing to say against them, but the point was this: An application was made to the present Government for a grant; it was refused. The Catholics therefore, it may be supposed, do not like the present party. Mr. Pope, aware of this, has concluded that if the Bishop will give him Catholic support, he will obtain a grant for their schools; and the question now is: Are the Conservatives going to support and sustain Mr. Pope in his efforts to attain this object? He would repudiate the idea that there was no man in Summerside capable of representing it in the Legislature. There were several as well qualified for the position as Mr. Pope—men who were in no way inferior to him. The Patriot says Mr. Pope once had an office under Mr. Coles, and perhaps in his present movement he is aiming at one for some of his friends, but in so far as he (Mr. S.) was concerned if they wanted the office he had they might have it, for he felt it his duty to do all in his power to uphold the present party and retain the present Government in power. He believed Legislators should be very careful how they touched upon religious matters, and those who want religious schools should be prepared to support them. He was not sure but that Confederation had something to do with this movement. They have denominational schools in Quebec, and perhaps the Bishop may, on that account, wish us to connect our destinies with Canada.

John Lefroy Esq., felt he had a perfect right to address the meeting, and freely express his views, and had no hesitation to say that he regarded the Hon. James C. Pope as a gentleman of superior talent and ability, whom any constituency should feel pleased to have for their representative, and that if the last speaker would say what he knew to be correct, and what he thought he should believe, he would admit that when Mr. Pope was in the Legislature, he served Summerside as faithfully as if he had lived in it, and believed the Electors will show this, by using their utmost endeavors for his return, and thus prove that they regard Mr. Pope as worthy of their confidence. When he heard that Mr. McLennan had resigned, he was sorry, and believed that Mr. Pope issued his card at the request of some of the leading Electors in the District; but that was an objection which had no weight with him, and one he regarded as unworthy of being brought forward; but as he had no wish to occupy time which would be much better occupied by Mr. Pope, he would give way, in order that he might have an opportunity to address the meeting, and moved that the Hon. J. C. Pope be invited to offer as a Candidate at the approaching election for Lot 17.

Mr. Campbell, Esq., was amused to hear some say that it was almost impudent for Mr. Pope to come forward as a Candidate for Lot 17. He would inform such men that Mr. Pope had been invited to come forward by men who had a vote in the District long before the gentleman who spoke with so much vehemence came to it, and as to the charges which had been made he felt they would be duly redressed to Mr. Pope himself. He (Mr. Campbell) did not hesitate to say that the present Education Act was a miserable affair, and believed also that many present

had never read it, and must admit he had not himself under a day or two ago, when he had been under the necessity of doing so. (Mr. Campbell then contrasted the provisions made in favor of Charlottetown in proportion to the population, with those made for Summerside, and pointed out the unfairness manifested.) He would go for giving his Catholic friends the same privileges which he enjoyed himself. Education had been too much neglected, and one reason of this was that one half of the members of the Legislature were uneducated men, and should have remained at home. He did not care who got up a school, whoever they were, they should receive his support. I. Protestants neglected this duty, and the Catholics got up efficient schools, they should be encouraged. When Protestants put up similar ones they should be supported also. A large number of Protestant boys attend Saint Dunstan's College, and as he believes such institutions were for the benefit of the State, he maintained they should have a fair share of the support of the State. Every school should be put on the same footing, and none should be allowed to have an advantage over the other. As regards a local member he did not go in for supporting Mr. Pope, on the ground that Summerside had no men capable of representing it efficiently, but because he felt that Mr. Pope from his experience as a legislator, his ability, and the interest he was sure to manifest toward a place in which he owned so much property, and in which he was to point him out as a gentleman in every way well qualified to represent the district, and especially so when he bore in mind that one half of the men in the Legislature cannot write out or prepare a resolution. He considered further, that Mr. Pope had special claims upon Lot 17. He it was who got for it its present representation, previous to which the Electors had, practically, no voice in the Legislature, on account of the fact that the electors were overruled by a majority of ignorant men who outraged the respectable portion of the community. He was surprised that Mr. Staverst should say it was impudence on the part of Mr. Pope to come forward, for he (Mr. Pope) had as much property in this town as a goodly number of such men as had spoken against him. He could say a good deal more, but as he wished to hear Mr. Pope, he would merely say he had no objection to seconding the motion of his friend Mr. Lefroy.

Mr. Pope said he had just been called upon to witness the death of a worthy young man, and he thought it was not merely esteemed, but for what he had done in the way of affection; and therefore he felt obliged for entering into a discussion of the matters alluded to by the gentlemen who had preceded him, but he had this duty to perform, viz to answer the charges which had been brought against him, he would say from quarters which he had not expected such accusations. Mr. McNeill spoke of our green and pleasant Island, and expressed his hope that it would appear just now was not calculated to inspire in his mind those verdant views and ideas to which Mr. McNeill had so eloquently alluded. Mr. McNeill said he was a Conservative, and had Mr. Pope come out without making those announcements which appear in his card he would have supported him; but the next moment he moves that Mr. McNeill be brought forward, and expressed his hope that the present Government would be sustained. Mr. Staverst said that Mr. Pope had no right to trust himself upon this district, as he is not residing here, but in Charlottetown. Mr. Pope believed that he owned as much property in Summerside as Mr. Staverst, and almost as much as Mr. McNeill; he spent the prime of his manhood in Summerside, and to its improvement devoted the best energies of his mind. When quite a young man he commenced in Summerside, and for several years had expended in its rebuilding and general business from £60,000 to £80,000 a year, and thereby had done more to build up the capital of Prince County than any other man. Many merchants now had finer shops than he had, and he hoped they would all prosper, but he would not shrink from saying that he had paved the way for the present prosperity of the town, and it was to him that he owed the means of giving to it its representation. He was a young Member of the Legislature at the time, but he did not hesitate to take advantage of the folly of those who then represented this part of the county, and succeeded in transferring the representation from Prince-town to Lot 17; and he doubted not but Summerside would yet rival the first city in P. E. Island, if only he were allowed to be a Candidate unopposed, but had been invited to do so by some of the most influential electors on the district, and therefore did not think that he had been guilty of presumption. He believed that if elected he would do as much for the district as any man could name. Mr. McNeill is from Georgetown, and for many years did business there, but what had he to do with this town while residing there? True, they had a market, but when they had to get from Charlottetown a quarter of beef to put into it. He heard a gentleman say, to whom the circumstance was related, that they should have got a kangaroo and placed there, but he thought if they got Mr. McNeill and put him there they would not require one. But Mr. Pope has some sinister design in view, or he would not now come forward as he has done. Can farmers bring in their produce to market? Here are your merchants with ships waiting to be loaded with produce detained on account of the bad roads, over which the country people have to haul their grain. He thought it ill-became Mr. Staverst to taunt him about offices. For eight years he had the control of a large share of the patronage of the county, yet during that time he had pocketed one shilling; but here was a man taunting him with seeking an office, who, for the sake of a small office would go through the town and tell lies about him (Mr. Pope).

Mr. Staverst denied that he had misrepresented Mr. Pope. Mr. Pope: He said to a gentleman the other day that (Mr. Pope) when at Summerside, put up at the Convent, when it was well known that he put up at the Clifton. Mr. Staverst asked for proof, and said it was not true. Mr. Grady: It was true. He heard him say so. Mr. Staverst said he had said, in reply to a question, that Mr. Pope was up at the Convent. Mr. Pope said he had been charged also with endeavoring, in a covert manner, to pave the way for Confederation, but was certain his conduct had been fair and straightforward. The question mentioned in his card is an important one; it had to be taken up and to be met, and he had made known his views so as that they cannot be misunderstood, and the result will be a decision in favor of one way or the other. He never called upon the Bishop for the purpose of holding a consultation with him respecting the matter. He came up with him in the boat, but had no conversation specially on the subject, except such as was joined in by gentlemen present. He had met Mr. McDonald in Summerside, and in compliance with his invitation, visited that gentleman, and was highly pleased with the arrangements which are so well made to those who provided them; and out of that conversation had arisen the bug-a-boo about the Convent. He thought there were more men in the present Government in favor of Confederation than there were in the last. One of their complaints against the late Government was that they placed Mr. Haviland in an important situation, which should have been entrusted to him because he was such a

strong Confederate, but when the present party got into power they were so fully aware of their own inability that they meanly offered to place the same Confederate in the Speaker's Chair, to make him the first com-mander in the last, and to appoint Mr. Whelan, who was a decided Confederate, to the office of Queen's Printer. He would admit this gentleman had claims upon them, for he did much of their work and supplied them with brains. He (Mr. Pope) had, he thought, done as much to keep the Island out of Confederation as perhaps any other man. He brought forward resolutions in opposition to the measure than ever Mr. Coles liked, and as a result, when the Imperial Act was passed, which has confederated to other Provinces, this Island was left out. When he was in England it was said to him, why do not the people of Prince Edward Island go for Confederation? He said because the terms offered were considered unfair by the people, and however insignificant they may appear, and however insignificant they may appear, but an act of high handed injustice can ever put into Confederation. He never consented, or would consent, to accept of any offer without submitting it to the people at the polls; and the results of the measure in Nova Scotia were such as he thought the Home Government would never think of placing us in, unless the people desired it. His own opinion was, the longer we kept out the better. Why fear him on this question more than Mr. McLennan or Mr. Green, both of whom it was well known were in favor of Confederation? It was not this Mr. Staverst was afraid of; it is afraid if Mr. Pope gets in he will lose the little office he holds.

Mr. Staverst: You can have my office. Mr. Pope hoped some of his friends would soon have it. He would now refer to Lot 19, but he would ask, why did not the Government buy it, or say, in a manly way, they could not? The Conservative, when in power, purchased \$12,000 acres, and in eighteen months paid £4,000 in cash for land, and in no case did the average price exceed 5s. stg. an acre; but this miserable Government cannot buy 12,000 acres, although when coming into power they promised to obtain free land for all the poor. Mr. Staverst said we have peace now, but he would ask, why have we peace? It is just because the soldiers were brought here for our protection, and he would spend his last shilling to uphold the supremacy of the laws, and as long as he lived there was one act of his life in which he would take pride; this was that as a public man he had exerted himself to uphold, at the time of the Tenant League Insurrection, the supremacy of the laws, and that he had not been put down by the League. But look at the way this composite Government took to settle the question, they sent Home a despatch asking the Imperial Government if they would allow them to bring in a compulsory Bill, which forever shuts them out from moving in the matter again. Why did they not act like men, and pass a Bill, and send the soldiers home, and then the matter would be done, and they could have again brought it forward in another form, but now they cannot. When he was in the Government he could have sold Lot 27 for 11 shillings per acre, but then it might have been said that he took advantage of his position to do so, but he sold it to the present Government. The next move of the Government was to pass a share Loan Bill, which took Mr. Hensley to England, and the Government raised money on debentures bearing 6 per cent. interest, to buy land and to pay of other debentures which were bearing interest at 5 per cent., but fortunately for the country he did not succeed in getting the Loan. He (Mr. Pope) told the Government when he sold Lot 27 to them, that they should endeavor to purchase the land, but he would not sell it to them. The Tenants on the Estate should have the benefit of the Land Purchase Bill. When that gentleman came to Government House, and the first day he was here he introduced him to the Leader of the Government, but there was not one Member of the Executive who had the politeness to call upon him. They did not even put themselves in communication with him. He then told Mr. Todd, that he had better offer his estate to the Government. He said he would not take less from the Government than 10s. an acre, but that he would sell it to him (Mr. Pope) for 13s. 9d, which was less than he would let any other party on the Island have it for. The day Mr. Todd was to leave, he (Mr. Pope) had to go to the country, and told his brother that if Mr. Todd would let him have the land for 13s. 9d to close the bargain, and he would let him have it for 10s. an acre, then explained the nature of the correspondence between him and Mr. Hensley, substantially as it appeared in the public papers. He (Mr. Pope) supposed from this out it would be considered wrong for any man to purchase land, however laudable his object might be in doing so, while it would be quite right for small office holders to shave small notes at the rate of 30 per cent. Mr. Todd did not get the 10s. an acre from him, nor for 20s an acre. With respect to Education, it was said that he was coming out to advocate that the Catholics should have grants for their schools. But he was aware Mr. Hensley was afraid that if he (Mr. Pope) got in he might break up the present Government. Yes, said Mr. Hensley, McMillan has got out, or we are done. Well, Mr. McMillan is coming out, and he would be happy to meet Mr. McMillan, but he would not be surprised to find that he (Mr. Pope) would go to the polls and not meet Mr. McMillan there. In respect to the Catholic electors, whose feelings were attempted to be excited, he had never said anything in his life against either their Religion or their Church, and was always glad to meet them, but he always opposed the Conservative Government from them; but they never asked it of the Conservatives, nor had the Conservatives promised to get it for them; but Mr. Coles did. What he promised is on record. They supported him, and have been deceived. The present Government is made up of three different parties, and almost all their acts betray their miserable weakness. Why last Session they had not the moral courage to appoint a competent person to make the most petty appointment, without resorting to the miserable expedient of using the Ballot box. They had not even courage to retain their newly appointed messenger, when they heard he was second cousin to Mr. Cameron, one of the Tenant League Members. And with regard to Education, they went in, their Catholic supporters believing that they would give a grant to St. Dunstan's. It is all very well for them to take the credit of refusing it, but it is nevertheless true that they promised it. The Hensley Government is composed of Tenant Leaguers, Liberals, and false Conservatives, and are the most incapable body of men that ever surrounded an Executive Board, yet their Leaders were returned by Catholics. He would not say that Mr. Hensley made this promise, he may have had policy enough not to have done so, and therefore would not do so; but Mr. Davies, at a recent election at East Point, had stated, and he would not do so, and was rejected; and the fact of Mr. Hensley being returned for that district was presumptive evidence that they expected a grant. A large proportion of the students in St. Dunstan's are Protestants, and many of the most respectable Protestant families in Charlottetown send their daughters to the Convent Schools; and are Protestants to avail themselves of the benefits of such institutions, and yet be so mean as to refuse them a fair share of the money granted for Education? He did not go in for granting an endowment, but a grant he thought they were entitled to. [Mr. Pope here explained to Mr. Staverst the difference between a grant and an endowment.] The Catholics are a part of the people, pay their full share of the taxes, and if returned he would be willing to give them a fair share of the public money, on condition that their seminaries were open to

the inspection of the Executive Government. At the same time he would introduce a conditional clause, so that any child should be compelled to attend any religious exercises without the consent of its parent or guardian; and if these were carried it would not cost the country much more than if these children were educated at the cost of the country in other schools. How is Education in Summerside? You have one school with about 20 pupils, and a few ladies teaching private schools, who receive perhaps about ten pounds a year; but the Convent, though only opened a few days ago, has now nearly forty girls attending it, many of them Protestants. If the plan he proposed was adopted, Protestants would erect educational establishments of their own, which would be supported and maintained by the State, and their children would be thus benefited by these institutions. Mr. McNeill said Mr. G'Gee came to his end by endeavoring to promote harmony among the different sects; but certainly not on this question, for in Upper Canada, as well as in Lower, together with New Brunswick and the Scotch, grants are given to sectarian institutions of learning, and formerly on this Island the Catholics had a grant for St. Andrew's, but it never caused any disturbance among the people. In England and Scotland denominational grants are offered, and all parties were willingly accept them, except the U. P. s. The fact was, go where you pleased and you will find that such grants are given. But Mr. Staverst says such grants are not given here, and let those who wish to educate their children in such places pay for it. This is all very fine, but he would not give much for such philanthropy. The fair way was to give to all such institutions a fair proportion of the money granted for education, and he thought all parties would give him credit for sincerity, and a disposition to do what was right, fair, and honest to grant this money to them, and proper for him frankly to say so. The Catholics know they are not in the right, they have been deceived, and they know when a general election comes round, that they can return twelve men, who acting as one man among thirty, will soon obtain their wish. If they have a fair scheme of education they should have a grant. The conservatives have been torn to pieces, adopt this principle and you will succeed in pleasing a strong conservative Government again in power, and if we deal fairly with the Catholics we will get their support in addition to our own, and that support he expected to receive. He believed he had been trusted when he made promises, and the time had come, when a change would be a benefit to the country. But said Mr. McNeill it is necessary to leave the Government in until they finish the work they have in hand and obtain Reciprocity for us. Well, this Reciprocity business, is one of the most silly affairs that ever any man calling themselves a government undertook. When Gen. Butler and his party came to the Island at the late Government was away. The Council met. The Government organ said the correspondence would be published, the next week, it said it would not. The fact was, when the Governor came back, they were ashamed of their proceedings. As a government they should not have received the committee, they became aware and ashamed of this afterwards, and the records it is supposed were destroyed. Had Her Majesty's Representative been here, he would not have received the Congressional committee officially.

Mr. Derby one of the ablest men in that committee, told him (Mr. Pope) that before we could get Reciprocity, the American Government had an affair to settle with the British Government. That when the Railroad would be furnished across to the Atlantic Ocean, they could readily transport troops to India, and be in a position to say to Britain that the Alabama Claims must be settled. The whole thing is a sham. Intelligent men at Washington know that we have not the power to negotiate any such measures. Well, as to local matters; who built this house for you? was it not the conservatives? Originally a town was laid off on paper for this country which is not likely ever to be built up. In Princetown there is a good deal of Government property yet to be disposed of, and the thought it should be sold for the improvement of Summerside, and he doubted not, but that if he was in the Legislature, he would have the power to do as much for them as if he was living in Summerside. He hoped Confederation was far removed from us, and would accept no proposition until it was put to the people. The Education question had to be met, and the sooner, the better. He was prepared to come out, and do common justice to all religious denominations. This is done in most other countries and why should it not be done here?

A. McMillan Esq., had not attended for the purpose of making a speech, but as the meeting had called upon him to do so, he would merely say, that on two previous occasions he had been called upon to offer as a Candidate for Legislative honors, but had felt it to be his duty to decline both invitations. He was now called upon the third time, and although he had no wish of his own accord, to comply with the invitation of his friends, yet there were other reasons which now induced him to consent to comply with their request. He would therefore merely inform the electors, that he had, in politics been a liberal all his life. He regarded the questions raised by Mr. Pope, as a dodge to obtain some other object in view, and therefore if returned, would feel it to be his duty to support the Hensley Government, and if the Catholics were to obtain a grant for their College, and other schools, he considered the proper time to have it brought forward, would be at a general, and not at a partial Election (hear.) Mr. Pope was leader of the Conservative Government for some years, and if the Conservatives are as a party, torn to pieces, as Mr. Pope has said, surely they are not going to admit that it was the Hensley Government that tore them to pieces. If he should come out and the Electors returned him to represent them, he would now inform them, that neither Protestants nor Catholics should have the power to sway him from doing what he considered right, and that he was not to be bought or sold, by any party. He would go in a free man, or not go in at all. To Confederation he was opposed in every shape and form, and if he did come out he had little doubt but that many of his Catholic friends would give him their support. He was pretty well known by the people, and if he responded to their call, had no doubt but that he would be well supported.

Colin McLennan Esq., considered that the present government, did much in its management of the Normal School, to destroy the efficiency of the System of Education as originally introduced by the Liberals, and made several remarks which for want of room have to be left out. The meeting divided, but as no decision as to results was announced by the chairman, the reporter does not consider it his duty to assume that prerogative. Three hearty cheers were given for Mr. McMillan and three equally stirring ones for Mr. Pope, when the meeting was closed. R. GORDON, Secy.

Wanted! a Resting Place for the Dead! The recent bereavements by death which this community has sustained have forcibly directed public attention to one of the great wants of Summerside—a public cemetery. Within the last two years, the religious privileges of the town have increased to a very gratifying extent. At the present time, the Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Episcopalian Churches and the Baptist Mission House afford, on the Sabbath, places of worship, to as many Protestants as wish to attend. A growing interest is to be observed in things of a religious and moral character; and yet to the astonishment of every stranger who inquires, "Where do you lay your dead?" there is no spot secured to the town where those whose spiritual wants when living are so studied, may have the last rites of their respective churches performed over their remains. St. Eleanors, in one direction, and Bedoue in the other, are now visited by the long mourning trains of the Summerside dead; and however dimly the storms of winter may howl along, and block our highways, the funeral corteges struggle on, bearing the dead miles away from the habitation of the living. Now how much longer is this disgrace to Summerside to be permitted.

Our Roman Catholic brethren, are in this matter far ahead of the Protestants, and from them a useful suggestion might be obtained. They have secured a dry and most beautiful plot of ground, on the St. Eleanors road which leads from Central Street. It is about an eighth of a mile from the town, and while commanding a fine view, is also susceptible of receiving as time progresses, all that improvement which, in most places, the living love to bestow upon the City of their Dead. A public Cemetery should possess these requisites; and should be of as large size as possible, in order to postpone, so long as may be, that horror peculiar to growing Cities,—an over-crowded graveyard. Who will move in this matter? By all means let enquiry for suitable ground be set on foot, and then let our public men form a Cemetery Company who may purchase the spot, and dispose of it in lots to different purchasers.

GOLD FIELDS IN SOUTH AFRICA! We purpose giving our readers next week, a description, at length, of the great discoveries of GOLD in South Africa. Two immense fields, producing the precious metal, are now astonishing the World by their size. One comprising a Gold area of 20, and the other of 2000 square miles. Look out for it, next, in the gravelly rivers of our own West!

TEMPERANCE. On Monday the 26th inst., T. W. Casey, Esq., of Napanee, Ontario, delivered in Strong's Hall to a large audience, an excellent Lecture on Temperance, in which he ably pointed out the many and innumerable evils which the use of strong drink, by one portion of the people imposed upon those who do not use it, and gave some valuable information, which we shall endeavor to place before our readers next week. At the close of his Lecture, a Temple we understand was formed.

The funeral procession of the late Asher Black on Sunday last was very large. The members of King Hiram and Mount Lebanon Lodge, of Free Masons, preceded the hearse, and there were nearly one hundred carriages following it. The ships in the harbor had flags half mast high. The very solemn and impressive service performed by the Masonic Fraternity around the grave of the deceased brother was listened to with great attention by the crowd of spectators assembled.

An English mail was received here on Monday last. The latest dates are the 10th Oct. The most important items of European news, have all been anticipated by telegraph.

In order to make room for the report of the public meeting held on Thursday last, we are obliged to leave out some original matter and our news summary.

Mr. Marling, a gentleman connected with the Canada Life Assurance Company is now in Summerside taking risks, and purposes establishing an Agency here.

From an article in the London Times we learn that it is the intention of the British Government to make a considerable reduction in the army. Rumour also points to a considerable reduction in the number of troops serving in the North American and Australian possessions, with the view to the whole of the British troops being withdrawn from those Colonies at no distant date, in compliance with the growing feeling, in the Mother Country, of throwing the burden of the military defence of those rapidly increasing colonies on the Colonists themselves.

The St John folks have great rejoicing over the recent victory achieved by their oarsmen in the race with the Wards, at Springfield. The Saint John boat made the race, a distance of 6 miles, in 30m 28 seconds, beating their opponents about one minute. They can now be truly called the champion oarsmen of the world! Honorably have they won this reputation, and may they never lose it. The Dominion Government should at once present each of the crew with a gold medal, in honor of the great victory.

The weather during the past week has been very cold and stormy. Many farmers have yet their potatoes and turnips to get in, and before this is done there will be many cold fingers. The severity of the weather is a great drawback to slippers, as very little grain is coming in. We believe that not one half of the grain in the country will be shipped this Fall, if it does not come in faster than at present.