and educator at first imagined. But a new election is at hand in the Motherland, and we certainly do not regret. It is quite evident that a change of Ministry is now needed in the United Kingdom proper, as well as in the United Provinces of America; and we are quite sure an early change will come on both sides of the Atlantic. The old high Tory doctrine of Georgs III.'s time would seem to be reviving, if we may judge from the tone of the many "disallowance" manifestoes which are now appearing. And this is the most dangerous feature of all.

So far as relates to the Imperial "disallowances," we have nothing to say—except that they are unwise and uncalled for. But why the Dominion Premier should defiantly—and quite unnecessarily—flaunt his new flag of authority in the very face and eyes of the dissatisfied Nova Scotians, is quite beyond our comprehension. The fact is, governmental affairs in the New Dominion could not have been managed with much less skill and judgment, during the past year, than they have been; and either an early change of ministry must now ensue, or an eventful disruption of the newly formed Dominion will actually become inevitable. We are sorry to have to pen these words, but viewing all the facts, coupled with the late unwise, and injudicious action, of both the Colonial Secretary and the Dominion Premier, we are unwillingly forced to this conclusion. Of course no change of Ministry can be effected in Canada until Parliament meets—and that will doubtless be referred to as late a date as possible; but we hope ere that transpires, a change will be brought about in the Imperial *regime*, by which the nation may secure the services of, at least, a competent Colonial Secretary. The Duke of Buckingham has already abundantly proven his *incompetency* for that responsible position, and the first Premier of the New Dominion is rapidly convincing the British American public that he is not the man for the emergency. All things considered, we see safety only in a change of administration, not in England alone, but in Canada also.

BUTLER'S PROPOSAL.

An account of Gen. Butler's recent expedition has been published in the Boston *Journal*. That account reveals the nature of Butler's proposal clearer than anything that has hitherto been published. It is a one-sided affair at best. It reads thus:—"Well, sa[illegible]cts of the mines, forests, [illegible] a ma[illegible] [illegible] Island, except live stock, salm[illegible] [illegible]rel, herrings, cod and canned shell fish, be admitted free into the United States, and that the duties on the exempted articles shall not exceed $7 per head on horses and mules, and $5 per head on cattle, and 50 cents per head on calves, sheep and swine, nor exceed 50 cents per 100 pounds on codfish and mackerel, and 25 cents per 100 pounds on salmon, herring and shell fish. That all charge for light money, compulsory pilotage, anchorage, and Consular fees be abolished, and that certain manufactures of the Island, such as ale, beer, boats, casks, &c., should be admitted at duties not to exceed 10 per cent., to be fixed by joint commissions. Also, that all the natural productions of the United States, except cane, sugar, molasses, and tobacco, be admitted free, and that all their manufactures also, except spirits and patent medicines be admitted at duties not to exceed 10 per cent., to be fixed by a joint Commission, and that the same right to fish within the three-mile line be conceded to our vessels that is given to the vessels of the Island.'

A response is expected to be made to this proposition in writing, and our Boston contemporary presumes that if sanctioned by Congress, it will receive the sanction of the Local Government of the Island, and of the Government of Great Britain. We mistake the shrewdness of the Islanders greatly if they swallow the Butler pill in its present form.—*St. John News.*

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly staved off a decision on the Educational question on Thursday last. It appears that the Committee on Education had recommended that in Protestant districts Roman Catholic minorities and in Catholic districts Protestant minorities might have seperate schools, when recommended by the Commisioners of Schools, and approved by the Council of public instruction, and that Mr. Flynn, a member of the Government, introduced a bill based upon this recommendation. Wilkins wanted the Bill to be deferred, but Flynn was obdurate. A discussion followed its introduction at the proper stage, and resulted in its further consideration being deferred till next session.—*St. John News.*

The return laid on the table of the Nova Scotia House by the request of Mr. Pineo, gives the cost of the delegation to England as follows:—Counsel and solicitors' services, legal opinion, &c., $750; printing &c., $205.36; four delegates each, $2,200; total, $10,955 37.—*News.*

STEAMSHIP "MELTA" DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The passengers and crew probably saved.—A New York despatch of 17th Sept., contains the following:

"Arrived, steamship Louisianna, from Liverpool. She reports Sep. 7, lat. 48, lon. 26.50, sighted bark Monequash of Prince Edward Island, with signal of distress; supplied her with provisions, she having on board the mate and 16 of the passengers and crew of Cunard steamship Melta, from Boston 26th ult., for Liverpool, weich was destroyed by fire the day before.

The Monequash reported also fell in with ship Jacob A. Stamler, from Havre for New York, having on board 90 passengers and crew of Melta.

The steamer's supplies of provisions and water not being sufficient, the Monequash took on board mate and sixteen others."

It is rumored that Whelan's execution is delayed to the 10 December to give the Legislature an opportunity to pass a Bill providing for private executions—that is, hanging within the gaol yard, in the presence of witnesses, as in England. After death, the corpse is examined by medical men—if we are not mistaken a regular inquest is held, and the evidence adduced and the verdict rendered form a portion of the public record connected with the trial. It is a great improvement on the old system, where a public hanging is too often a means of self glorification on the part of bad men, and the attraction for the most depraved classes of the community.

We learn that the Rev. Dr. Pickard intends leaving early next week upon a visit to the United States, we believe in the interest of his health which has been somewhat impaired by his long and arduous labors in the Wesleyan Institutions in this place.—*Sack. Bor.*

It is estimated that the abundance of the [illegible] for 1868 69 will set at liberty in [illegible] Europe, about £30,000,000 for [illegible] on commodities of one sort

w[illegible] have [illegible] was j[illegible] had she [illegible]

FACTS FOR ANNEXATIONS.—Four hundred and seventy-one million of dollars were paid into the Treasury of the nation last year in the shape of taxes and impositions of all kinds. The bulk of this burden falls upon the working classes. The rich man who pays a tax upon his income from rents, charges that tax upon the tenants in the shape of increased rent. The leather manufacturer pays a tax of five per cent. on his leather, and he adds it to the price when he sells it. The shoemaker pays a tax on his trade, and he adds that and the tax on the leather to the price of the shoes he manufactures, and the man who purchases them pays the whole. Sugar pays four cents per pound in gold, equal to five and a half cents in currency. Tea pays twenty-five cents in gold, equal to thirty-five cents in currency. The importers pay this to the government, and he pays his tax on sales; both are charged to the article. The retailer who buys them pays his license and tax on sales, and in buying the article from the importer he pays the original tax, and the importers profit thereon, and when he sells them he adds his profit upon the whole, so that he who pays and consumes pays the whole of the tax, and profits thereon.—*Philadelphia Age.*

Speaking of the Mackerel Fishery, the Cape Ann "Advertiser" says:—

"There have been but few arrivals from the Bay the past week, as those of the fleet that intend making two trips have about all arrived home. Several of the vessels which had small fares have shipped them by steamer and refitted there for a second trip. Less than one-fifth of the fleet will make two trips, and there will be a great falling off in the catch from last season, providing all the vessels get full fares this fall. In consequence of the scarcity, prices rule high, and the fares that arrive are quickly disposed of, number ones selling for $21 and $21.18. About 1,000 bbls. of shore have have arrived the past week, but the Georges fleet have done nothing, the mackerel having left the Banks"

The East India Telegraph Company, recently formed in New York, propose laying a succession of Cables along the coast of China, from Canton to Shanghai—900 miles. It will intercept the principal business cities, though a district, the population of which is 6,000,000.

Three Englishmen ascended the Kasbeck Mountains in the Caucasus, a few weeks ago, and it is claimed that this is the first time these mountains were ever ascended.

Maine has gone Republican by a majority of nearly 20,000, which is a very large gain on the vote of 1867.

Very Latest Telegrams.

London, Sept. 25.

The *Times* and *Telegraph* have articles this morning on the speech of Reverdy Johnson, delivered at Leeds the day before yesterday. The writers exult at the good sense and pacific tones of Mr. Johnson's utterance, and say that if he who knows the whole case is certain of an adjustment of the differences pending between the United States and Great Britain, the public may be sure of it.

Advices received this afternoon from Spain indicate that the Rebels are especially strong on the seaboard on the northwestern coast. They hold possession of the fortified seaport towns of Corunna, Rontendedra and Vigo, and the mouth of Trambrel River in the Provinces of Corunna.

Two regiments of Royal troops sent from Madrid to put down the insurrection at Cadiz are reported to have revolted while on the road, and gone over to the rebels.

London, (Sunday afternoon), Sept. 27.—The revolution in Spain is the result of the union of the constitutional moderate and Liberal parties, in an effort to overthrow the reigning dynasty. The fleet has joined the movement, as the sailors are unpaid, and the greater part of the army has revolted, because they are indignant at the exile of their favorite Generals.

The Church which is bound by every tie to the Queen, resists, and holds the masses in check. As far as it can be ascertained from the various reports received up to the present hour, the insurrection extends throughout the Provinces of Cadiz, Sevilla, Suela, Granada, Valencia, Alcienta Algerias, Mataza, Vigo Verral, Corunna, and Cyroda; and many armed bands have appeared in the Provinces of Auesca, Saragossa, Tennel and Navaiers.

General Para had arrived in the vicinity of Cadova; but his troops were deserting in large numbers, and he was obliged to stop his march, and wait for reinforcements from Badajos, and Curdal Real, which, at last accounts, have not yet reached him.

Dublin, Sept. 27.

The leaders of the so-called Fenian party in Ireland are everywhere forming political coalitions with the Tories. They even oppose such Candidates for Parliament, as the O'Donoghue in Tralee, John Francis McGuire in Cork, and other usually strong advocates of Irish rights.

The journals in Ireland which have shown most sympathy with the Fenian agitation have come out strongly in support of the coalition.

Paris, Sept. 28.

The *Moniteur* has the following from Spain: "Alevya, a city of about 30,000 people, in the Province of Alicante, has revolted. Three Ships appeared sunday at Cartagena. It is supposed they were part of Gen. Prim's fleet. Marshal Paira, of the Royal Army is still reconnoitering. It is said that the town of Leon has pronounced for the revolutionists. It is reported that Saragossa has rebelled and that Gen. Jean Pezuela, Count of Christie, was killed."

In regard to the rising in Spain the official journals of Paris reflecting the feeling of the Emperor Napoleon, are apprehensive of the effects of a grand revolution so near France, and seek in their leading editorials to discourage the movements. But it is generally believed here at london, that the revolution will be successful, and will result in the expulsion of the Bourbons from Spain, and probably in the accension of the Monfpensiers to the Spanish Throne. A despatch from Paris says that Gen. Prim with a fleet of Iron Clods was expected at Barcelona to-day.

THE Hon. Attorney General left last evening, per *Princess of Wales*, for New York, on business connected with the Telegraph Cable across the Straits. We hope that he will meet with success on his mission, and that the old cable will be repaired, or a new one replaced before the close of the navigation. The Hon. Gentleman will be absent about a fortnight.—*Herald.*

THE walls of St. Patrick's Hall are being vigorously pushed up, and gradually present to the eye the outlines of the most elegant building of which the city can boast.—*Her.*

ONE individual who fishes Mackerel in our harbor told us he can make three pounds a week in the business. This is good wages, and we wonder some of our enterprising men do not engage in it more largely, as we are convinced ther is an excellent fishing ground near this harbor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HON. J C. POPE, AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL RELATIVE TO LOT 19.

Charlottetown, Sept. 1, 1868.

SIR;

For the information of the Executive Government of this Island, I beg to inform you that I have, within the last few days, agreed with Andrew Thornton Todd, Esq., for the purchase of his estate on this Island, which comprises about twelve thousand acres of land, situate upon Lot 19. The price to be paid Mr. Todd is thirteen shillings and nine per acre. The arrears of rent, which amount to nearly £5,000, pass with the estate at the price above named.

I now offer this estate, as purchased by me, to the Government, at the price at which I bought it, viz: 13s. 9d. per acre, including all arrears.

As a pecuniary investment, this purchase would, in my opinion, prove remunerative to me, but as I desire that the Government may have the opportunity of emancipating the Leaseholders upon Lot 19, I offer it to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obd't servant,
JAMES C. POPE.

Hon. Joseph Hensley,
Attorney General, &c.

Ch'town, Sept. 4, 1868.

Hon. J. C. Pope,

SIR:

I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 1st September, instant, informing me that you had agreed with Andrew T. Todd, Esq., for the purchase of his Estate in this Island, comprising about 12,000 acres of land, situate on Lot 19, at the price of 13s. 9d. per acre, the arrears of rent, amounting to nearly £5,000, passing with the estate, as purchased by you, to the Government at the same price with all arrears.

The Government fully appreciate the expression of desire, upon your part, that they may have an opportunity of emancipating the Leaseholders upon the Lot in question, and are exceedingly desirous of availing themselves of it. In order to arrive at a final and sound conclusion they of course require to have some further particulars connected with the estate communicated to them, which I now request you to furnish to me, with as little delay as possible.

1st. Particulars of the agreement between you and Mr. Todd.

2d. Rent roll with name of Tenants, how much land under lease—how much Wilderness land—arrears of rent due from each Tenant.

3d. Plan of the Property.

Commissioners have been appointed to visit and inspect the property as soon as the above particulars have been received, and should their report be favorable, the Government will be prepared, on the title being approved of, to conclude the purchase,

The Commissioner of Public Lands is at present in the country, but if you will be so good as to let me know when you can furnish the above particulars, I will send to him and request his attendance in town, so as to expediate matters as much as possible. The agreement will, of course, speak for itself, but I wish also independently of it, to know from you the terms of payment of the purchase money, in case of this matter being finally arranged between us.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedt. servant,
JOSEPH HENSLEY
Attorney General.

Charlottetown, Sept. 7, 1868.

SIR;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 4th Sept. inst., in which, after communicating to me that gratifying intelligence that the Government appreciate my desire that they may have an opportunity of emancipating the Leaseholders upon Lot 19, and that they are exceedingly desirous to avail themselves of such opportunity you request me to furnish you with further particulars connected with the estate offered for sale by me, in order that the Government may be enabled to arrive at a final and sound conclusion.

The further particulars required by you, as stated in your letter, are:

1st. Particulars of agreement between me and Mr. Todd.

2d. Rent roll of estate with name of Tenants. The quality of land under lease—the quantity of wilderness land, and arrears of rent due from each Tenant.

3d. Plan of the property.

4th. The terms of payment of the purchase money.

I have now to enclose for the information of the Government, the rent roll of the estate, in which are stated the names of the Tenants—the quantities of land held by each, and the amount due upon each farm respectively. I enclose also a plan of the property.

The purchase money will be required in cash upon delivery of the deeds of conveyance. The particulars of agreement between me and Mr. Todd, I decline at present to furnish, because I do not consider them necessary in order to enable the Government to arrive at a sound and final conclusion. My desire is that the Government should they decide upon purchasing the property I have offered them, shall have it at what it may cost me. I do not intend to receive one shilling over and above the cost of the estate, nor to derive any pecuniary advantage therefrom, and I beg to assure you that I shall be most happy to afford the Commissioner of Public Lands the fullest information relative to the estate which is in my power to impart, and should the Government determine upon purchasing, will lay before them an abstract of the title.

I desire that the Government may give this offer immediate attention, and that at as early a day as shall be convenient I may be made aware of their decision. The season of the year at which rents and arrears of rent are usually collected is at hand, and as I shall refrain from enforcing payment of either rent or arrears, in the hope that the Government may purchase, you will readily appreciate my desire to be acquainted with the decision of the Government as soon as practicable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedt. servant.
JAMES C. POPE.

Hon. Joseph Hensley,
Attorney General, &c.

Charlottetown 14th Sept. 1868.

Hon. J. C. Pope,

SIR:

I have the honor now to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., relative to Lot 19, and of the plan of the property, and list of arrears from each Tenant referred to in it, and which you handed to me personally, I have not however, as yet, received the rent roll containing names of Tenants and quantities of land held by each, with terms of their Leases, also referred to in your letter.

I observe that you decline at present to furnish the Government with particulars of your agreement with Mr. Todd, but as in your letter of 1st Sept., you informed me that you had purchased the estate from Mr. Todd, and that you offered it to the Government as purchased by you, I felt no hesitation in asking you to furnish me with the particulars of it, as I thought you would have no objection to do so.

As regards the purchase money, you state that it will be required in cash upon delivery of the deeds of conveyance. The Government are not prepared, nor do they think it advisable to accede to these terms, nor if the fact is, as they believe it to be, that you have five years allowed by Mr. Todd to pay the purchase money, do they think that you will on consideration, ask any other terms of payment from them than those to which you are yourself subject.

The Government, provided the Report of the Commissioners appointed to view the estate should prove favorable, would be prepared to pay the purchase money in five annual instalments, with interest, if your agreement specified that interest is to be paid, or as they desire to meet your proposal and views as nearly as they think they can conveniently to the general public service. they are willing to agree, subject to said Report, to pay the purchase money thus, if it turns out that you are bound to pay interest, viz:—£2,300 at execution of deed, £3,000 and interest 1st March, 1869, balance, say £2,950 and interest 1st Sept., 1869.

Thus redeeming the whole purchase money within a year from this date.

The rent roll you will recollect, has not yet been furnished.

Your obedt. servant,
JOSEPH HENSLEY.
Attorney General.

Charlottetown, 17th Sept., 1868.

SIR;

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 14th inst., in which you inform me that the Government are not prepared, nor do they think it advisable to accede to the terms of my offer, to sell that portion of Township No. 19, formerly owned by Mr. Todd.

I have, therefore, to request that you will consider the negociations for its sale as terminated, and return me the plan of the Township and list of arrears, &c., in your possession.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedt servant,
JAMES C. POPE.

Hon. Joseph Hensley,
Attorney General, &c., &c.

Lot 10. Wednesday morning,
16th Sept., 1868.

Dear Mr. Pope;

I sent you a formal reply yesterday in this matter, if we agree, well; if not well. But if we should agree, there would be no difficulty in allowing the trouble and expense of sending to Mr. Todd in Canada, to arrange, say £100 or £150 in addition. This is private. Will you set the telegraph matter going today. I shall be in town to-morrow.

Yours truly.
JOSEPH HENSLEY

Hon. J. C. Pope.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868.

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

PRINCE COUNTY EXHIBITION.

THE first Prince County Agricultural Fair and Exhibition, came off yesterday in this town, and in every respect may be regarded as a success. The day was fine, cool and bracing, which, after the somewhat continuous rains of the previous few days, was all the more agreeable. At an early hour people from the country began to arrive, and by eleven o'clock in the morning, our little town presented quite a cheerful and lively appearance, and a few hours later the flag staffs of some of our leading men were decked in holiday attire.

On entering the Drill Shed, which was very nicely fitted up for the occasion, we walked up the right hand side of the building where were to be seen as fine potatoes, beets, pumkins, squash, heads of Indian corn, cucumbers, &c., as, we think, were ever exhibited on this Island. On the opposite side were arranged the poultry, then the wheat, barley, peas, &c, and at the upper end some of the products of the orchard. The apples and plums were the best we ever saw, and some of the tomatoes were large, and quite ripe; indeed the product of the field, garden and orchard, we think, would compete with those of any part of the Dominion of Canada. In the centre of the building a long table was arranged upon which were placed the linen and woolen fabrics, and also fancy articles, which were really beautiful, and superior to any that are imported. We specially noticed some very handsome patchwork quilts, and knit counterpanes, and a great variety of hearth rugs; one was worked with Berlin Worsted, which looked quite nice, but as all the material of which it was composed was not the production of this Island, it had not for us the attraction of some others which we saw. But among the fancy articles we must not omit to note a set of dinner mats, which were worked with porcupine quills, their neatness and symmetry made them look very well. We hope the Committee will not overlook the poor Indians.

Some fine sets of harness and other similar articles were exhibited, which reflected credit upon those who made them. A lot of mackerel sent up by Mr. Matheson, of Campbelton, Lot 4, won the first prize. Mr. Matheson sent up also a fine lot of dried codfish. In the fish department we were specially pleased to see our young friend Muirhead exhibit a lot of mackerel caught by himself a short distance from the wharf, in the Harbor of Summerside, where we believe a profitable mackerel fishery could be carried on.

Two oil paintings were exhibited—one was a STORM SCENE, painted by Mrs. R. Strong, of Summerside, which is really well executed, and would bear, we are persuaded, a close inspection: the second the FRENCH PEASANT, by Robert Gibson, also of this place, which he presented as a specimen of his first efforts in that direction, and when considered as such in connection with Mr. Gibson's opportunity for the cultivation of this fine art, we believe, delineates the fact that the mind which directed the hand that produced it, contains the germ of a splendid Artist.

Some fine specimens of printing were on view, by Mr. T. Kirwan.

Our space does not permit us to notice the butter, cheese, grass seeds, ready-made clothing, and other articles inside the building. On the outside were sleighs, waggons, truck-waggons, a mud digger, ploughs, and other machinery and articles of husbandry, each one of which were calculated to convince those who saw them that our mechanics produce work that reflects credit upon their efforts in that direction. But we must not forget to notice a vehicle with three wheels made by Mr. Burns, Machinest, of Summerside, upon which a man can sit, and by using his feet, propel it forward in any direction he chooses, and almost, if not as fast as a horse can trot.

The horses, cows, sheep, pigs, &c., exhibited on the square, were equal if not superior to any we ever saw shown in Queen's County. The Clydesdale Colts are a heavy stock, and promise to this Island just such horses as are required for exportation.

The Committee deserve every credit for the successful and satisfactory manner in which they made all the arrangements. The hon. Messrs Laird and Howlan were actively engaged throughout the day. Finley McNeill, Esq., labored hard and zealously in the matter from the first, and is especially deserving of the thanks of the public.

We hope that annual County Exhibitions will become permanently established, and that the results in Queen's and King's County may be as satisfactory as they were here. Below will be found a list of the prizes awarded.

HORSES.

Best Entire Horse of any age—Wm Walker;
2nd best—Arthur Milligan.
Best Entire Colt—Donald Taylor;
2nd do.—Albert Howat.
Best Filly—Alex Anderson;
2nd do—Gordon Darby.
Best Mare with Foal—Henry McCaul;
2nd best—Benj Cole.
Recommended a Mare and Foal of A.M'Kay's for a prize.
Judges—John Green, B. Beairsto, Benj. Haywood, Esqrs.

CATTLE.

Best Bull under 3 years—Wm Simpson;
2nd best—F. Moyce.
Best Bull of any age—S. Wright, Esq.;
2nd best—Joseph Affleck.
recommended a prize to James Barclay.
Best Cow in milk—Angus McMillan, Esq.,
2nd best—John Haszard, Esq.
Best Heifer under 3 years—Stewart Green;
2nd do—George Price.
Best Yearling Heifer—Jesse Wright.
A Bull Calf, raised by Thos Sims, Esq, was recommended.

SHEEP.

Best Ram of any age—George Comptom;
2nd do—John Baker.
Best Yearling Ram—Joseph Schurman;
2nd do—James Bryanton
Best Lamb Ram—Wm Lefurgy;
2nd do—Wm Cairns
Best pen of 4 Ewes having raised lambs—Wm Lefurgy;
2nd do—Wm Mills.
Best pen of 4 Ewe Lambs—George Price,
2nd do—Wm Lefurgy.

PIGS.

Best Sow—R Glover.
2nd do—G M Price
Boars—no competition.
Judges—J. R. Gardiner, John Beer, D. H. McDonald, Esqrs.

POULTRY.

Best pair Turkeys—Jesse Green,
" 3 Spring Geese—J C Darby,
" 3 Spanish Fowls—Wm Cairns,
" 3 Ducks—George Gay.

GRAIN.

Best 2 bushels Wheat—Archd Weeks, Alberton,
2nd do—E Proctor,
Best 2 bushels Winter Wheat—Henry Weeks
2nd do.—John Beer, Esq.
Best 2 bushels Two-Rowed Barley—E Laughlain,
2nd do—John Bentley
No competitors for Four Rowed Barley
Best bushel Oats—John Raynor,
2nd do—Wm Stanlake,
Best two bushels Buckwheat—Wm Cairns,
2nd do—Wm Lefurgy.
Judges—Messrs. Wm Taylor, Henry Stewart, James McArthur.

PEAS AND BEANS.

Peas—No competitors
Beans—D S McNutt.

GRASS SEEDS.

Timothy seed—no competition.
Best 56 lbs Red Clover—William Taylor
White clover—no competition.
Prize recommended to Wm C. Lea for Alsika Clover.
Flax seed—no competition
Best sample scutched Flax—Wm Stewart
2nd do—James McArthur.
Judges—Messrs Taylor, Stewart, McArthur.

VEGETABLES.

Best dozen seed Turnips—Thomas Sims, Esq.
2nd do—Wm Cairns
Field Carrots—no prize.
Best 1 dozen Onions—Stewart Green,
" 1 " Beets—A Small,
" 1 " Parsnips—J Townsend,
" 3 Cauliflowers—Alfred Fraser.
Best Indian Corn—Wm Lefurgy.
" Squash—Charles McNeill,
" Tomatoes—Robert Cairns,
" Mangold Wurtzel—John Townsend,
" 3 Cabbages—Joseph Palmer,
" 8 Savoy do—only one lot,
" ½ dozen roots Selery—only one lot.

BEES.

Best Bee Hives—James W. Rielly,
" Box Honey—do do

MACKEREL.

Best barrel—John A Matheson,
2nd do—James Muirhead, Esq.
Best half barrel—John A Matheson,
2nd do—James Muirhead.

CODFISH.

Best quintal of Codfish—W. P. Green.
2nd do—John A Matheson.

MEASURES.

Best Butter Tub—John Nockwood,
2nd do—Sarah Thomas,
Best Basket—John Nockwood,
Judges—Messrs. Brazil and Buckerfield.

FRUIT.

Best basket cooking Apples—John Webster,
2nd do—William Tuplin.
Best Eating Apples Archd Sinclair,
2nd do—James Raynor,
Best sample Green Gages—G W Bentley,
" " Plums—George Smith,
Best Damsons—Wm Ching,
Judges—Daniel Green, Chas. McNeill, Major Wright, Esquires.

POTATOES.

Best 1 bushel Regents—John Townsend,
" " Jacksons—Wm Cairns,
" " of any kind—James Hall,

BUTTER.

Best Tub—George Smith,
2nd "—Gilbert McKenzie.

CHEESE.

Best cheese over 20 lbs—Benjamin Beairsto,
2nd do—Peter McNeill

SLEIGHS.

Best single seated sleigh—James Tuplin,
2nd do—Wm Tuplin

FARM AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS.

Best Iron Plough—Elias Bishop,
" set Fanners—Isaac W Howatt,
" Truck Waggon—Douglas Milligan,
" Broad Axe—Alexander McQuarrie,
" Narrow do— do do
" Horse Fork—Elias Bishop.

LEATHER.

Best Side Harness Leather, D McLaughlan,
Do Sleigh Robe, Joseph Schurman,
Judges—Edmund Mawley, John Smith, John Clay, Esquires.

LINEN GOODS.

Best Grain Sacks, Robert Muirhead,
Do Linen Towels, Miss Warburton,
Do " Table Cloth, Mrs. Lamb,
Do " Sheets, Mrs. Laird.
Judges—E. L. Lydiard, D. McNutt, W. G. Strong, Esquires.

HARNESS.

Best single Carriage Harness, C. B. Saunders,
Do " Cart " " "

BOOTS & SHOES.

Best Wellington Boots, Major Ramsay,
Do Gaiter " " "

Honorable mention was made of:
Clothing, from John McKenzie,
Indian Work Quill Boxes, from Squaw,
One Shell Work Box, from Miss Catherine McLellan.
Printing from *Progress* Office, from T. Kirwan
Furniture, from J. A. Bovyer,
Oil Painting. "Winter Scene," from R. M. Gibson.
Do " "Storm do." from Mrs. R. A. Strong,
Photographs, from Geo. Foster,
Mud Digger,
Potato "
Scuffler,
Plough,
Vilocipede.

Judges—James A Beairsto, John S Sutherland, W. Lee, Esquires.

THE LATE DR. HAMMOND JOHNSON.

THERE is in every country men, whose premature removal by death, is that country's loss. Such a one, we believe, was he, whose name stands at the head of this article. As a gentleman, that higher type of humanity, and as a Christian,—the higher style of man, he will long be remembered by many, not only in Charlottetown, but throughout the Island. Of a naturally genial disposition, and thereby fitted for pleasant and extensive intercourse with men, he was also favored with large intelligence, and a sound education. These, united with deep-seated and reflective faith in the power of heartfelt religion conspired to make his entrance into the sick-room, a source of cheerfulness as well as of hope to the afflicted. Understanding as thoroughly the wants of the mind as those of the body, and knowing the influence which the former has upon the latter, it was his practice when the intelligence of his patients would admit of it to soothe and refresh the mind with instructive and elevated conversation. This, we believe, is yet the habit of his pious and venerable father, from whom the deceased doubtless learned many valuable lessons, besides those relating merely to the secrets and details of medicine and surgery.

As a professional man, Dr. H. Johnson stood high in the public opinion of this Island. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and was well acquainted with the principles of modern pharmacy. A most extensive practice among all classes of city and rural society well attested his skilfullness, and presented many instances of rare and marvellous success. To step into, and carry on satisfactorily that practice, will require a man of no ordinary energy and ability.

The death of one so universally respected and beloved, thus surrounded as it is by many associations of usefulness and true honor, should impress a lesson on the minds of our youth. In him who has departed, we see an instance wherein the energy and powers of life so often misdirected and lost, were devoted to the ardent study of a noble profession, and with the best result for the student himself and others also. How much better this than the course of many who squander time and strength, and at last drop into unknown, unhonored, uncared for graves, can be seen by all who mark the blank in society, occasioned by the mournful occurrence, we chronicle to-day, and who hear the words of sorrow uttered wherever the deceased was known.

There are many of our young professionals, especially those engaged in the practice of medicine, who may place the life and labors of Dr. Johnson before them as a model. We need such men. Men skilled and earnest in their work. Men up to the times. Men who inspire confidence wherever they go.

We sincerely sympathise with the Church which has lost a valuable member, the community which is robbed of a kind and useful physician; and especially with the lady thus suddenly rendered a widow, and her children orphans. To the aged parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased we tender our best hopes for their sustentation under this heavy trial. We do this with the more assurance because of the confident death of their relative, who fell asleep in the bosom of that God whom he served in life, because of the testimony that he bore for his Redeemer, long years before that ever disease was permitted to

"Roll the black tide of death through every freezing vein."

No better description of his life and death can be given than is contained in the lines,—

He so lived, that when his summons came to join
The innumerable caravan, that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber on the silent halls of death,
He went, not like the galley slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approached his grave
Like one that draws the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

☞ A regetta is advertised to come off on the Hillsborough, opposite the head of Queen's Wharf, Charlottetown, on the 7th inst. Ten races are on the programme, the first to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., between sailing yachts; the last to be contested for to be between canoes paddled by squaws. The Prizes to be awarded vary from five pounds to ten shillings. The harbor will be buoyed, and distance to be run determined by judges.

☞ The Queen's County Fair and Exhibition will be held in Charlottetown on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

☞ The Hon. George Coles returned home in the Steamer yesterday. His trip to Boston has much improved his health. The hon. gentleman paid a short visit to the Exhibition building while the boat was at the wharf, and expressed himself much pleased with what he saw.