From late English Papers.

EARL CARNARVON'S SPEECH.

At the banquet of the B. N. A. Association the Earl of Carnarvon said:—

"He tendered his sincere acknowledgments for the kind manner in which the health of Her Majesty's Ministers had been given, and he only wished that more of his colleagues had been present to participate in the honor done them. For himself he desired to express his acknowledgment that the chairman had been good enough to associate his name with the toast.—The chairman had the kindness to state that he hoped there would be on his (Lord Carnarvon's) part the same interest on the great colonial question which was manifested by his predecessors in office. He could answer for this, that whatever difference of opinion might prevail among them upon many political matters, they all felt the deepest anxiety in everything that affected the welfare and honor of the colonies. For his own part among the whole range of English politics he knew no subject of such deep and engrossing interest as the field of colonial politics, comprising as it did many races, many feelings, many interests, many forms of Government; and if there were that sense of interest as regarded the colonies at large, it was not less so in reference to that important group of North American colonies so numerously represented on the present occasion. When they wished that those provinces might go on prospering and succeeding, they really wished for them, as it seemed to him, an addition to the elements they already possessed. He knew nothing more impressive and gratifying than the present position of the British North American provinces.—(Hear.) With inexhaustible fisheries on the seaboard, with mines which contained wealth for ages to come, with minerals and metals, with forests unexhausted even by the wastefulness of man, with harbors, rivers, and fertile lands, those provinces possessed the richest gifts of nature in unstinted measure—(hear, hear)—while man had not been, he thought, slow to avail himself of those great material advantages. He knew that the sight of blue books was not the most poetical in the world. Probably their perusal formed one of the dullest and most prosaic portions of those duties which were incumbent on everyone who took part in political life in this country; but to his mind there was a good deal of interest in those long columns of figures which spoke of the steady and regular march of the prosperity of England and her colonies—(hear, hear)—which showed how, year by year, the commerce multiplied in geometrical ratio throughout the whole length and breadth of the empire. There was also poetry in the table of returns which show an increase in the demand for, and in the purchase of the waste crown lands of the colonies, because it told of the conflict which was being waged in the wilderness—it told of the enterprise and courage of the colonists—because it told of civilization brought home in innumerable ways to the hearts and homes of hundreds of thousands. It was even something better than poetry, seeing that a ten per cent. tariff was sufficient in the colony of Nova Scotia to provide for most of the charges of the colony, to find that there was no annual financial surplus applicable to the development of the great resources of the colony. Man, therefore, in this case had not been slow to avail himself of the gifts of nature; and he believed that any one who should return to that country after an absence of a quarter of a century would hardly recognize the scene before him, so great had been the march of improvement during the interval. Towns had sprung up with stately streets, great buildings had been erected with architectural effect—the population had been steadily advancing, and not only this but the grace and refinement of life has been progressing. The rough conflict with the wilderness seemed to be over, and he heard upon all sides of public libraries established of museums dedicated, and in fact of everything that marked the advance of every civilized and civilizing community. He was very glad to have the pleasure of meeting that evening so many representatives of the great American colonies. Those gentlemen had come to this country to discuss one of the most important questions that could be well imagined, the most important probably that had ever been considered in British North America. That question, however, was altogether a new one, it had for many years been discussed in one shape or another.—It was entertained during the early part of the century by many distinguished colonists. It was subsequently referred to by Lord Durham when he, in that able report, recommended the legislative union of the two Canadas; and in which he also further contemplated the union of the maritime provinces. We had delegates from those colonies in England who had come to this country for the purpose of consulting with Her Majesty's Government as to the best means of consolidating these colonial interests. In 1858 he had the pleasure, in consequence of his connexion with the Colonial Office, of making the acquaintance which he had at present greater pleasure in renewing, with many of those gentlemen who had come here as delegates from their respective provinces. From various causes that question then came to no practical form. He regretted to see that there were no delegates from Canada present that evening; but those only the representatives of the two maritime provinces. The Canadian delegates had been delayed in coming to this country by various causes, and their absence was as unintentional as it was unavoidable.—(Hear, hear.) He was ready to bear his testimony to the patience and temper with which the other delegates had submitted to the inconveniences caused by the absence of their colleagues, but in consequence of the absence of one third of the delegates, it had as yet been found impossible to deal with the question, and it had not down to the present time, come under the official consideration of Her Majesty's Government. When it did come under their consideration there would, no doubt, be many questions to be determined, many interests to be weighed, and some difference of opinion to be reconciled. He believed that in the meantime it would be premature on his part to express any opinion upon the subject; but although his lips were sealed on this point, he could undertake heartily to welcome those representatives of the North American Colonies who were then among them; he was also free on the part of her Majesty's Government to promise an earnest and respectful attention to everything those gentlemen might urge when they came to consider the question. He promised them that they would find no lukewarmness, no indifference to their wishes, no want of interest or confidence in their national aspirations. He believed that whatever might be the issue of their councils, they would present a picture unparalleled, as far as he knew, in the history of any other country—that of a mother country discussing frankly and freely with her colonies great Constitutional changes desired by them, without one particle of jealousy or distrust on the part of the mother country—(hear, hear)—and with the most earnest loyalty and affection to that country on the part of the colonists.—(Cheers.) Changes must no doubt occur in the course of time which would vary our relations with some of our distant colonies; but the nature of those changes would depend very much on the spirit in which they were conceived, when they were urged in a temper of mutual kindness and forbearance, no reasonable person need to fear but that they would be conceded. It so happened that we parted with some of our great colonies in anger and misunderstanding, and the civil effect of that had lasted for many long years, longer than a generation, and the feeling that was left behind continued to embitter the relations between States which ought to have been firm friends and cordial allies.—(Hear, hear.)—It had required more than the lifetime of a generation to wipe away that feeling, but it had been gradually passing away under the influence of that mutual respect which the two great nations showed to each other.—(Hear, hear.) But at all events that occurrence had taught us a most important lesson, and he thought they would not be ashamed to own it—it had taught them that conciliation was better than coercion; it had taught us that if we gave our confidence to our colonies that confidence would be repaid to us a hundred fold; it taught us that the interests of the mother country and the colonies were not separate and distinct, but that the more prosperous and the more populous the colonies became, the greater would be the strength which they would confer upon the mother country."

It is understood that the Prince of Wales will leave England in the first week of November to be present at the marriage of the Princess Dagmar (sister of the Princess of Wales) with the Czarewich of Russia. The Prince will be attended by the members of his household and a numerous suite, and is expected to be absent from England about four weeks.

The cabinet Councils will be resumed early next month, and they will probably be long and numerous, as some sort of a Reform Bill will be formed before the meeting of Parliament. A thousand and one rumors are current as to the real intentions of the Government on the subject. *The Mall Mall Gazette* has heard that Mr. Disraeli is ready to propose household suffrage in boroughs and a £20 qualification in counties—a scheme which is not likely to obtain the approval of many of his ministerial colleagues. Mr. Du Cane, one of the Lord's of the Admiralty, speaking at the annual dinner of the Hinckfor Conservative Club, on Friday week, seemed to incline to the opinion that the best way of disposing of the question would be to refer it to a royal commission—a course which he thinks would lead to the adoption of a "safe" measure.

The rumor that the Emperor Napoleon was about to issue another manifesto is doubted.

There are all sorts of rumors concerning the Pope.

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Herald* asserts that the Pope has abandoned the idea of leaving Rome, and expresses to those around him perfect confidence in the future. In like manner he has forbidden the religious orders to send away their novices to foreign countries, on the ground that now, more than ever, it is necessary that everyone should remain at his post, as he himself intends to do. This change of view is attributed to recent despatches from the Nuncio in Paris. A rumor has gained currency in France that the sudden visit of the Home Minister, M. de Lavalette, to the Court at Biarritz, had reference to a proposed conference of the Catholic Powers on the question of the Panzavo which, it was alleged in some quarters, the Emperor Napoleon was not unfavorable. It is said (although the fact has not yet been published) that the return of all the Italian Catholic bishops to their dioceses is one of the stipulations of the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy—a proceeding which is expected to give immense strength to the Catholic party in Italy. This arrangement is referred to by Austria as an earnest of her desire to contribute as far as possible to the preservation of religion in Italy.

L'Italia of Naples publishes a private despatch announcing that the Spanish Government has offered the Pope as a residence the Palace of Alhambra, at Grenada, and to place at his disposal other Royal Palaces at Seville, and in different towns of Andalusia. Queen Isabel II. has addressed an autograph letter to the Pope to this effect. The Spanish steamer Vatieavo has been sent to Civita Vecchia, and, if the Pope accepts this offer, a Spanish war frigate will follow.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—It is currently reported in official circles that—so far from encouraging in any way the idea of further intervention, either by Spain or any other power—the French Government has made proposals to the Pope on the acceptance of which it undertakes to guarantee his temporal power. These proposals refer to some internal reforms which it regards as absolutely necessary, and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the kingdom of Italy. The integrity of the present territory will be guaranteed on these conditions. The source from which this information reaches me leads me to believe that it is so far true that such propositions have really been made. It remains to be seen whether Pius IX. will accede to them.

The Globe says:—Disquieting rumors are again current as to the health of Count Bismark. Like Cavour, never careful of hygienic principles in his mode of life, and devoting his whole physical and mental powers to the affairs of State, the vigorous constitution of Count Bismark has given way under the burden of toil and anxiety imposed upon him during the recent momentuous crisis in the fortunes of Prussia. A long period of repose has become indispensable to repair his shattered strength; and his temporary absence from the Councils of the State must be submitted to, if Prussia is not to lose altogether the guiding spirit which hitherto has so successfully directed her affairs. Another stormy period in the politics of the continent is not very distant, in which Prussia must again play an important part; and the death of Count Bismark would be as great a loss to Germany as was that of Cavour to Italy.

Sir James Knight Bruce has resigned his appointment as one of the Lord Justices of Appeal. Sir Hugh Cairns, Attorney General for Ireland, gets the appointment, and Mr. John Rolt, Q. C.

A rumor is current that negotiations are in progress to effect a union between the Latin and Greek Churches, with a view to lessen the difficulties which surround a solution of the Eastern question.

The health of the Empress of Mexico is improving; but she imagines that she is beset by assassins, who want to despatch her by poison.

The ritualistic movement in the English Church continues, and disgraceful exhibitors, occasioned by difference of opinion between the innovating clergy and their flocks, constantly occur, the latter frequently expressing their indignant dissent in a fashion somewhat inconsistent with the observances of a civilized community.

The entry into Venice of Victor Emmanuel on the 19th ult., appears to have excited an enthusiastic demonstration.

Admiral Tegetthoff, the hero of Lissa, has received several splendid tokens of the gratitude of his Imperial master.

The *Globe* refers to a design, said to be entertained by Prussia and Sweden, to divide the kingdom of Denmark between them.

The official return of the polling at the Tiperary election gives a majority of 554 for the Hon. Captain White, the Liberal candidate. His opponent, Mr. Waldron, has lodged a protest against the return, on the ground that many voters were intimated by the Catholic clergy.

Mr. Snider, the inventor of the breech-loading rifle to which his name has been given, died suddenly last Thursday. The disgraceful neglect with which he had been treated at the War Office has been denounced by the press of every shade of politics. It is stated that, on the very day of his death, General Peel had arranged a satisfactory settlement of Mr. Snider's claim.

The *Daily Telegraph* says both the French Emperor and the King of Prussia have assured the integrity of the Papal government, Prussia expressing a distinct wish for its independent maintenance. The *Liberte* says, on the other hand, that the Italian government confidently anticipates the annexation of the temporalities and has resolved in case of "disturbance" to replace the French soldiers in Rome with its own troops. The announcement if true is pregnant, in view of Napoleon's expressed determination to support the Papal political *regeme*. According to the latter journal the French evacuation of Rome will commence on December 4th.

Miscellaneous.

THE FENIAN TRIALS IN TORONTO.

The Toronto correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing under date, Nov. 5th, says that important witnesses in the cases of Drummond and Dwyer being absent their trial was postponed, and that of Parry, a boy of 15, was gone through, when he was acquitted. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Lumbsden, a Protestant Minister, has been acquitted, and intense indignation is felt by the Catholic portion of the city that the Rev. Mr. McMahon should be convicted and Lumbsden acquitted.

A new trial for Lynch and McMahon will be applied for. Mr. Harrison, the Queen's counsel, received an anonymous letter from Cincinnati, detailing the intentions of a party of Fenians, *en route* to Toronto, to assassinate all officers of the Assizes concerned in the sentence of Lynch and McMahon. Another raid was expected from Buffalo on Saturday night, during a Fenian demonstration on the occasion of the arrival of the captured arms recently returned by order of President Johnson. Mass meetings among the Brotherhood were held in Buffalo and Indianapolis on Saturday night, in which retaliatory measures were threatened in case of the execution of Lynch or McMahon.

The New York *Tribune* predicts a coming financial crash in the United States. The imports of that country, it says, "enormously exceed its exports. The "high prices for labor, for products, for almost everything," it goes on, "rendering ours the best market in the world to sell in and the worst to buy in, an increase and diffusion of sumptuous tastes and luxurious habits, all seem to foreshadow a grand crash, which no skill in financiering can long postpone, if there be not a radical change in our financial and commercial policy."

The horse cars have ceased to run on Sundays in Philadelphia.

Since the fire at Portland, on July 4, there has been between six and seven hundred buildings erected, including fifteen three-storey brick and granite blocks, containing in all twenty-four storeys.

There is at present being exhibited in Ireland a boy of an enormous size, who was born Nov. 7, 1849. He weighs 512 pounds, measures across the shoulders 1 yard and 2 inches, 73 inches round the waist, 30 round the calf of the leg, 23 inches round the muscle of the arm, and above a yard round the thigh.

THE CONVERSION OF SENATOR WILSON.—The religious conversion of Senator Wilson, which some have affirmed and others have denied, is announced by the Senator himself, in the following remarks by him at a revival meeting at Natick, Mass., last week. The recent converts being invited to speak, Senator Wilson was one of the first to rise, and he spoke in substance as follows.—He felt he owed it to himself, to his friends about him, and to the cause of his Redeemer, to say a few words, though he did it with some reluctance. For more than thirty years he had attended the services of God at that spot, and had listened to hundreds of sermons. He had been convinced of the truths thus set forth, and had no excuse to offer for so long delaying to give his personal attention to this. He had never shielded himself by infidelity, or defended his position by that poorest of all excuses—the faults of professing Christians. Whenever addressed personally on the subject, as he had often been by friends from various parts of the country, he had always felt himself guilty before God, and yet he had lived more than fifty years rejecting. He had seen the Christian die, in the triumph of faith, and had often stood by dying soldiers and longed to speak some word of Christian comfort and cheer in their ears, and could not. He had stood by the graves of those he loved best, and thought how often those lips, now cold in death, had breathed his name to Heaven.—He trusted that in answer to the prayers of a dear wife, of those dear departed ones, and of their dear friends, he had now found abiding peace. He would not exchange the hope he had for any earthly honors. He had enjoyed more peace and assurance during the past week than in any period of his life. He gave himself, all he had and all he hoped for, to his Lord and Master, and if anything had been kept back, he prayed that it might be revealed to him.—The Senator was particularly glad to see so many young men coming forward in this good work, and called upon his neighbors and friends not to delay in making their peace with God. Scarred and seamed as we all are by sin, or at any rate as he felt himself to be, he rejoiced that there are mercy and salvation at the foot of the cross.

Those persons who think newspapers can be published without capital are respectfully referred to the mortality in the New Brunswick press during the past fortnight. The *Northern Post*, of Chatham, has suspended; ditto the *Express* of Grand Falls; while the Miramichi *Gleaner* informs its subscribers that it must "hang up" unless they "pay up," a something they are not likely to do. The Bridgetown, N. S., *Record* also died a few weeks ago—complaint, "want of support." The fact is that newspaper printing is not what it used to be. There are too many papers in the field, while the expenses of publishing are greatly increased. Besides, the papers (especially in the City) have all along been giving space *gratis* to a vast quantity of matter which ought to be paid for. The pernicious system of noticing in the Editorial columns the several persons and things advertised in the paper has grown to enormous dimensions, and it is no uncommon occurrence for an Editor to give a dollar's worth of "puffing to a sixty cent advertisement; while people have come to regard the Editorial columns as a place where praise can be secured for anything whatever—good, bad or indifferent—on the payment of a fee, or indeed on payment of nothing at all. As long as newspaper proprietors and editors hold themselves and their property so cheaply, they can not expect the public to place a very high value on them; and this want of appreciation by the public must in the end result in ruin to the Press. The deaths among the country papers may be only preliminary to a wide spread mortality.—*Telegraph.*

REMEMBER THIS!—The farmer plants his seed, and, while he is sleeping, his corn and potatoes are growing. So with advertising. While you are sleeping, or eating, or conversing with one set of customers, your advertisement is being read by hundreds and thousands of persons who never saw you or heard of your business, or ever would, had it not been for your advertisement appearing in the newspapers.—*Christian Mirror.*

RATHER RICH AND RACY.—The following letter is a specimen of many received by the Federal Collectors of Internal Revenue in the South in reply to tax notices on incomes of 1864. We copy *verbatim et literatim:*

———GA., July —, 1868.

Mr. ——,

——, GA.;

Dear Sir—I received your notice of annual tax in due time, permit me to say the tax ware made upon me by Mr. Assistant Assessor ——. The corn ware corn the Government had from me I never received one cent for and the little negroes for supporting them which I was forced to do in 1864. I possessed what some people called property in 1864. I am insolvent, have a family of 10 children and no corn.

Saul Saul why persecutest thou me it is hard to kick against the pricks.

Yr most o't servant,

———

P. S.—Wilson stole my watch may devil take him. I'm taxed for stealages I have no income whatever therefore it is unnecessary for me to say any thing more only if there ware a toll bridge between here and Columbus I would not be able to get there.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1866.

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

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.

THE inefficient working of our Education Law is a matter of very general complaint. The manner in which teachers are paid is felt to be peculiarly unsatisfactory to both the people and the teachers. There is, in general, more or less trouble in raising that part of the Teacher's salary which the law requires the inhabitants of the district to pay. The burden is commonly most unequally distributed. A few who are willing to pay, and who are anxious to procure the services of an efficient teacher are frequently obliged to contribute nearly the whole sum. The remainder reap their full share of the benefits arising from the labors of such a teacher without defraying anything like a fair share of the cost. We know that there is a clause in the School Act compelling one third of the inhabitants of any school district to submit to the decision of the other two thirds; but this is a provision of the law, which, for various reasons, is hardly ever insisted on. Trustees feel a very great dislike to have recourse to legal proceedings in order to enforce the payment of the ordinary school assessments, and a still greater to compel unwilling and penurious resident householders to pay their fair quota towards the supplement to the teacher's Government allowance. Besides, the teacher himself is most unwilling that the Trustees should proceed to extremities against the delinquents, well knowing that his stay in the district after law proceedings have been instituted on his account, must necessarily be both short and unpleasant. He is generally but too glad to take in addition to his Government allowance, whatever sum may be raised in the district by voluntary subscription. Those who cannot, and those who will not subscribe, are hardly ever compelled directly to pay any part of the teacher's salary. Though this mode of procedure acts as a sort of premium on ignorance and stinginess, it is the only one followed by Trustees who have any regard for the peace of the district, and the efficiency of the school.

The name FREE EDUCATION as applied to our system is the cause of much of the unwillingness of many to contribute towards the schoolmaster's support. These people say with a good deal of truth, "how can that Education be called free, which we have to pay so smartly for? If we are to have free Education, let us have free Education, and not a mixed system such as this of ours." They affirm that what they pay as tax is as much as they can afford, and affect to think that the pittance paid by Government is sufficient for the teacher's support. That this is their real conviction no one for a moment supposes; but it affords them an excuse for refusing a subscription, and an excuse is all that such people require. They know well enough that the Trustees are most unwilling to go to law with them, and secure in this, they allow the teacher to starve, and the school to drag out an uncertain and a sickly existence. If their children happen to be educated, it is done at the expense of their more intelligent and more liberal neighbors. No one knows better than we do, that there are many who are willing to pay liberally towards the Education of their own, and other people's children; but we also know that there are a great many more who are perfectly content that they should do so without lending them any assistance whatever. The ill consequences attending the present system are becoming every day more apparent. As there is no inducement to remain in the teacher's profession, the best men are every day leaving it. Our schools are being taught by young lads who take up teaching, not as a permanent occupation, but as a stepping stone to something else. These young men, as soon as they acquire a little experience, and are becoming really good teachers, either leave the Island or turn their attention to some more profitable employment. Their places are filled by others who, for the most part, bring to the business of teaching but a very slender stock of learning, and a very small share of natural ability. These, though far from being what the friends of Education could wish, are as good men as could be procured for the price. Those who expect to get even a moderate amount of talent and learning for forty pounds per annum, will find themselves wofully mistaken. The continual change of teachers going on in many districts is another of the evils necessitated by the inadequate remuneration given to schoolmasters. The same man is hardly ever employed for more than two years in succession in many places. No school can ever thrive under such circumstances. A considerable interval frequently elapses between the departure or the dismissal of one teacher and the advent of another. The children in the meanwhile are allowed to go untaught. They forget much that they have learned, and acquire a distaste for study, and an impatience of restraint. Placed under the care of a new teacher, they are scarcely allowed time to get used to his ways and acquire an interest in their studies when he either gives offence or takes offence, and leaves the settlement. Then comes a long vacation, and afterwards a new teacher, and so on to the end of the chapter. That children should acquire even a moderate share of Education under such a system, is simply impossible. If children of average ability require to be placed under the care of a good teacher, for many years before they can acquire even what is called a good English Education, how then can children whose attendance at school is so exceedingly irregular, and who are too frequently placed under the tuition of inexperienced and inefficient masters, receive anything like a fair share of Education?

The present state of things calls loudly for improvement. Our legislators in dealing with Education have been singularly fearful and nervous. Since the Hon. Mr. Coles made that brave leap in the dark, no one has had the courage to follow him. In order to carry out the system of Free Schools of which that gentleman laid the foundation, increased taxation was necessary. In order that the schools should be free, it is requisite that the state should pay not a part, but the whole of the teacher's salary. We believe that the people would, at the very least, have submitted as cheerfully to increased taxation for the purpose of Education when circumstances requiredit as they did at the first to allow Mr. Coles to make his great experiment. We have conversed with many persons who appeared perfectly willing to pay an increased tax if the Government would take the whole burden upon themselves. If this were once done the advantages would be so apparent that the Government which effected it would be sure of popular support. We are convinced that on the double ground of the public good and party policy, the assumption of the whole burden of the Education of the people by the Government would be a sound measure.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that CHARLES COMPTON, Esquire, has been appointed Commissioner of Small Debts for St. Eleanor's, in place of Wm. Bearsto, Esquire, who resigned some time ago. We believe the appointment to be a very judicious one—Mr. Campbell being the only resident Commissioner for some time in the St. Eleanor's Small Debt Court. Mr. Compton sat for the first time on Wednesday last.

WE have lately seen two enormous cabbages of the drum-head species, raised by J. J. Fraser, Esq., of St. Eleanor's, the heads of which weighed 18½ and 16½ pounds respectively. We are not very deeply learned in cabbages, but we fancy that these cabbage heads are of an unusual size. We don't think that the Queen's County gardeners can produce bigger ones.

FREE LANDS WITHOUT THE "FREE GIFT."—We learn that Mr. Aldous, on Friday last, received in Tignish alone, upwards of £1,500 from several parties resident in that vicinity, as the first instalment in payment of their lands. He was in Alberton on Saturday, but the precise sum paid to him there we have not heard, it was expected that it would not be less than that received by him in Tignish. We are sincerly rejoiced to see so many of our countrymen able to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the Government of obtaining free lands on fair and equitable terms.

WE are very much pleased to find that the beautiful lines intitled "A Watcher," which appeared in a late number of the JOURNAL, were written by an Island poet, resident in Charlottetown. We were not aware of this when we selected them for insertion. We chose them for their intrinsic worth, without having the remotest idea as to who wrote them. The verses on the first page of the present number are from the pen of the same accomplished gentleman. They require no encomium from us. They speak for themselves. We have only to add, that we will be delighted to receive any favors which he may in future be pleased to send us.

☞ WE had the pleasure the other day of visiting the "Excelsior House," at Alberton. It is a very commodious building, and is very tastefully fitted up, affording good accommodation to both buyer and seller. We wish its enterprising owners—Reid Brothers—success in their new establishment.

☞ WE saw a fellow at a late hour last night lying on his back in the mud, who, upon being asked what he was doing there replied:—"I'm w-a-i-t-i-n-g (hicup) f-o-r t-h-e M-e-t-e-o-r-i-c S-h-o-w-e-r-s."

☞ THERE are at present four very superior vessels lying at the wharves, fitting out and loading for Great Britain. Two of them, of very handsome model and superior build, owned by James L. Holman, and R. T. Holman, Esquires, are intended, we learn, for the West India trade.

☞ THE highest prices this day are:—Oats 2s. 5d.—Barley 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.—Potatoes 1s. 3d.—Turnips 1s.—Butter 1s. to 1s. 1d.—Eggs 10d.—Pork from 5d. to 6½d.

☞ WE were much pleased to see the Hon. J. C. Pope and the Hon. Geo. Coles, the two leading politicians of our Island, pay a visit to our Town last week. These gentlemen, coming at this season, will be able to see for themselves that the importance of Summerside cannot be overrated.

SOME parts of the Western Road are, at present, almost impassable. Several parties with teams broke down during the present week. The surplus of the "free gift" could be laid out in repairing this road. We think the Road Commissioners could be made pay for damages received by those parties who were unfortunate enough to get their vehicles smashed.

☞ OVER 200 barrels of Oysters were shipped in the *Princess of Wales*, from this Port, for St. John, N. B., on Tuesday last. The New Brunswickers must be great at "taking them in."

☞ SEVERAL persons have complained to us that they have not received their paper regularly. The fault is not ours, it has been mailed all right at the Post Office in Summerside. The rotton system of postal arrangement on this Island, (outside of Charlottetown) cries loud for redress, and the people will have it.

DESPATCHES WITH REFERENCE TO THE $800,000.

OUR readers will see by the following despatches, that we were right in saying that the discussion of $800,000 gift was rather premature. They also confirm us in our belief that the offer was not a mere 'election dodge.' We find by these despatches, that the Canadians have acted honestly for once, in not promising what they have not in their power to grant:—

(COPY.)

Prince Edward Island.

(No. 11.)

Downing Street,
27th September, 1866.

Sir,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed copy of a Resolution, adopted by the Delegates in England, from the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, together with a copy of a despatch, which I have addressed, on the subject, to Viscount Monck.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,
(Signed) CARNARVON.

Lieut. Governor Dundas,
&c., &c., &c.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Viscount Monck.

(COPY.)

Canada.

(No. 63.)

Downing Street,
26th September, 1866.

My Lord,—

I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Resolution, which has been placed in my hands, by the Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, now in England, adopted by them as a means of bringing Prince Edward Island into the contemplated Union of the British North American Provinces. I forward this Resolution to Your Lordship, at the request of the Delegates, that it may be communicated to those gentlemen who are appointed to be delegates on behalf of Canada, and that it may be ascertained how far it meets with their concurrence. I have further to request that you will apprize the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island of the result. I have, in the meantime, transmitted a copy to Lieut. Governor Dundas, of the Resolution, and of this Despatch.

I have taken this course, in order to give effect to the wishes of the Delegates, now in England; but it must be understood that I do so, without expressing any opinion of my own on the subject, as this would be premature at the present stage of the question.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor
The Right Hon. Lord Monck,
&c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

At a meeting of the Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, held at the Alexandra Hotel, London, on the 22nd day of September, 1866, all being present except the Hon. Mr. Wilmot, it was unanimously resolved that, inasmuch as the co-operation of Prince Edward Island, though not indispensable to a Union of the other British North American Provinces, is, on many accounts, very desirable; and as the settlement of the land question, which has so long and so injuriously agitated that Colony, would be attended with great benefit, and at the same time place the local Government of the Island, by the possession of the proprietory lands, now on a footing with the other Provinces, which have Crown Lands and Mmerals as a source of local revenue.

Therefore Resolved—

That, in case the Legislature of the Island should authorize the appointment of Delegates to act in conjunction with those from the other Provinces, in arranging a plan of co-operation, prior to the meeting of the Imperial Parliament, the delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are hereby pledged to support the policy of providing such an amount as may be necessary for the purchase of the proprietory rights, but not to exceed $800,000.

(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER,
S. L. TILLEY.

(COPY.)

QUEBEC, October 26th, 1866.

Sir,—

I have the honor to transmit, for your information, copies of a Despatch and enclosure, which I have received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with a copy of an approved minute of the Executive Council of Canada, in reference to that Despatch.

I have, &c., &c., &c.
(Signed) MONCK.

Lieut. Governor Dundas,
&c., &c., &c.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, on the 22d October, 1866.

The Committee of Council have had under their consideration the despatch of the Colonial Secretary to Your Excellency, on the 26th September last, and the accompanying Resolution of the Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and they now beg leave to report—

That the Resolution referred to is as follows:—

At a meeting of the Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, held at the Alexandra Hotel, London, on the 22nd day of September, 1866, all being present except the Hon. Mr. Wilmot, it was unanimously resolved that, inasmuch as the co-operation of Prince Edward Island, though not indispensable to a Union of the other B. N. A. Provinces, is, on many accounts, very desirable; and as a settlement of the Land Question, which has so long and so injuriously agitated the Colony, would be attended with great benefit, and, at the same time, place the local Government of the Island, by the possession of the Proprietory lands, more on a footing with the other Provinces, which have Crown Lands and Minerals, as a source of local Revenue.

Therefore Resolved—

That, in case the Legislature of the Island should authorize the appointment of Delegates in conjunction with those from the other Provinces, in arranging a plan of co-operation, prior to the meeting of the Imperial Parliament, the Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are hereby pledged to support the policy of providing such an amount as may be necessary for the purchase of the Proprietory Rights, but not to exceed eight hundred thousand dollars ($8000,000).

It would seem, from this Resolution, that the gentleman from Nova Scotia and New Brnnswick pledge themselves as Delegates, and not as representing the Governments of their respective Provinces, to support the policy of providing the amount mentioned.

As their powers will expire with the settlement of the Scheme of Union, it is to be inferred that their pledge can only be carried out by their advocating the insertion of a clause in the Imperial Act, binding the future Government and Legislature of United British North America, to pay the sum of $800,000.

The Canadian Government do not consider that they have any power or right to consent to the payment of that, or any sum, without