

Abolition of the Legislative Council

THE country will learn with some surprise, and with great regret, that the Bill abolishing the Legislative Council has been thrown out. It will now, we assume, be impossible for the Government to repeal the Assessment Act. The Treasury is empty. Our last half year's subsidy was used up, almost altogether, by the late Government; and we are, at the present time, paying interest at the banks for the money required to carry out the necessary services of the country. Of course it will not do to go on in this way; and, now that \$7,000 of expenditure is imposed upon the taxpayers by the Council, the Assessment must be levied, or we shall sink deeper and deeper into the mire. No doubt, the Government will make the levy as light as they can consistently with the unfortunate decision of the Council and the true economy of the public service.

The Bill was lost—and the alternative of Assessment forced upon the Province—without an attempt being made to save it. Those who actually voted against it are Messrs. Laird, Dodd, Rogers, Munn, McKenzie, Burns and Annear.

An Unfair Attack.

As a rule, we disregard the frantic efforts of the *Patriot* to belittle the representatives of this Province in the House of Commons. We can afford to smile pityingly upon the man who tries to make people believe that Mr. Pope is, in Ottawa, a disgrace to the Island; that Mr. Brecken is not respected at the capital; and that McDonald, Nutt, and Hackett, are nobodies. We only regret that the *Patriot* studiously refrains from publishing their speeches as reported in *Hansard*. It is strange that though they have spoken upon several questions of great importance to the Island, the *Patriot* has never published one of their speeches. It has found space for the long speeches of McKenzie and Cartwright. But the men whom we all know, and whose speeches at Ottawa all would like to read, are unreported in the Grit organ. We have some reason to complain of this neglect. But we are generally rather thankful for the unmitigated abuse with which it attacks our friends; for it raises them in the estimation of the public.

There is, however, an article in this morning's issue which is calculated to deceive. It charges the extension of the stamp duties to this Island to the "unparalleled neglect" of Mr. Pope, and particularly of Mr. Brecken. Now, stamp duties have long been levied in every other part of the Dominion. Ever since we entered the Union we have been equitably liable for them. They were not, however, levied here, because the Government overlooked the matter; and our representatives took good care not to mention it. But when the law was amended last summer, the Island was necessarily included under its provisions; for it was quite impossible to pass such an Act and leave this Island free from its operation. Had our representatives suggested a provision freeing the Island as heretofore, they would have been advertised throughout the length and breadth of Canada as men actuated by the narrowest, meanest, most selfish, and most dishonest sectionalism. The suggestion would have been treated with scorn. Therefore, to say that they are guilty of "unparalleled neglect" for not doing so, is an unparalleled injustice to them.

A SCHOONER-RIGGED boat 27 feet keel, named the *Sailor Cassie*, owned by Mr. Donald McLeod, of Flat River, left this port for Wood Islands on the 14th inst., with a load of laths. Since that time nothing has been heard of her whereabouts. It is supposed she has been lost off Point Prim, as a number of new laths have come ashore at that place. Mr. McLeod, the owner of the boat, and James McSwain, brother of Dr. McSwain, left this port in her. Much anxiety is felt for their safety.

WE hear, with pleasure, of the success of a young gentleman from this Island, named R. C. McKee, of Pinette. For the last two years he has been studying in Glasgow University, and at the distribution of prizes and honors did himself honor. In the Natural Philosophy class he took a prize of books, and in the Physical Laboratory a scholarship worth \$120. He also passed all his examinations for the degree of M. A. with credit.—*Herold*.

A PUBLIC MEETING, is to be held in Montgomery's Hall, Summerside, to-night, for the purpose of securing a steam fire engine for the town. Mr. Ronald's, agent of the Brussels Steam Fire Engine Works, of Brussels, Ontario—with whom the Town Wardens have been communicating—is in town, in connection with this movement. This is right. It is high time Summerside was better prepared to fight the fire fiend than it is.

THE steamer *M. A. Starr* arrived from Halifax at 5 o'clock this morning with a large freight. She was loaded with potatoes principally, shipped by Messrs. Wright & McGowan, and sailed for Halifax at 6, p. m.

International Courtesies.

Speeches of Henry Ward Beecher and the Governor General.

AFTER the great International Review at Montreal, the other day, there was a grand banquet. The Governor-General proposed the toast of "The President of the United States." He said:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have the greatest pride and pleasure in calling upon you to drink the next toast upon the list, the health of the President of the United States. (Loud cheers.) In asking you to drink long life and happiness to him, I desire to add the expression of a wish which comes from my heart, and in speaking it I speak as the representative of the Queen and the country I serve (loud applause), when I may say the Divine blessing be poured in richest abundance upon the noble and mighty nation over whom the President, as chief Magistrate, has been called upon to rule. The President of the United States. (Cheers.) Consul-General Smith replied.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher also acknowledged the toast. He said:—

The Government of the United States desires to express upon all occasions the principle of good will to all nations. We are not a nation destitute of the capacities for war, but we are not a warlike people. We understand the era in which we live; we know that intelligence, industry, and the building up of the common people in competence and power, are the great ambitions of the times in which we live; and our Government embraces these views and desires no vain excuses. Why should we wish to extend our territory with a territory which we cannot for a couple of score of years fill up, even with a scattered population? We want no more mountains, no more gold or silver. We want a population peacefully resting between the mountains, and cultivating the valleys. We want no neighbors' territory. (Applause.) If there be any territory that would naturally be coveted in a sense that would not break the commandment, it is your territory, gentlemen. (Laughter.) Once or twice we tried to take it, but did not get it. (Renewed laughter.) A fringe of Fenians once tried to take it and got it—a good deal more than they wanted. But they were not Americans. They came from the Green Isle. I think it may be said to the immortal honor of the 13th, that it is the first regiment that has conquered Canada. (Loud laughter and cheers.) I might without irreverence, be permitted to say, in the language of the Apostles, that our weapons are not carnal. We brought our hearts and you accept them. You may be sure that in so thrifty a people as we are, who count, and count accurately, the dollars, although we do not always equitably make them (all the more necessary for close counting) that men who earn their money by the honest sweat of their brow—and I am proud to say that the men of the Brooklyn 13th are workingmen—do not leave their homes a thousand miles away as a fancy. No. We came here animated by the generous sentiment of common neighbourhood. (Applause.) Canada is better to us as a neighbor than she would be as a subject. She is better between us and the North than she would be if we were jammed close into the north. There is much territory in Canada which we prefer that you should cultivate. But your institutions are kindred to our own; they were drawn from the same source. Indeed, what have we in America that we do not owe to dear old England. (Cheers.) First ourselves—(laughter)—then our literature, our religion, our jurisprudence, and that which goes under neither of these designations, that genius of nations which leaves them to prefer one rather than another's career, the progressive element, the expanding element, that element which dispels ignorance and brings in intelligence. It happened to our people a hundred years ago or more, when we had come to our majority to disagree with our father and mother on the other side, and they undertook to whip us; and, after the little unpleasantness passed away, I recollect very well that the term of anger towards Englishmen was "a Britisher." I use it without the adjective. (Laughter.) That feeling died out since our interests were reciprocal. Interests in the long run overrule prejudices. It happened during that memorable struggle that France opened her hospitable lauds to our ambassadors. I know not whether the struggle could have been issued successful if we had not had the benefit of her navies that hugged our shores and her soldiers and generals who guided our people. But there has always been in the bosom of our people a feeling of gratitude, and we shall count it an ill day indeed in which any hand shall be raised to harm that nation that in our birth-struggle gave a midwife's help to us. Yet we do not derive France our jurisprudence, nor our literature, nor our religion, nor our stability. We honor her again and again, and again. But blood is stronger than water, and after all, in spite of all, our hearts are towards our Motherland. (Loud cheers.) These are not only my sentiments, but the sentiments of every man who has had the happiness and the honor, which he will cherish as long as he lives, of expressing here the neighborly friendship of the people of the United States. We wish to disturb no nation by combination or otherwise. Yet it would be a most unnatural thing if anywhere on the globe the interests of a common civilization should be imperilled and the flags of Great Britain and the United States be not wrapped together in a common cause. (Loud Applause.) Our competition with you is a better industry—see it that we do not surpass you; a better educational system—see that we do not outrun you; a better citizenship—it is for you to determine whether you will be passed in that. You have our heartiest good wishes, and with the utmost generosity we saw marching past us such regiments as the

Queen's Own wishing fervently that we might be thought worthy to share the honours with these men who are so well drilled. Our people desire to be even with you in every great industry that becomes a grand nation. (Cheers.) I cannot sit down without being permitted to add one single word, and that is to express the great satisfaction which I have to-night in being present at a meeting presided over by the Governor-General of the Dominion, whose father and whose mother I personally knew and revered and honoured, and that he represents, not alone officially, but in yet dearer and more intimate relations, the most noble Queen and Empress that sits upon any throne in the present era. (Applause.) It is necessary in every form of government that there should be more or less a policy and watchfulness in politics. They grow up around the throne as around the Presidential chair, and may at times become an atmosphere in which truth is refracted. But in our land there are no politics to us around the British throne. We do not look to the Queen as a Tory or a Whig, as a Conservative or a Radical. We look to her as a wonderful specimen of womanhood, preserving throughout a long life—and may it be doubled in length—(cheers)—such integrity and such goodness as to draw to her the sympathy, not only of her own subjects, but the admiration of our people—and no where in the world is a purer, simpler, and kinder feeling and more ardent admiration than among the intelligent population of the United States towards Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India. (Loud cheers.)

In conclusion, the speaker expressed a desire that the visit of the Brooklyn 13th would shortly be reciprocated by some Canadian corps, and resumed his seat amid great cheering.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH.

The Chairman proposed the health of the Governor General and Princess Louise. His Excellency, who was loudly cheered on rising to respond, said:—

Gentlemen and Officers of the Canadian Militia:—

Allow me to thank you from the depth of my heart for the extreme kindness of your reception. But you must allow me to ascribe that reception to my official position, for I am fully conscious that I have been too short a time among you to be able to do more than to claim your kindness and consideration. With the Princess it is different, and I believe I can claim for her personally a warmer feeling. (Loud applause.) For with regard to her, you have in Canada the combination of these two sentiments, which I believe are the most powerful in the human breast, the combination of loyalty and gallantry. (Loud cheers.) I cannot thank you enough on her behalf, or fully express her feelings as to the manner in which she has been received by every section of the Canadian people. I am often asked how she likes this country, and I can only reply to my numerous inquirers by repeating again what I have said to those who have asked personally, that, although she likes the country very much, she likes the people a great deal better. (Great cheering.) I must not forget to thank Sir Edward Selby Smyth for the extreme cordiality with which he was so good as to propose this toast, and I can assure him that not only here amongst Canadian officers, but anywhere else, I should have been proud to hear from him the words he has used. He has, I am sure, earned the gratitude of every militia regiment in Canada during the time that he has been here; and he speaks, I am sure, as your representative, with the full voice of your authority. (Renewed cheering.) It is impossible to read the able and full reports which year after year have issued from his pen without seeing that he has given his whole mind to your service, and has studied to the very utmost your welfare and the efficiency of your organization. (Applause.) He has held before your eyes a high standard. He has held that standard up with a most efficient hand, and I believe you thoroughly well know how valuable his services have been and what an advantage it is to have an officer at the head of the Canadian militia who has had experience in active warfare. (Loud cheers.) The manner in which the manoeuvres were performed to-day shows how much value you have attached to his teaching, what full advantage you have taken of all the opportunities given to you. And, while I am on the subject of the review, allow me to congratulate you on having had in your midst to-day and forming so splendid a part of your spectacle, the gallant American regiment, many of whose officers I have the pleasure of seeing in the hall. (Great cheering.) I wish to repeat to them to-night what I had the honor of saying to the regiment at large, that I think them most sincerely for having come this long journey to honor our Queen's birthday. (Tremendous applause.) And I regard their having undertaken their journey, and having come here, as a proof of that amity of feeling and sentiment which is as strong in the breasts of the American people as is their community with us in that freedom which we recognize as our common heritage. (Cheering.) I believe I am not wrong in saying that they have paid us an unusual compliment in allowing their band to play our National Anthem, while a part of their musicians were arrayed in our national colour. Some of the band wore the Queen's colours, and I believe I am not misinterpreting the feelings of the officers here present when I say that very many Americans, not only those of British race, but many others, wear, in one sense, the Queen's colour at their hearts—(loud cheering and applause)—not only because she is the Queen of that old country with which many of their most glorious memories are forever identified, that old country of which they are in their hearts as proud as I can honestly say England is of them, but also because the Americans are a gallant nation and love a good woman. (Great applause.) They have lent us a helping hand to-day, and I believe they will always be ready to do so should occasion arise on which we

may ask them to stand by us. (Loud cheering.) We have had a very pleasant day together, which has been followed by a restful evening and a pleasant dinner, pleasant to all, I venture to say, but restful only to those whose fate it has not been when the dessert has been put upon the table and the wine has been passed round to be obliged, by making speeches, to "open fire" again. (Laughter and applause.) If our army could always depend upon having such a good commissariat as our little force has enjoyed to-day, it is my belief that field days would be even more popular than they are, and I doubt if the finances of any people, no matter how many changes they should make in their tariff, could long stand the expense. (Laughter.) And it is perhaps fortunate that a force in the field cannot always carry about with it on a campaign a Windsor Hotel; otherwise the pastime of war would be a far more popular amusement even than it is at present. (Great laughter.) People are now far too fond of it. The past has shown that they always have been so, and with the best resolutions for the future, the same is too likely to remain the case. Why is this? It is because they do not know what it is, and take everything that is unknown to be magnificent. But if nations are happier when there is no need for them to squander wealth and spread sorrow and disaster by the maintenance of large forces kept on foot for purposes of offence; yet it will be generally conceded that no nation should be content without a numerous and efficient and well organized defensive force. This Canada and the United States fortunately possess; and the motto which was proposed by Lord Carlisle as that which the volunteer force in England should take, namely,—"Defence, not defiance," is one which is equally suitable to our kindred peoples. (Great applause.) The militia force is the historic force of both countries. At our review to-day we have had one of the few occasions on which it has been possible of late to bring a fair number of men together for united drill. Good drill requires constant attention and work, and I believe it has certainly been the opinion of the spectators of the force to-day that officers and men have made the best use of the opportunities which have been given them. (Loud cheering.) Throughout Canada the military spirit of the people has given the most admirable material to the hand of the experienced officer, and the Government has shown, not only by the appointment of the gentlemen whom I have the honor of meeting here to-night as the bearers of Her Majesty's commission—(applause)—but also by the institution of the Military School at Kingston—(continued applause)—that they recognize the fact that one of the cruellest things the rulers of a people can do is to expose brave men without able leadership to the chances of a campaign. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I hope in a few days to be able to visit the Kingston School, which is so ably officered, and which during its short career has already struck deep roots in the confidence of the country, and is looked to as the training place of the rising Canadian officer. (Cheers.) Our militia force is large in number, and we have had during the last two years the best proof of the spirit with which it is animated. I should be neglecting an important duty were I not to take this opportunity of tendering the warmest thanks of Her Majesty and of the imperial authorities at home to those gallant officers of the Canadian militia force who have of late offered themselves for service in active warfare, (cheers), and to assure them that, although it was not necessary to take advantage of their offers, that their readiness to serve has been none the less valued, noted, and appreciated, and that the patriotic spirit which binds together all branches of our Queen's army in whatever quarter of the Globe they may stand and from whatever race they may spring, is seen with pride and satisfaction. (Loud applause.) And, gentlemen, although the bearers of Commissions in our militia service have not been able to show their devotion personally to their Sovereign and country among the lofty ranges of Afghanistan or on the bush-covered slopes of Zululand, yet the news of the distant contest raging in these regions has, we know, been watched here with as close an interest, as intense and hearty a sympathy, as in Britain itself. (Applause.) And the sorrow at the loss of such gallant officers as Northey and Weatherley—(loud cheering)—has been shared with our comrades in arms in the old country, not only because the same uniform is here worn, but also because the honored dead are united with our people by ties of the closest relationship. The dividing seas have not sundered the brotherhood which the love of a gracious sovereign and the passion for freedom make the lasting blessing of the great English communities. (Great cheering.) And just as our country shows that she can strike from the central power whenever menaced, so will her children States, wherever situated, respond to any call made upon them and prove that England's union with the great colonies is none the less strong because it depends on no parchment bonds, or a recent legal obligations, but derives its might from the warm attachment, the living pride in our empire, and the freewill offerings of her loving, her grateful and her gallant sons. (Loud and continued applause.)

NO. 1 AND NO. 2  
Logan's  
SOLE LEATHER,  
ANOTHER LOT,  
360 SIDES.  
CARVELL BROS.  
May 29, 1879—11

TO LET.  
The "West of England House,"  
Thomas's Old Stand.  
THIS Store is situated near Queen's Square.  
Possession given at short notice.  
Apply to  
W. W. STUMBLES,  
Proprietor.  
Ch'town, May 29.

LUMBER.  
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Boards,  
Scantling, Shingles, &c.  
I WILL Sell at AUCTION, on Pownall  
Wharf, To-morrow (FRIDAY), 30th inst.,  
at 6 o'clock,—  
17,000 feet 1, 1 1/2 and 2 in. Pine Boards,  
15,000 feet 1 in. Spruce Boards,  
6,000 feet Spruce Deals,  
10,000 feet Hemlock Boards,  
35,000 feet Refuse Deals and Ends,  
7,000 feet Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, and 7,  
5,000 feet Refuse Pine, 2 in.,  
60,000 Split Pine Shingles,  
8,000 Split Cedar Shingles,  
7,000 Laths,  
1,100 Pailings.  
See Schooners *Mary Emma, Carrier Dove,* and  
*Forest Queen.*  
WILLIAM DODD,  
Auctioneer.  
May 29, 1879.

BROADWAY  
Clothing Emporium,  
NOW ESTABLISHED ON THE  
Corner of Kent & Great George Streets  
Opposite W. E. Dawson's Hard-  
ware Store.

GENTLEMEN,—As I now intend to de-  
vote all my time and energies to the  
development of my business, all that will favor  
me with their patronage may expect satisfaction.  
As readjustment is the order of the  
day, I do not think you can find any fault  
with my new arrangement. I now invite my  
new friends the Grits, as well as my old friends  
the Conservatives, to assist me in building up  
my business. To my old friends I would say  
they owe me their patronage for my unsway-  
able support in times gone by; and to my new  
friends for my good intentions of straight-  
forward, manly action, when the time arrives.  
Yours,  
D. H. MACKINNON.  
May 29, 1879—21

Stores & Workshops  
TO LET.  
ROOMS 30x30.  
Also, one Flat, 30x60,  
Would make a first-rate Paint Shop.  
ALSO, ONE FLAT, 40 X 15.  
Apply to H. COOMBS.  
Ch'town, May 29, 1879—pat era 3i

JUNK.  
CASH paid for Old Rope, Canvas, Zinc,  
Copper, Brass, Pewter, Iron, Horse Hair.  
Bought only from reliable parties.  
HENRY COOMBS.  
May 29, 1879—ne pat 3i

GRAND  
WALKING MATCH  
—IN THE—  
Citizens' Skating Rink,  
—ON—  
WEDNESDAY,  
11th JUNE NEXT.

A WALKING MATCH of 12 hours' duration  
will take place in the Skating Rink,  
on the above date, when a purse of \$30.00 and  
a belt will be competed for.  
All entrances must be made on or before  
SATURDAY, 7th June. Entrance fee, \$2.00.  
All competitors must be present at half-past  
nine o'clock in the morning, as the race will  
be started at ten o'clock, sharp.  
The race will be "Heel and Toe," and a  
copy of the rules governing it will be fur-  
nished to each competitor.  
The Band will be in attendance.  
Admission: During daytime and up to  
six o'clock, 15 cents; after six o'clock, 25 cts.  
By order,  
W. C. HOBKIRK, Sec'y.  
May 27, 1879—3taw

TEA. TEA. TEA.  
190 Packages Now in Stock.  
Something very superior, and at  
very Low Figures.  
BEER & SONS.  
May 22, 1879.  
Iron. Iron. Iron.  
THIRTY TONS Refined, Assorted  
SIZES.  
BEER & SONS.  
May 22, 1879.

Glass. Glass. Glass.  
300 BOXES, all sizes, VERY CHEAP.  
BEER & SONS.  
May 22, 1879.