

House of Assembly.

(Continued from fourth page) years by His Lordship the present Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, not only on behalf of education, but also in the cause of Temperance. He knew, from his own personal knowledge, that no man in the colony had done as much to encourage education as that worthy gentleman, yet he could not support the memorial relative to a grant. From the mixed state of the population, separate schools would be impracticable. He would support a compulsory clause in the bill. Many parents were careless and indifferent, and would not voluntarily send their children to school. Mr. P. Sinclair said that last Session the School Act was amended in order to pay Teachers their full salaries from the Treasury as promised by the liberal party, and though the Bill now before the House did not contain any important change, yet he believed it was an improvement. He alluded to the arduous duties of the Secretary of the Board of Education, whose salary, he said, was insufficient, and he hoped the Government would increase it. He was opposed to Sectarian grants, on the ground that two systems of instruction could not be carried out in the country. The Free School System, as now established, extended privileges to all alike, and was, in his opinion, the best adapted to the wants and acquisitions of the people. Mr. Rielly regretted that party spirit should be manifested in the debate. He spoke of the importance of Education in its physical, moral, and intellectual relations. The fruits produced in the United States, where the secular system originated, could be seen by referring to the Criminal Statistics and Courts of Divorce of that country. The ablest and best minds in Europe, argued the question on its own merits. In Prussia they had their Catholic and Protestant Normal and other schools. The adoption of a sound system of Education, based upon proper training, would tend to elevate man, and thereby lessen crime, and its consequent expenses to the country. The Memorial of His Lordship, about which so much had been said, only asked for those schools named in that Memorial, and if, as was admitted, the Education imparted in them was better and cost less than that to be had in other schools in Charlottetown, was it unreasonable to ask for a grant in aid of the one as well as the other? It is just to impose a tax for Education, should not the tax payer have a voice in the system towards which he contributed, if not the right of taxation might be denied. Hon. Atty. General then moved that the House go into Committee on the Bill, on Saturday next, and in doing so, enter fully into the question of Education, relative to which every man, and all bodies of men everywhere, had a right to their opinions. He had the honor to represent a constituency, a large majority of whom were Roman Catholics, and he was never asked, by Bishop, Priest or Layman, to promise any change in the school system of the Colony. He commended the allusions made during the debate to questions which he said had no bearing on the subject, and calculated only to reproduce ill-feeling. Had, he said, the Opposition tabled any amendment to the Bill, there would be some reason for the course pursued by them, in the debate. Hon. Leader of the Opposition, in speaking of the motion to go into Committee, also addressed the House, and said that much of what had been said from that side member for the first time by the hon. member entered at length into the question of Education, and reviewed the different systems that obtained in Europe, United States, Canada and sister Provinces. He was followed by the hon. Leader of the Government, who reviewed the whole question, in relation more especially to the cause of Education in the Colony, since the introduction of the free system. The fact that Protestant parents patronized the institutions of learning alluded to in the Memorial of His Lordship the R.C. Bishop, by sending their children to be educated in them, was the best proof of the high character of said schools. Mr. Brecken replied to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Howlan, and denied ever having sanctioned the writings alluded to by that hon. member. He (Mr. Brecken) then read extracts from his speeches on the occasion referred to, in proof of his (Mr. Brecken's) opposition to the writings in question. After some remarks from the Hon. Mr. Howlan, in reply, showing that the hon. member (Mr. Brecken) was one of the committee who introduced, and one of the majority who voted for and passed the Orange bill, the debate closed. The question was then put on the motion of the Hon. Atty. General and carried, that the bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Saturday next. House adjourned. SATURDAY, April 11. House in Committee on the Report of a Committee appointed to report, by bill or otherwise, on a petition from inhabitants of Lots 35, 36 and 37 and others, touching the revival and continuance of the Act relating to Alewives Fisheries. Mr. Bell, Chairman of the House in said Committee, reported the said report agreed to. A Committee was then appointed to bring in a bill in accordance with said Report. Hon. Mr. Kelly, Chairman of said Committee, introduced a bill as prepared by said Committee, to revive and continue certain sections of the Act for the preservation of the Alewives fisheries, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned. Bill received, read and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next. Hon. Attorney General, on moving that the bill for the better security of the crown and Government of the United Kingdom within this Island, be submitted to a Committee of the whole House, took occasion to remark on the horrible and alarming news just received by Telegraph, of the assassination of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, of Canada, in alluding to the high attainments of the deceased, he said that the melancholy news of his death would be heard with deep regret by the hon. members of that House. Hon. Leader of the Opposition followed and said that the painful intelligence of the assassination of that distinguished statesman and scholar, would be received with deep emotions of sorrow throughout the whole of British America. He then briefly touched upon the history of the deceased, and concluded by saying that what the late Hon. E. Whelan was to P.E. Island, the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee was to Canada.

principles of the system of Education in force in the Colony. The amendments to the School Act, contemplated by the bill under consideration, were necessary in order to simplify the complicated nature of some of its provisions, relative to the modes of procedure for assessment in School Districts, and other matters of detail, respecting which misconceptions had frequently arisen among Trustees and people. He then proceeded to review the principles of the Free School system, the introduction of which had been the work of no one sect or party, but on the contrary the emanation of the leading minds of men of all parties in the Colony. The system, he said, was nonsectarian in principle, its teachings, therefore, were inoffensive; its object was to impart to the youth of the Colony a sound practical education, free alike to all classes, the poor as well as the rich. The principles of equality, and the placing of Education within the reach of every child in the Colony, were aimed at by the Free School system. He was opposed to sectarian or charitable schools getting public grants—they having for their object denominational teachings, on the ground that the free system, as established, embraced all that was required, and necessary to be provided on the part of the state. He alluded to the Memorial of His Lordship the R. C. Bishop of Charlottetown, asking for aid towards the support of institutions of learning presided over by His Lordship, and said that as the schools established by law were open and accessible to all, he could not see the justice nor necessity of extending legislative aid to any denominational institutions, however superior their character or laudable the exertions of those under whose patronage they exist. Hon. Leader of the Opposition followed and reviewed the different points touched upon by the hon. member, Mr. Davies. He referred to the wide field that existed in every country for charitable schools, and their usefulness. Some of the greatest men in England had been educated at such institutions. The fact that the schools referred to in the memorial in question were full of scholars, was, he said, the best proof of their being appreciated. He alluded to the variety of opinions which were expressed by hon. members of the majority, and of the Government on the vital question of Education, and said that Government should know but one opinion on so momentous a subject. Hon. Leader of the Government said that it would appear the Opposition entertained different views on the subject, from the fact that he (Hon. Leader of the Opposition) failed to give expression to any opinion relative to the question. After some further remarks from the Hon. Mr. Henderson and other hon. members, the Bill was, on motion of the hon. Attorney General, committed to a Committee of the whole House. Mr. George Sinclair in the Chair. The clause relating to the office of Secretary to the Board of Education, elicited some remarks from hon. members on both sides of the House, concerning their expressions of opinion, relative to the arduous and important nature of the duties imposed on that officer, the able and efficient manner in which the present incumbent had discharged the onerous duties of his office for many years, and the inadequacy of his salary, which was then, on motion of the Hon. Attorney General, raised from £50, as formerly, to £75 per annum. After some time spent in Committee, the Chairman reported progress. Hon. Leader of the Government presented correspondence and papers relating to the Wharf at West Point, as previously asked for by the hon. member, Mr. Ramsay. MONDAY, April 13th. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Callbeck, the bill to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of the Baptist Church, read a second time and agreed to. Mr. P. Sinclair, from the Special Committee, submitted their report on the Public Accounts, which was received, read, and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Wednesday next. House in Committee on the Education bill, and having agreed to several clauses without any important amendments, reported progress. Hon. Mr. Coles, Leader of the Government, said that it was with feelings of deep regret he had to announce to the House the sad news reported by Telegram, that the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee was assassinated at Ottawa, on the morning of the 7th instant. From the knowledge, as a Co-Delegate, he acquired of Mr. McGee's character, during the late Conference on the subject of Confederation, he could bear willing testimony to the love of justice and fair play which actuated the noble heart and able mind of that distinguished statesman and orator. Political independence and love of liberty marked the career of the deceased, and it behoved all who loved liberty or speech to deprecate the brutal act of the atrocious assassin, at whose deadly aim fell one who so ably advocated and boldly upheld the dearest interests of his country. After some further remarks touching the sorrowing widow and bereaved orphans of the deceased, he, hon. Mr. Coles, submitted the following Resolutions, namely— The assassination of the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, of the Dominion of Canada, having been reported by Telegram— Therefore, Resolved, That this House regard with horror and detestation the atrocious and blood-thirsty act; deeply sympathize with the bereaved widow and orphans; and sincerely regrets that the Dominion Government should have lost such an able and patriotic statesman. Hon. Mr. Haviland, Leader of the Opposition seconded the Resolution, and said that he, too, had the pleasure, during the Conference alluded to by the Hon. Leader of the Government, of the acquaintance of him whose melancholy death had just been announced. He (Hon. Mr. Haviland) spoke of the superior attainments, patriotism, and love of constitutional liberty which characterized the life of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, of whom British America might well boast as one of the greatest and most gifted of her adopted sons. He then glanced at the history of the deceased from early life up to the present time, showing that he had always been actuated more by a love for liberty of conscience, and an ardent desire for the welfare and prosperity of his country, than by any selfish purposes, or mere empty popularity; and concluded his remarks by saying that Thomas D'Arcy McGee had added another to the noble band of patriots who fell in defence of those great principles which should govern every lover of his country and of his race. How forcible, said he, was the language of the Poet, who said— The lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime, And departing leave behind us Footprints on the sand of time. Hon. Attorney General, Hon. Messrs.

Howlan, Kelly, Laird, Davies, Callbeck, and Messrs. Rielly, McNeill and Bell, from the Government side of the House, and Hon. Messrs. McAulay, Henderson, and Mr. Brecken, from the Opposition, severally expressed their approval of the sentiments conveyed in the Resolution before the House. They all expressed their utter abhorrence and detestation of the horribly atrocious crime committed by the blood-thirsty assassin. They also expressed their feelings of deep regret that a man in the prime of life, boldly and fearlessly acting up to his honest convictions, employing all the energies of his large heart and cultivated intellect, in the service of his country, should be cut down by the cowardly hand of an assassin. That the masterly pen and touching eloquence of the deceased gentleman were ever ready to aid in the promotion of every noble and patriotic work, and that in him his country, and fellow countrymen too, had one of the ablest advocates and boldest defenders of their rights, dearest privileges, and true interests that ever adorned the pages of Colonial history, could be best seen and appreciated by tracing the productions of his gifted mind, and perusing the utterances of his generous heart, were the sentiments uttered by hon. members on both sides of the House in paying their tribute of respect to the memory of the deservedly popular and much lamented Thomas D'Arcy McGee. The mourning and sorrowful widow, and bereaved orphans, were commended to the care of the Dominion, of which the departed husband and father was one of the principle founders; and the assurance was also expressed that should P. E. Island be called upon, her sons would readily contribute their mite, if required, towards the support of the helpless ones. His honor the Speaker then put the question on the Resolution, which was carried unanimously. And it was, on motion of the hon. Leader of the Government, seconded by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, ordered that a Copy of said Resolution be communicated to the House of Commons at Ottawa, and also to the widow of the deceased. House adjourned. NEWS SUMMARY. The news from Europe is not of a very startling character. The Prince and Princess of Wales are in Ireland on a visit. They arrived there on the 15th April, and were received by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Marchioness Abercrombie, and were conducted to Dublin. Great crowds assembled to do honor to their future king. In the House of Commons on the 26th, Mr. Fawcett gave notice that on an early day after Easter he should move the following resolution:—That, in the opinion of this House, the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and other inhabitants of Ireland, ought to be placed upon an equality with those of the Established Church, and that all religious disabilities with respect to the fellowships, professorships, and scholarships of Trinity College, Dublin, should be removed. He intended also to move for a select committee, with the view of administering and arranging the revenues of that college, so that it should more properly fulfil the functions of a national university. The installation of the Prince of Wales as a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick took place at Dublin. The procession, which moved from Dublin Castle, the Vice-regal residence, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the ceremony was performed, extended over a route of two miles in length, completely lined with troops. The weather was fine, and the populace of Dublin and vicinity turned out in vast numbers, filling the streets through which the procession passed. The cathedral was crowded with the scene and the installation of the Prince with the scene and insignia of the order was grand and imposing. A great dinner was to be given in honor of the occasion; only the nobility will be present. A great mass meeting was held at St. James' Hall, London, on the 16th inst. Every available portion of the Hall was crowded to repletion. The platform was occupied by a large number of the Liberal members of Parliament, and by other prominent gentlemen of the party. Earl Russell was chairman of the Meeting. Addresses were made by Mr. Henry Fawcett, M.P., Sir John Gray, M.P., Mr. Briddell, M.P., and others. Resolutions were proposed declaring that the disendowment of all religious sects in Ireland is imperatively demanded; and that the Tories, in keeping office after the recent vote of the House of Commons against them, violate the constitutional usage, and that they should give place to Mr. Gladstone, and the leaders of the majority in Parliament. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation amidst great enthusiasm. The news of the assassination of the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee was received in Great Britain with great sorrow, and it is said that the British Government have offered a large reward for the arrest and discovery of the vile wretch who shot him. It was rumored that advices were received from Abyssinia to the effect that British captives at Magdala had been released by King Theodore, and that the object of the invading forces having been attained, the war was over. Despatches from General Napier were received at the India Office late this p.m., but although the news is favorable to the hopes of the expedition, the above mentioned rumours are not confirmed. General Napier reports in his last despatch that he has left latitude 23, and is pushing on in a south-westerly direction.—The advance column was within 60 miles of Magdala, and 20 miles of that distance had been successfully reconnoitred. The troops of the expedition were in good spirits and eager for a fight. Accounts from Magdala had reached camp, which represented that the King was uneasy and evidently alarmed at the steady approach of the British troops. He appears to be hesitating what course to pursue, and nothing was known as to what plan of action he would adopt. NEW DOMINION. During investigation of assassination case on April 17th, Crown Counsel said he was in receipt of important information from Montreal, which rendered it necessary to adjourn till to-morrow. Further enquiry will probably be conducted with closed doors.—Discovery of Fenian documents of great importance have been made. About 20 prisoners now held here under Habeas Corpus Session Act. Investigation going on with closed doors. Authorities have already got hold of an informer, who has given much information. It is confidently hoped that the whole Fenian plot will be revealed. The guard on the gal has been increased to thirty men. Last night Whelan broke a heavy piece of iron of the water pipe in his cell, supposed he was planning escape. Gailor instituted a search this morning and found it. Some of the prisoners brought from Montreal admit having been at the Fenian head quarters, New York, Friday before the murder. One of them, who was Secretary to Devlin's election committee, admits being a Fenian. Starr with whom Whelan boarded, and Eagleson with whom he worked are arrested.—Starr is known to have tampered with some of the witnesses, and Eagleson is supposed to be the Head Centre of a Fenian circle. The Police Court sat at Ottawa April 18, with closed doors investigating the assassination case.—Whelan was committed for trial at the next assizes. He was very violent when committed, and threatened that Mr. O'Rielly the Queen's Counsel, who acted as prosecuting officer at the investigation, would be the next to suffer.—The authorities have discovered a Fenian lodge in Montreal, and the whole of the assassination plot has been revealed. The particulars have not been made public. All the correspondence that has passed between the Fenian lodges in New York and Montreal has been seized by the Government, and a grand exodus of prominent Irishmen from Canada to the United States commenced this evening in consequence.—There are over 400 persons implicated in the correspondence between O'Neill and O'Mahoney, and the entire affair is to be brought before the Court in Ottawa. It is reported that an international case will be made of it, as documents have been discovered which show that the murder of Mr. McGee was plotted in N. York and approved of before a committee in Montreal. Sir John A. McDonald moved a resolution appropriating \$1200 annually as a life pension to Mrs. McGee, and the sum of \$1000 for the use of each of her daughters in such manner as the Governor General may decide. The resolution was heartily endorsed by both sides of the House, some members regretting that the amount was not larger. FUNERAL OF THE LATE T. D. MCGEE. It would be difficult—nay impossible—for us to exaggerate the intense and profound feeling of mingled sorrow and indignation that pervaded the entire community in Montreal ever since the sad tidings of Mr. McGee's death became known. Our readers may judge of the extent of that feeling when we state that during the time which elapsed from the arrival of his remains until Saturday night, from forty to fifty thousand persons of every class visited the house of death to take a last sorrowful look at the great departed. The deceased lay in state in the spacious drawing room, on the first floor of his late mansion, 1074 Catherine Street. The apartment was draped in heavy folds of mourning, bespangled with white. Nothing that piety could suggest or affection prompt was left undone to surround the character of death with the halo of religion, and impress the beholder with the great solicitude in which the Catholic children hold their departed children. A metallic case contained the remains. At the head stood a large and richly gilt crucifix about six feet high. Over the dress suit in which the deceased was clothed, was the habit with which those who wear the sepulchral are invested after death. A large quantity of natural flowers were spread over the remains. The features, whilst bearing the impress of protracted sickness were very little changed, even up to the morning of interment. They wore a placid and natural expression, and no one could detect the slightest trace of suffering, or any indication whatever of death by violence—not even an artificial smile. We regret particularly that the skill which the religion only could have inspired, that converted one of the splendid marble mantels into a beautiful temporary altar, upon which burnt those typical lights always surrounding the Catholic dead. At an early hour on Monday morning the special friends of the deceased began to assemble to take their farewell look of him who was so soon to be hidden in this world from their awful remembrance of that last and D'Arcy McGee's corpse of Thomas McGee. The coffin, said privilege of 9 o'clock, and was borne by the most magnificent funeral car in waiting on the which wended its way to St. Patrick's Church. Meantime the Church is prepared for the reception of the body. On the catafalque was suspended a canopy, from which festoons in black and white stretched over the aisles. The front of the church was deeply draped with black cloth, relieved by white lace. There was a hushed expectancy on the part of the few present as a white-robed chorister or black-robed priest steals noiselessly and quietly down the aisles to the open door where the whole light from without seemed garish and blinding in contrast with the subdued tone of the interior, rendered solemn and dim by the stained glass windows, through which a few rays of the sun shone slantingly, casting here a purple, there a ruby, light into the interior of the sanctuary, which was almost in darkness, one faint spark from a candle forming a bright point in the surrounding obscurity, and the white cross standing out weird-like from the black ground on which it was displayed over the altar. Shortly after ten a stream of choristers, their white robes gleaming and sparkling to light up the "dim religious light" as they knelt, bowed, crossed themselves, and took their seats. A faint sound from the outside world can be heard, giving evidence that the body of the deceased is approaching. The boom of the minute guns with the rolling reverberation, the war pipes of the 78th Highlanders playing a dirge, the sound of martial music far in the distance, came sometimes blent in one sound, at others separately distinguishable. The head of the procession can now be seen by those who from the door are awaiting its approach, it passes on, until the hearse is abreast of the main gate. As the corpse is withdrawn from the solemn procession formed to enter it into the Church, the organ's swelling tones, in startling contrast to the previous stillness, pealed forth the "Dead March in Saul". The coffin was then removed again to the hearse without, and the procession re-formed in its old order, and passing along Notre Dame street, turned down St. Lambert's Hill to Craig street, and thence proceeded by Beaver Hill Hill, Union Avenue, and Sherbrooke street to the Catholic Cemetery. Thus, on Easter Monday—his 43rd birthday, had he lived—was the mortal remains of one of Ireland's noblest and most gifted sons—of Canada's best and truest friend, consigned to their final resting place. High up near the crest of that picturesque mountain which overlooks that grand old city in which he took so much pride, and which he felt so proud of him, with the noble St. Lawrence beneath murmuring a never-ceasing lullaby, the first martyr of the Dominion takes his last long sleep. May his soul rest in everlasting peace.— Halifax Express. A late despatch from Ottawa states that the committee on fisheries has agreed to recommend an imposition of four dollars a ton on American fishing vessels, the proceeds to be applied to bounties for fishermen. The Hon. Mr. McGee's brain weighed 50 ounces.—the ordinary weight is 45. His lungs and liver were quite sound, and it is the opinion of the Medical gentlemen who made the post mortem examination of the body that he would have lived a long time.

Very Latest Telegrams. Startling News from Australia! PRINCE ALFRED SHOT! And Dangerously Wounded! London, April 24. Startling intelligence has been received from Australia. Prince Alfred who is visiting Sydney was shot and dangerously wounded by an unknown person. The would be assassin, who is said to be a Fenian, was promptly arrested. The Prince according to latest advices was slowly recovering. In the House of Commons this evening Lord Stanley in reply to a question admitted that the Emperor of Russia had made secret proposals to the British Government in regard to the Cretan difficulty, but which without the consent of the Czar could not properly be made public. Dublin, April 24. The Prince of Wales embarked for England to day. Before sailing he gave a dinner on the Royal Yacht. There were about forty guests present, the utmost good feeling and enthusiasm prevailed. Marriage of Prince Humbert, heir presumptive King of Italy, with Princess Margaret, his cousin, took place yesterday at the Chapel Royal in Turin. King Victor Emmanuel Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia and other notables were present. Paris, April 28, even. The Monitor in an editorial says that through the good sense of the people the baseless apprehension of approaching war has been subdued, and the public mind is now tranquil. This result is in part due to the efforts made by foreign powers to preserve the pacific policy of France. London, April 23. In the House of Lords the Earl of Buckingham and the Earl of Carnarvon eulogised the late Hon. T. D. McGee of Canada. London, April 21. It is said that two men, supposed to be Fenians, were arrested at a late hour last night, near the servants' door, Buckingham Palace. They were carrying a hamper containing a gallon of explosive liquid (Greek fire). They made a desperate resistance, and were with difficulty secured. A third person of the party fled, and made good his escape. London, April 23, midnight. In the House of Lords the Bill for the abatement of Church rates, which passed the House of Commons before the Easter Holidays, came up. Lord DeGrey spoke against the bill. The Archbishop of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London, opposed the bill, but approving its passage to a second reading. The speakers all concurred in opinion, that the present tendency of politicians was towards the dis-establishment of the Church. Dublin, April 23. The Prince and Princess of Wales attended a Grand Ball given in their honor last night at the Exhibition Palace. Building was magnificently decorated, and floors and galleries crowded with one of the most brilliant assemblies ever gathered together in this city. London, April 24. Advices from Abyssinia are to April 2nd. The British Army had made further advance, and the next day would move on to Basha's River. The Abyssinian Chiefman Woggegot was in the rear. He had broken pence with the British, and refuses transit throughout his territory for their supplies. Gen. Napier intends to punish him on his return from Magdala. The news from other quarters is not as late as General Napier's last despatch. News has just been received of a decisive battle fought on Good Friday between the forces under Gen. Napier and of the King of Abyssinia, in which King Theodore and a great number of the Abyssinians were killed, and their army totally routed. The prisoners have all been released, and the war is therefore settled. Ottawa, 24. Two detectives have given a sworn narrative of a Confession they overheard in Jail between the prisoners Whelan and Doyle, in which Whelan fully acknowledges to having shot McGee. Ottawa, April 23. The authorities have secured a party who asserts that he witnessed the assassination of McGee. He is a Canadian resident of Hull, opposite Ottawa, and states that when passing along Spark St. he saw a man stand in front of the door, as if about to enter. distance off, some out of the alley a short behind, fired the smothering former from way he came. Witness threatened by the body, but went home and told the near the was disbelieved. For fear of violence he left the city, and was only yesterday brought back by the Police. The Hon. Mr. McGee was assassinated like Pius IX's Minister, Count Rossi, in 1848, by severing the carotid artery, which carries blood from the heart to the brain.

Summerside Journal. THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1868. 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. THE ANNEXATIONISTS AGAIN. It is a peculiarity of the democratic press, that no calm and thorough discussion of any subject can be carried on with it. So soon as the firm opposition which is necessary for either side of an argument, is presented, passion and abuse at once step in and change the whole aspect of the matter. The weak and untrained mind, accustomed only to wield arguments which carry weight among the unthinking, becoming foiled and bewildered, seeks relief at once in personal epithets. The result is at once evident, the controversy then sinks beneath the attention of all reflecting minds, and comes to an abrupt termination by default. As a case in point, our worthy friend, the "Progress" man, after spending "three hours" in trying to combat our proposition, that his paper was virtually an ANNEXATION sheet, has produced nothing but some very unrefined personalities, mingled with statements both questionable and irrelevant. We, however, freely accord to him whatever excuse there may be found in the fact that he was smarting under the effect of our last article. We assure him that had his "Yankee cuteness in guessing" not so grievously misled him, or had he not so incautiously and without provocation, attacked our editorial chair, we should have suffered our correspondent 'Briton' to deal with him alone, and have spared ourselves the pain of writing, and him of reading, what we consider only a well merited rebuke. The whole matter having descended, in the hands of the "Progress" editor, to one of calling names and making use of vulgar language, we cannot of course be connected with it any longer. We wish to refute a few calumnies that appeared in his last issue, and will then refer him for a continuance of his "argument" to "Tom the Progress Boy" or to such of the little boys of the streets and wharves as are skilled in the use of choice language and elegant names. The writer in question states that "he has been made the victim of a species of contemptible cowardly lying on the part of the JOURNAL." There never was a greater mistake in the world. We have never thought it worth while to write, much less speak about him. He is certainly confounding the two papers! He must have imagined himself sitting in the JOURNAL office and speaking of the "Progress!" If he means that the Proprietors of the "Progress" and their hired mouth-piece, have endeavored, by every means in their power, to injure the JOURNAL, descending to profound depths of meanness to accomplish this end, we will not contradict him. Nor yet if he should affirm that it was because we would not lend our columns to one of its proprietors, in which to ridicule respectable persons in our town, and give a place for a second 'William Colt,' that the 'Progress' was brought into existence. This enmity we have lived down through months and years, and have even prospered by the attempts to injure us, and we can well afford to laugh at the futile attempts of individuals to accomplish now what they so signally failed to do heretofore. That there is a difference between the two papers, we readily admit, and are glad to know that the public have no difficulty in recognizing it. The JOURNAL has, in consequence, been steadily increasing in circulation, and is largely patronized by the advertising public. This fact is certainly unaccountable when we consider the superiority of the other man, over the way, as a 'mechanic' or 'public' journalist, except, indeed, if he chiefly know that his superiority is his own declarations to that effect. We are called upon, in the progress terms usual to writers of the 'Progress' class, to make good our assertion that the 'Progress' is an ANNEXATION sheet. That it is not has never been asserted by its editor. Such it certainly appears to our minds, and unfortunately for the credit of human understanding in general, the opinion is shared by others. We presume it has been created by the manner in which the editor has spoken of Annexation, and by reading the sentiments of some of his correspondents. At least by such test the JOURNAL is judged, and if, accordingly, we should be accused of British sympathies, instead of hauling down our flag and demanding proof in a very angry way, we shall be happy to plead guilty to the charge. But if a mistake has been made, let the 'Progress' come out with a true British ring, and repudiate the idea of Annexation, as most repugnant to his feelings, and we shall be happy to acknowledge our mistake. And why did he not answer our bona fide correspondent, instead of heaping abuse upon a gentleman who, whether he is at all connected with us or not, had no more to do with the correspondence than himself. If any American sympathisers have thought that by attacking our editorial department, they will cause us to refuse to correspondents the expression, in our columns, of loyal sentiments, they have made a great mistake. We remind them, that many a long day will yet elapse ere they see the desire of their hearts, in the annexation of this country; and until then, they may seek in vain to introduce here that truly American element—Tyranny over the Press! On Tuesday last the steamer passed on her way to Shediac. She was unable to get into the harbor here in consequence of a very large field of ice that lies at the entrance of the harbor, and extends from Sea Cow Head to 15 Point Shore. It is said to be 8 feet or more thick. It will require a very high tide and strong wind to remove it. Several vessels have arrived at Charlottetown during the past week.

Correspondence. TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL. SIR— I cannot but express my approval of the remarkable calm and even temper with which you were regarded when you penned that article in the last number of your paper, which has made such a telling effect upon the editor of the Progress. Your moderation commends itself to your numerous patrons. Instead of answering your arguments in a straightforward and manly manner, he condescends to make use of nicknames and other low, abusive terms which, it seems, to judge from the columns of his contemptible sheet, are as congenial to his nature as the air he breathes. Now, one would think that he is not devoid of common sense after all. He knows well that couching language in such a style, is powerful argument with the untutored and vulgar throng; and as this was his only alternative by which to extricate himself from the difficulties in which he was involved, he deemed it prudent to resort to it. However, in doing so, seldom have I witnessed the labored dulness of an inane and feeble mind, notwithstanding the choice language he has called to his aid to make such a sorrowful display of moral weakness. The poignance, no doubt, Mr. Editor, of your editorial lash, aroused the natural irascibility of his temper; but he should not forget, that a man lacking a well balanced mind, is wholly unqualified to take charge of a public paper. The Progress Editor says that your paper since a certain individual withdrew from it, "has fallen into a character beneath contempt." This is not true, but quite the reverse is true. The Progress man has been evidently lost in a disordered imagination when he penned such an erroneous statement. I have lately observed a marked improvement in the editorial department of your paper. Formerly it was a wearisome task to me to wade through the ponderous articles of the Journal, but now I can do so with much delight and instruction, and such is the testimony borne by every unprejudiced man with whom I have conversed on the subject. With due deference to whom the Progress man refers, surely he can't or admit that there are different grades of ability, some inferior and others superior to that of your late editor. If you deem this short notice worthy of insertion in your valuable columns, you shall probably hear from me from time to time. Yours, &c. ANCOGNITO. April 27, 1868.