care which they took to retain the English Code unimpaired and especially its noblest feature—Trial by Jury—that system which baffles the oppressor, and, in its equal operation, gives to the humblest individual, whether the pursuer or the pursued, as clear a field for prosecution or defence as can be obtained by the most exalted or most powerful in the land. The *Magna Charta*, familiarly spoken of as the great bulwark of English liberty, was wrested by the Norman Barons from their tyrant king. There object however, was not thereby to give freedom to the people; but to secure and enlarge their own; although it is most certainly true that in process of time, *Magna Charta* became the foundation of British freedom, which based on its principles, grew and extended, until in the end it culminated in the Bill of Rights, under which, we have, at length, happily attained almost to the perfection of representative institutions, and the greatest possible extent of popular or responsible government. All this has been derived from, and is directly to be traced to, the triumph obtained by the Norman Barons, in the thirteenth century, over their tyrant king. But as respects Trial by Jury, the battle for it was fought by the common people, and for it we are indebted to the wisdom of our Saxon ancestors, whose love of freedom and sense of justice far exceeded that which was, at any time, displayed by the Normans, and by whom, in England, as far back as the eighth century, pleadings in Courts of Justice were instituted and practised in nearly the same form, in which judicial arguments are conducted at this day, both in British and American courts of law. And, not only have both countries the same of common law, and the same observance in all their judicial proceedings; but their governments, although different in name, are similar in spirit; and, in them, may be clearly traced the same family and national characteristics of political economy. In the American Republic, the head of the State is a man raised to that position by the voice of the people, and the sovereign power is lodged in representatives similarly chosen. In Great Britain the form of government is monarchial, and succession to the sovereignty is hereditary; but in reality the real powers of government are vested in the parliamentary representatives of the people, elected by them, although not upon quite as broad a principle of the franchise as prevails in the United States. But here, in Prince Edward Island, we are now nearly as republican in principle and in practice as our kindred of those States. Our elective suffrage is almost universal; and whatever party may be in power, they hold it only at the will of the people, by whose voice, if they run counter to their wishes, they are finally rejected. We know how much the people of Great Britain are indebted for the extension and security of their freedom—their rights and privileges to the legal profession: and we also know that the battle of constitutional liberty in the United States was fought by lawyers; and not only have some of their lawyers of the present day bravely contended for truth, justice, and liberty at the bar and in the senate, but they have as bravely fought for them in the field; and one of that number, we have at present the honor to entertain. Others of our distinguished guests, I am happy to know, are also members of that profession; and I am proud to recognize them as brother chips. Members of this profession, we are well aware, are very often made the objects of satirical wit; but I believe the well-informed will ever be found ready to admit, that no other class or order of men has ever done more for the extension of national liberty, for the rectification of government, and for the advancement of the true social interests of mankind, than lawyers. And, even as respects the law itself, none have been more earnest or successful in endeavors to improve and simplify its practice, than some of the most eminent of its professors in Great Britain; as witness the disinterested, persevering, and efficient labors to that end of Brougham and Campbell. And, further, in alluding generally to the great services which have been rendered to the cause of freedom and civilization by members of the legal profession, I may, perhaps, on the present occasion, be permitted to remind our distinguished guests that, however earnestly and successfully some of their own eminent jurists, such as Story and others, have labored for the establishment of genuine freedom and the extension of liberal legislation, in the British Senate, during the struggle between what were then styled the (British) American plantations or colonies, but which are now some of the greatest and most valuable of the United States, the great Chatham, Burke and others fought as earnestly in the cause of independence as the most ardent of the descendants of the pilgrim fathers themselves. The honor which has been conferred upon us by the friendly and auspicious visit of the Congressional Committee, and other distinguished American gentlemen, their friends, who take an interest in the Reciprocity question, is one, I am sure, which we all duly appreciate; and, when they leave our shores, they will, I trust, one and all, carry with them such favorable impressions of our Island, its Government, people, and resources, as shall induce them when at home to urge upon their people, with greater eagerness than they have already exercised, the wisdom and propriety of effecting, if possible, a renewal of their suspended free-trade relations with us. A consideration of the great benefits, which we all know would result to both parties from a renewal of those relations will alone, I trust, operate, both here and in the States, so far as to induce efficient activity for its accomplishment; but the fact that, although separated—that, although they of the United States live under the Stars and Stripes, and we of the Island under the Union Jack—we are still brethren, should endear us to each other, and inspire us with such sympathies as can only be gratified by our entering not only into the closest relations of trade and commerce, but by our also binding ourselves to each other by all these ties of amity, peace and concord, by which brethren should ever be in heart united, however far asunder and distinct they may be held by other imperative obligations of duty and obedience. I will not attempt to specify the advantages which Reciprocal Free Trade would be to each party, but now conclude by simply declaring that I hope and believe the renewal of that connection and the resuscitation of that trade, which, for ten years, was so happily maintained between us, will speedily be accomplished.

The next toast upon the programme was, "*The Executive and Legislature of Prince Edward Island,*" which, however, the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Hensley, who is not only a member of the House of Assembly, but the President of the Executive Council, influenced by feelings of delicacy, declined to put from the Chair. Thereupon, General Butler rose, and, observing that he and his party having come to P. E. Island for the purpose of cultivating the most friendly relations with its Government and people, could not therefore afford to be debarred by any punctilios—however just in the quarter whence they proceeded—the privilege which the occasion presented them of manifesting their respect for the Councils of the Island. The toast, with all the honors, having then been proposed by the hon. and gallant General, and duly accepted,—

HON. MR. HAYTHORNE, M.E.C., and M.L.C., having been called upon to reply, rose and said:—It is a surprise to me, Mr. Chairman, to be called on to return thanks for the two branches of the Legislature, and I regret the change on the programme which has occurred. I suppose it has been done on the principle which prevails in Courts Martial, where the youngest member speaks first; and I am but a novice in public affairs, having been only a year and a half in the Legislative Council, and about as long in the Executive. Before that time I was simply a private individual; I therefore ask you to bear with my inexperience and shortcomings. I was reading an essay lately, on the World's Development, in which the writer asserts, that in the three great particulars of light, locomotion and communication, all the great results arrived at have been the work of the last fifty years. During that period have been brought to perfection the Railway and the Steamship; while as regards Communication, we have cheap Postage and the Electric Telegraph. The writer went on to say that probably in the matter of Dwellings, of Clothing, and of Food, the inhabitants of the civilized world were little, if at all, better off than the Babylonians, the Grecians, and the Romans. Having attained, then, to the great results to which I have alluded, is there nothing left—no great object for the men of the present generation to accomplish? Are we to sit down, like the Grecian Conqueror, simply to enjoy ourselves? No, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, there is an important work for the people of the American Continent to achieve—that work is Free Trade and Reciprocity; and I say, Sir, that the Statesmen who shall accomplish that great undertaking will be as worthy of honor as are the great Engineers, the Stephensons, and Burnels, to whom the gallant General on my left has alluded. Sir, there are difficulties in the way, it is true; but was ever any great object attained without encountering difficulties? The chief difficulty in this case I take to be prejudice. Of that there is a vast mountain; and that mountain of prejudice must be undermined, not by the tunnel of the engineer, nor by the bolder expedient of the open cutting; it must be overcome by reason—by argument, on the platform, in the press, and on the floors of Legislative Assemblies. As an example of the pernicious consequences which result from the existing system, I may remark that I have heard it stated in *conversation*, by one of our guests, that coal in his vicinity sells for nine dollars per ton—(Mr. Derby: More than that for some kinds.)—while it can be purchased in the adjoining Colonies as low as three! You can easily conceive, Gentlemen, how that enhanced price of coal enters into every detail of domestic economy, how it increases the cost of light, of manufacture, and of transport, and, I think, warrants my assertion that he who shall establish Reciprocity will deserve well of the people of this Continent. As I am well aware that other gentlemen desire to address you, I will not seek to detain you longer.

HON. J. HENSLEY: The next toast upon the programme is one of a character quite different from that of any which has preceded it. It is "*The Armies and Navies of Great Britain and the United States;*" and therewith I beg leave to couple the names of Capt. Merryman, of the United States Navy, and Lieut. Col. McGill of our own native Military force, not doubting that each of these gentlemen will, on behalf of the honorable and gallant service to which he belongs, have much pleasure in responding to the toast. The present aspect of the times, if we are to depend upon the public declarations of the great European powers, is decidedly pacific; but, even should some of these powers, in utter disregard of their own reiterated protestations in favor of peace, let loose their banded cohorts agaist each other for the fell work of havoc and destruction, that will not, I trust—to whatever lengths it may be carried—have any tendency to make either the United States or Great Britain a party in the deadly strife, or operate in any way, to disturb the amicable relations now so happily subsisting, and daily increasing, between these two great nations. The peculiar times and circumstances, which once led them into unnatural contests, have now happily passed away; the wrathful feelings to which they gave birth, are now dead; and God forbid that they should ever be revived! Their respective flags shall never again, I trust, be seen to wave in hostile defiance of each other; but, on the contrary, whenever they meet, shall stream forth only in mutual friendly recognition, or enfold each other in fraternal embrace. And if, in their common presence, the natural defenders of the one should be assaulted by an enemy, may it ever be found that the loyal upholders of the other are ready, in all the warmth of kindred blood, to hasten to the aid of the assailed. This generous and chivalrous spirit has, once already been displayed. The occasion which drew it forth was this: during the last short contest maintained by Great Britain against China, it happened that, in the Chinese waters, the gallant Captain of a neutral United States ship of war, beholding, from her deck, British sailors in perilous conflict under disadvantageous circumstances with a superior Chinese force, sent the boats of his ship to the aid of the apparently overmatched Britons, exclaiming, "Blood is thicker than water" May this generous spirit be ever manifested towards each other by these two great and kindred nations! May they ever be animated by genuine feelings of peace and good will towards each other! and may their flags, henceforth be ever seen, when associated, to wave together in the cause of civilization and philanthropy! (Cheers) Gentlemen, —*The Armies and Navies of Great Britain and the United States*. The toast having been duly honored, and followed by the air, *Red, White, and Blue*, from the Band.—

CAPT. MERRYMAN returned thanks on behalf of his countrymen; but the Reporter regrets that, having been unable to hear more than a few unconnected words of his (the gallant Captain's speech), he is unable to give even an outline of it.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MCGILL then rose and spoke to the following effect:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Early in life, inflamed with something like military ardor, and convinced that, in order that he might be able to serve his country, in times of war and peril, should they arrive, it was the duty of every citizen of a State to acquire some knowledge of the art military and the use of arms, it is now thirty years since I procured myself to be appointed an officer in our Militia. In that capacity, without either pay or reward, I have, from the time of my first enrolment, eagerly seized every opportunity to improve myself and to aid in the military training of others. We, the Militia and Volunteers of P. E. Island, in behalf of whom I now speak, are, however, quite conscious how unworthy we are of being accounted a part of the Army of *Great Britain. Happily as yet*, we have had no experience of actual warfare. Our knowledge of the art does not exceed what can be acquired by mock encounters and peaceful competitions. We are not eager for the fray; but if provoked by marauders, few amongst us, I firmly believe, would feel the least inclination to decline battle, or, when engaged in it, fail to display that dauntless spirit of loyalty and love of country, which Scotland's poet, Burns, in one of his songs, justly ascribes to Highlanders in common, when speaking of one, he says:

"Clap in his cheek a Highland gill;
Say sic is Royal Geordie's will,
And there's the foe;—
He has nae thought but how to kill
Twa at a blow." (Cheers.)

With our brethren of the United States, the sword, I, however, rejoice to see, is happily being turned into the ploughshare; and the time, I trust, is still far distant, even if destined, when our fertile soil shall bear the impress of hostile tread. (Cheers.)

HON. EDWARD PALMER, M.L.C., having been called upon by the Hon. Chairman to propose the next toast in the programme—"*Success to the negotiations for Reciprocal Free Trade,*" rose, and spoke to the following effect:—Mr. President and Gentlemen: The question of Reciprocal Free Trade between the United States and this Island, which, on the present occasion, in connection with the Dejeuner given in honor of our distinguished visitors, it is our province to discuss, is, I am sure we must all feel, the most important one, as respects our Island interests, that, for many years, we have been called upon to entertain; and the immediate circumstances in which it now engages our attention, are, certainly, to us of the Island, of a most gratifying character. For myself, I am free to admit that it never entered into my mind to anticipate the honor which has been conferred upon us in our being privileged to receive and entertain, in this humble Hall, of our unpretending Legislature, a Committee appointed by the Congress of the great American Republic—a Committee composed, too, of some of its most influential men—to confer with us upon a great question of international policy, upon a footing of perfect equality; and affording us, as much as if we were an independent State, a full and fair opportunity of weighing, face to face with its accredited representatives, the advantages or disadvantages to ourselves, which would, in all probability, be attendant upon our acquiescence in the terms of agreement for Reciprocal Free Trade between their own people and ours, which they are here to submit to our consideration. The honor which, in this way, is this day conferred upon us, is one which, I trust, will long be held in proud remembrance by our people; and the great amount of substantial benefit, which, I feel satisfied will result to them from it, will I hope, be perpetuated to them. If, two weeks ago, any one had told me that, in the Hall of our Assembly, I should, as on this day, hear a proposal made to us, on behalf of the people of the United States, by a delegation composed of some of their most eminent public men, for a renewal of reciprocal relations between them and us, I should certainly have looked upon the individual who told me so, as laboring under positive hallucination. Far, as it was, however, from being expected by me, I now, with the greatest satisfaction, find it to be a fact; and the great object in view will, in good time, I doubt not, be fully attained. There is nothing like personal intercourse between parties for facilitating any arrangement which they desire speedily to bring about. In broaching the Reciprocity question to us, the delegates of the American Congress have especially in view the interests of their own country. I would think very little of them if it were otherwise with them. But they come to us in a liberal spirit; and they do not propose to treat with us except upon terms which will be mutually beneficial. They require from us the concession of certain privileges for the benefit of their own people; but, at the same time, they offer us, in return, certain advantages of trade and commerce, which will be a full equivalent for what we may concede to them. They look at our position in the Gulf of St. Lawrence which places in our hands the key of its fisheries. They look at the immense shoals of mackerel and other fish with which it abounds. They see that the advantages which would result to us, were we to prosecute these fisheries, are, in a manner, almost wholly overlooked by us. They are eager to be permitted the liberty to seize upon that wealth, which, although naturally ours, we fail to appropriate to our own use; and they shew that, in our peculiar circumstances, as an agricultural people, the very best use we can make of the wealth of our waters, is to exchange it for a good market for the produce of our soil, and all the other benefits which free trade intercourse with the United States would confer upon us. Of the truth of this, we are, I believe, all fully convinced; yet, at the same time, there are some among us who say, "All that is said of the advantages which Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States would confer upon us, we believe to be true; but we are convinced that all efforts for the renewal of Reciprocity relations between the United States and Prince Edward Island *only*, will prove perfectly abortive. We are subject to higher powers. We can enter into no foreign relations, but such as are formed for us by the Imperial Government," and much more to the same effect. But, I reply, that if, as respects Confederation, the British Government—much as they desired that it should comprise the whole of the British American Provinces, and strongly as it was argued that the isolation of any one Province would prove prejudicial to the interests of those embraced in the Union—seeing that we were determined not to be included in that Union, wisely forbore to urge us to embrace a policy which we had declared to it would, if forced upon us, prove detrimental to our best and most valued interests; and, accordingly, we happily find ourselves at this day in a position quite as independent as that of the Dominion. Now, I argue that, if thus, with regard to the great question of Confederation, the Government of Great Britain wisely forebore to urge or constrain us contrary to our inclinations, they will also, in case we agree to terms for the re-establishment of Reciprocal Free Trade relations between ourselves and the United States, wisely sanction our independent action in that respect; especially since such action cannot in an any way tend either to the relaxation of our ties of allegiance to the British Crown, or injuriously affect the interests of any other portion of British America. We are very well aware how we won the great battle in which we long contended for full political freedom. It was won by our unfaltering perseverance in a constitutional course for its attainment. What we knew to be our birthright, we had the boldness to demand as such; and, though long withheld, it was finally conceded to us. To deal with our fisheries in such a way as, whilst it would prove of essential benefit to ourselves, would not at all militate to the prejudice of the rest of British North America, is, most assuredly, a privilege which we have a right to claim; and it is a privilege, the free exercise of which will, I feel persuaded, be conceded to us, provided we seek it, as I trust we are prepared to do, in a straightforward and constitutional manner. After a happy allusion to the courtesies extended to Dickens by Americans, and to Longfellow by the English, as indicative of the kindly feelings subsisting between the kindred peoples of the United States and Great Britain, the hon. and learned gentleman concluded thus: Let us act as men. Let us not lie down in despair. Let us assert our privileges, and, in their assertion, we shall find their full realization! With the fullest, the most sincere concurrence in the sentiment, allow me now to propose, "*Success to the negotiations for Reciprocal Free Trade.*"

During the delivery of this speech, the hon. and learned gentleman was repeatedly cheered; and the toast was drunk in a manner indicative of full appreciation and hearty approval on the part of the whole company. Air, by the Band, *Cheer boys cheer!*

After another toast was proposed—

HON. E. H. DERBY rose and spoke nearly as follows: *Gentlemen of the Island.* When Sebastian Cabot, nearly four centuries since, discovered this beautiful Island on the anniversary of St. John, the beloved disciple, he conferred on it the appropriate name of the apostle, quite as euphonious as any royal title Doubtless he was as much impressed as we were with its safe and placid harbor, its fertile soil, rising in gentle undulations, so well adapted to the use of man. It is the tradition that St. John retired to some Island, in his old age, and lived a century. This indeed may not have been his Patmos; but at all events he could not have found one more fertile and salubrious. I have come here to represent the people of Massachusetts, who have long felt an interest in this Island. It was, under the French, the garden of Louisburg, and my native State, a century since, raised two regiments on its own strength, and took Louisburg and its dependencies from the veteran troops of France. They annexed both to the British Empire. And after coming down here in less than three days, through the Straits of Canso, their ancient route to the Isle of St John, and after landing and partaking of your hospitality, and riding through the midst of your luxurious fields of grain, turnips, and potatoes, and admiring your improved stock, I am convinced that they made a great mistake. They should have annexed both to Massachusetts. We should then have had all the mines and market gardens we require for our great centre of manufactures; for, I believe, your green Isle, if anchored beside the Old Bay State, although but one-third of its size, would yield more grain and vegetables than Massachusetts. You have been not only the market garden for French troops and their fisheries, but, under Reciprocity, you were fast becoming the *market garden of Boston*. And now, gentlemen, we are not only pleased with your Island, but we have to thank you for your hospitality, both to us and to our countrymen, who have, for more than a century, come down to our great schools of seamen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. You cultivate education. You send your sons to our free schools and medical Colleges. We send our most adventurous youths to the College of St. Lawrence. We too respect that thirst of independence you have of late evinced. It is akin to our own; and we are happy to find that we may be able to negotiate with you. Under Reciprocity the commerce between your Island and our Republic increased ten fold. It had nearly reached two millions of dollars a year, and was fast augmenting, but there were raids on the Canada frontier. The tone of the Canadian, as well as of the English, Press was unfriendly. Duties on our manufactures were advanced in Canada, and tended to the injury of New York and Boston. We required a remedy, and the Treaty ended. We come here to discuss with you the question of reciprocity. We are here because we like your spirit; and we tender to you our thanks for your Resolutions of sympathy which were presented to us by Prince Edward Island alone, independently of any similar expression from the other side of the Atlantic, on our great civil war; and we tender you our proposition for reciprocal trade—not the mere exchange of natural productions, of which New England, your great customer, has less than you have, but an interchange of the products of the soil and the products of arts. With few exceptions, we desire to receive all your products, and wish you to take all ours either free or under regulations similar to those by which free trade intercourse is adjusted between France and England, and to abolish pilotage, light money, consular charges, and anchorage dues—all burthens of commerce. It is true that we should place a small charge on your animals, but this is much below the present duties and designed to reinstate our agricultural interest. We propose a trifling tax, not more than seven per cent., on salmon, codfish and herring, but this is necessary to conciliate the votes of the fishermen, and to carry through the measure. It is necessary, too, to maintain our College of Seamen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. We trust, gentlemen, that we can agree on terms, for we both favor Reciprocity; and, if we agree, we believe that Great Britain will, in no way, interpose any obstacles to its consummation. Reciprocity with you will pave the way to Reciprocity with Nova Scotia and with Canada. For more than a century, long before your Island was divided by England among non-residents, our fathers fished in the great Bay, or as you term it, the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At the Treaty of Paris, at the Treaty of Ghent, our rights were preserved, but in 1818, Messrs. Rusk and Gallatin, who had never been introduced to the mackerel, and did not appreciate the hospitality of your Island or the attractions of its shores, resigned our rights within the three mile line. They were not aware that the mackerel appreciated the favor of your coasts as we do, and came here annually to luxuriate. The privilege we ask of you is to allow our fishermen to partake of your priviliges when you entertain the fish. If we agree, I feel sure that England cannot well go against Reciprocity, if she sees that you desire it and feel it to be essential to your interests.

ISAAC C. HALL, Esq., also having been called upon by the Hon. Chairman, to reply to the same toast—"*Success to the negotiations for Reciprocal Free Trade*',' rose, and spoke as follows:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: After listening to so many good speeches as you have heard to-night, you ought not to have called me out, for you must all be well aware that I am not good at speech-making; and, aside from that, I feel a little embarrassed to-night. I had always, hitherto, supposed the fishing business (in which I am deeply engaged,) was a respectable business, and one which no honest man had need to be ashamed of. But, to-night, as I passed through the Library, I heard my friend General Butler stating to those around him, that the fishing business was a species of gambling. Startling as this announcement was, after giving the subject a little more thought and consideration, I have come to the conclusion, that the General was viewing the business in connection with our payment of the duty of $2 per barrel, now imposed on our mackerel by the American Government, and that he has come down here to assist in taking off the tax of $2 per barrel, thereby to make the business respectable. There is another feature in the business which must not be overlooked. Those most conversant with our fisheries will inform you, that never before have the mackerel around our shores kept so completely within the mystic three mile line. Now, it is a well known fact, that the mackerel we are now taking around our shores are highly respectable fish. In size, weight, and quality, they have never been excelled. But the complaint is that they dont eat well. The fact is that they have no appetite for biting with a tax of $2 per barrel staring them in the face; and, as for taking the hook *outside* of the three mile line, they wont do it. They have moved in: they believe in fair play. They know that these Yankees have no Licenses, and no right to follow them inside the three mile line. The course taken by these mackerel shows not only their love of justice, but also that they are full believers in Reciprocity. Gentlemen, we have commenced a movement of the greatest importance to this Island. The Americans want your fishing grounds, and we want their markets for the productions of the soil and our fisheries. Shall not this reciprocal interchange be perfected? For one, I trust and believe it will.

The next toast given by the Hon. Chairman, was "*Our Guests,*" coupled with the name of the Hon. Mr. Laflin. The toast was duly accepted, but it being found that the hon. gentleman, whose name was coupled with it, had left the Hall, the Hon. Chairman called upon GENERAL SCAMMON, the American Consul, but he begged to be excused, saying that as American Consuls were, by rules of their office, forbidden to become newspaper correspondents, with reference to any political questions or topics of the day, he apprehended that, by the same rules, they were also prohibited from public speaking on any such questions or topics; he, therefore, respectfully begged leave to decline the call.

The next toast—the last upon the programme—was, "*The Bar of all Nations;*" and the Hon. Chairman, in proposing it, observed, that it was rather a singular circumstance that the three Hon. gentlemen who constituted the Congressional Committee, and he himself, the proposer of the toasts, should all be members of the profession which it was intended to honor.

HON. JOHN LONGWORTH, having been called upon to respond to this toast, rose and briefly spoke to the following effect:—Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am certainly proud to be a member of that noble profession in honor of which the toast which we have just drunk has been given; but I am very sorry, that it has not fallen to the lot of some one more able to reply to it than I feel myself to be. My old friend, the late Hon. Charles Worrell, who had himself, in his youthful days, been a law student, used, at times, in half playful, half serious humour, to speak of Lawyers as a necessary evil. Law—as well as lawyers, whose especial province it is to carry it into effect—may indeed, very naturally, perhaps, be regarded as an evil by the perpetrators of wrong and injustice; who, under its wholesome operation, are made to pay the penalty of their crimes. And sometimes too, perhaps, both Law and Lawyers may be regarded almost as an evil by those who, to the infraction of their peace and disturbance of their mental composure, find themselves obliged to have recourse to them for the enforcement of their just claims, or the compelling of restitution of property or rights of which they have been unjustly deprived. The Law, however, is not the evil, but the great remedy; and jurisprudence has, very justly, been declared the principal and most perfect branch of ethics. The most eminent of its professors, in every civilized country, but especially in Great Britain and the United States, have ever been foremost in the ranks of those who contended for the extension of freedom and the establishment, upon a just and sure basis, of the rights of man. It is a science which distinguishes the criterions of right and wrong; which teaches to establish the one, and to prevent, punish, or redress the other. There may, at times,—even amongst its professors eminent in station,—have been men of sordid minds, debased intellects, and cruel natures. But still it has ever been found—as exemplified in the lives of all those great lawyers whose names are honorably recorded in the histories of their several countries—to have induced affectionate loyalty to the lawful head of the State and a zeal for liberty and constitutional rights, coupled with a due sense of the obligations of religion and the teachings of morality. And proud am I, as an humble member of the profession, to observe here, in the number of our guests, men, also belonging to the profession, distinguished at once for vigor of intellect, liberality of sentiment, and love of country. We of the Bar of Prince Edward Island, can, I fear, but feebly compare with some of the great luminaries of the profession, either in the United States, or in Great Britain; but I may safely affirm that we number amongst us men who cannot be surpassed by any upon the forensic roll of any other country for honor and integrity. My response to the toast—feeble as it is—is given on behalf of the Bar of Prince Edward Island, of that of the United States, and of Great Britain; and, in general, of that of every country in which the principles of true liberty prevail and in which the just rights of man are constitutionally acknowledged. The honorable and learned gentleman then concluded by an earnest expression of hope that the proceedings of the day, with reference to the object of the mission from the Congress of the United States, would materially tend to its ultimate and speedy accomplishment.

A. MCNEILL, Esq., having been called upon said: That the important negociations to secure free trade relations between this Colony and the United States, would require the powerful agency of the press to stimulate and encourage the leading minds of both countries. He would therefore, propose a toast, *The Press of Great Britain and America.* When I say America, I mean British America as well as the Great Republic. This demonstration of friendly feeling towards the people of the United States will have, not only a valuable effect on our trade relations, but also tend to unite more closely public sentiment in both countries. It has just been observed by Hon. Judge Poland, who has for a quarter of a century occupied a prominent position in the States, that this Island was comparatively unknown to him. He confesses that our institutions, resources, &c., are far in advance of what he expected to see on his arrival here. The same ignorance of our position exists among the leading minds of England, and until recently we were also but little known to the great body of the new Dominion. We have, Mr. President, of our own accord refused to become a part of the Dominion of Canada, and thereby to some extent weakened the ties which bind us to the mother country; and now as we are about to form closer trade relations with the people of the United States, and as the leading men of that Great Republic are becoming better asquainted with us as a people than they have hitherto been, it may very naturally be assumed that the ties which thus bind us will be strengthened by the reflection that as respects blood and descent we are the same people. Our fathers immigrated to these Colonies and maintained their allegiance to the Crown of England. Their fathers immigrated to the thirteen Colonies of the United States, and because of unjust taxation, they were driven to rebellion against their father land. To the glorious results of which to the noble fathers of Independence and their descendants I need not here allude. True, Mr. President, the officials of Downing Street may interfere with the negociations between our Government and that of the United States, and perhaps thwart our best efforts to secure for the people of this independent Colony, privileges dear to us all; but can it for a moment be supposed that the Imperial Government would throw any obstruction in our path in thus seeking for trade relations with a friendly power? Surely not. Mr. President, we have a separate Government and a Legislature peculiarly our own, and are as much of an independent power as is the New Dominion. The Press of both countries will, I trust, lend their powerful aid in accomplishing of that reciprocal free trade which will form one of the most important events in the history of all America. And now, Gen. Butler, and gentlemen of the Congressional Committee of the United States, who have honored us with your visit allow me on behalf of every man, woman and child in this my native Colony, to welcome you on this festive occasion.

Mr. McNeill's toast having been duly accepted, after several American gentlemen, connected with the Press, who were supposed to be present, had been called upon, without effect, for a response—

DAVID LAIRD, Esq., rose and briefly spoke to it as follows:—As it appears that the Press of the United States is not represented in the assembly, I simply rise to return thanks for the toast which has just been so cordially received. The lawyers have been taking a great deal of credit to themselves for establishing the freedom of the people both in Britain and America. In fact they seem to claim that the Bar is the father of our liberties; but admitting the claim, I think I may safely say that the Press is their *mother*, and we all know that the mother has by far the most to do with moulding the character of the family. Indeed, were it not for the Press our representative institutions could scarcely be upheld, and without it, liberty both in Britain and America—would soon dwindle away. Reference has been made to the Stars and Stripes; but I am of opinion that the people of this Island are not prepared to go under them. They have, however, no objection that our "respectable mackerel,"—of which we have heard from Mr. Hall, and which seem lately to have got *schooled* to hug our shores,—should become republicans, and go in free of duty to the United States, and be caught on our coasts free of treaty restrictions. I trust that the negotiations to re-establish Reciprocal Free Trade will be successful; the Press at least will do its part to accomplish so desirable a result. The lawyers may talk; but without the Press, how are statistics—which Mr. Derby has shewn have much to do with arriving at proper conclusions in matters of trade—to be given to the world, that the politicians of both countries may be prepared to legislate intelligently on this question.

GENERAL BUTLER then rose, and,—having intimated to the Hon. Chairman and the company, that the time was arrived when it was necessary that he and his party should make preparations for their departure from our shores—begged leave to bid his hosts a cordial farewell, and to assure them, that the delegation, on arriving home, would immediately report, in the proper quarter, their high appreciation of the hospitality and kindness, with which, during their mission here, they had, on every hand, been honored; and concluded by expressing a hope that the result of their visit would be a complete fulfilment of its object; and that the renewal of reciprocal free trade relations between Prince Edward Island and the United States would not now be long delayed.

HON. MR. BECK then rose, and added, that he had been instructed, by a young and enthusiastic member of their party, to say, in the style of a grateful impromptu of the warm-hearted Burns:—

Whatever stream we ferry o'er,
Whatever change shall come,
Where'er we wend, we'll ask no more,
Than just *an Island* welcome!

Auld Lang Syne having been sung, the gentlemen of the mission, and their party, retired. The meeting—which had, throughout, been one of perfect harmony and unanimity of sentiment—was thus brought to a close; every one, to all appearance, convinced that its proceedings could not fail in good time to eventuate in results the most beneficial to the general interests of our Island.

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

Married.

At Uigg, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. S. McLeod, Mr. William McDonald, of said place, to Miss Mary Anne Stewart, Highbank, Lot No. 64.

On Thursday, 27th ult., by the Rev. A. Cameron, Mr. John Stewart, of Lot 67, to Miss Ellen Penelope Dunbar, of Campbelton.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. P. Doyle, P. P., Cornelius Harring on, Egmont Bay, to Miss Julia Kelly, of Hope River, North Road.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Alex. Falconer, Mr. James W. Coles, to Annie L. C. Whitford, second daughter of Mr. George Whitford, all of Charlottetown.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. Crawford, on the 2nd inst, Mr. Reuben Bulman, to Sophia Anna, third daughter of William Bagnall, Esq., New Glasgow.

Died.

Suddenly on Friday morning last, Sept. 4, from diease of the heart, Mr. John Smith, of this city, aged 29 years, leaving a wife, and three small children, to lament their loss.

At the residence of his father, Mr. W. W. Duck, Winter River, on the 1st inst., Mr. John Benny Duck, in the 23rd year of his age.

At his residence, Rosevale, Lot 34, on the 11th inst., much and deservedly regretted, Donald McBeth, Esq., in the 91st year of his age.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED.

Sept 7.—Massasoit, Parsons, Gulf, 224 bbls mackerel to owners; Spray, Veno, Richibucto, boards, &c.; Annandale Lennigan, Sydney, coal; Alhambra Johnson, Gulf, mackerel, Lizzie Thompson, Rolf, Gulf, mackerel. W. A Pew, Heitz, fishing voyage 120 bbls mackerel. 8th—Rattler, Bearse do 200 do, George Clark, jun Wharf, do 200 do Hero, McKay, do 300 do 9th—Charles, McPhail, Granmique, 62 tons limestone, to Beer & Sons, John Somes, Harty fishing voyage, 160 bbls mackerel, Geo P Rust Cunningham, do 160 do, Frank Treat, Abbott, do 209 do Olivia, Buckler, Port Hood, 60 tons limestone to Carr & Brown, Gettysburg, Stewart, fishing, 178½ bbls mackerel, Col Cook, Bears, do 155 do Gamecock, Cheverie, do 100 do Margaret, McDonald, Antigonish, 54 tons paving stones to John Williams. 10th—Maria Victoria, Gronnet, Tracadie, N. B. 376 m shingles, str. Commerce, Doane, Boston, Riverdale, Scott, fishing 161 bbls mackerel, Wild Rover, Sufkin, fishing, 164½ do. Daniel, Walsh, Pictou, 45 tons coal to Lawson & Walsh, Ambrose, McDonald, Pictou, 45 do to Steam N. Company. 11th—Hope, McPhail, Pictou, 21 do to D. Farquharson, C. B. Jones, Smith, Fshing, Woodbine, Robertson Pictou 81 tons coal, to Peake Bros', Helen M Woodworth, Smith, fishing, 156½ bbls mackerel, Ruth Groves, Gould, do 138 do do John P. Ober, Dunn, do 145, do do, E. Y O McFadyen, Pictou, 50 tons coal, to Stanley.

CLEARED.

7th—Wm. Henry, McDonald, Antigonish, bal. Massasoit, Parsons, fishing voyage Alhambra, Johnson, Lizzie Thompson Rolf, Mary, Turnbull, Pictou, bal, Maria, Olivia, McEvoy, Sydney, bal. 8th—Princess of Wales, Evans, Shediac, 12 bbls eggs, by W. B. Dean, 3 do by Higgins, 31 bush barley, by Owen Connolly, 4 horses by G Foster, jr. and 7 do by A. McDonald. 9th—John Somes, Heartz, fishing, Geo. P. Rust, Cunningham, Fishing, Frank Treat Abbott, Frankport, Gettsburgh, Stewart, fishing, Col. Cook, Bears, do, Flying Mist, McCormack, fishing voyage, Mayflower, Gerrior, Pictou, bal. Alpha, McDonald fishing voyage, Wild Rover Sufkin, do, str. Commerce, Doane, Boston, 1400 bbls. mackerel, by Am. schooners. Sea Breeze, Hobbs, Pictou, bal, Indian Queen, Walsh, Sydney, C. B. do Enterprise, Peacock Shemogue, do. Helen M. Woodworth, Smith, fishing voyage, John P Ober, Dunn, do, Ruth Groves, Gould, do 11th—Annandale, Lennigan, Sydney, 184 bush oats, Charles, McPhail, Pictou, bal Prince of Wales, Evans, Shediac, 299 bbls mackerel, by Am. schooners, 551 do eggs by W. B. Dean, 5 do by H. Coombs, 10 horses by H. Hunting, —bush Barley by Owen Connolly, str Heather Belle, McKenzie, Pictou, 7 bbls oysters, by B. Pettigrew.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE MONTHLY MEETING of the BOARD OF EDUCATION, will be held at the COLONIAL BUILDING, on THURSDAY, the 24th SEPTEMBER, inst. at 2 o'clock, p. m. for the transaction of General Business.

The Examination of all Candidates will commence at the Normal School, on the day previous. WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3, p. m., and will be resumed on the following day, at 9, a. m., at the same place. No Candidates can be received on any other than on the regular examination days fixed by the School Act, until further notice.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN McNEILL,
Secretary.

Sept. 14, 1868.

Executors' Notice.

ALL PERSONS having demands against the Estate of the HONORABLE JAMES YEO, of PORT HILL, in Prince County, MERCHANT, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Honorable James Yeo; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make payment forthwith to

WM. RICHARDS,
JOHN INGS,
JOHN YEO,
JAMES YEO, } Executors.

Port Hill, Sept 10, 1868. 6w

CLASS for YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. & MISS BRUENECH purpose opening a

CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES

on 1st OCTOBER next, at the house now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Falconer, near the residence of D. Hodgson, Esqr. For particulars apply to Mrs. Bruenech temporarily residing in the private rooms at the PAVILION HOTEL, or to her brother R. MAY, Esq. Glen Stewart near Southport, from whom prospectuses may be obtained.

Sept 14, 1868. 3in pd.

NOTICE!

H. BRADSHAW, M. D., would respectfully request all persons indebted to him, to come and SETTLE THEIR ACCOUNTS before the 15th OCTOBER next. All persons whose accounts then remain unpaid, are hereby notified that the same will be collected at their expense.

New Glasgow Bridge, Sept. 10, 1868. 2in

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE and GRAMMAR SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED on TUESDAY, the 15th current, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

J. LONGWORTH, Hon. Sec'y.

Ch'town, Sept. 7, 1868.

St. Dunstan's College.

THE CLASSES at ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, 9th September.

August 26, 1868. 3w

TO LET!

THE HOUSE and SHOP in KENT STREET, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HUDSON, with large STABLE, COACH-HOUSE and WAREHOUSE attached. Apply to

W. E. DAWSON,
WILLIAM DODD,
Assignees of
JOHN HUDSON.

Ch'town, Sept. 7, 1868.

ENTIRE BLOOD HORSE "SULTAN!" FOR SALE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the STOCK FARM, having now two BLOOD HORSES, have determined on offering one, "SULTAN," for sale at AUCTION in CHARLOTTETOWN, on

Tuesday, 6th October next,

being the day appointed for the FAIR and CATTLE SHOW. Sultan's Stock is turning out well. He is just the sire from which to breed valuable carriage Horses. His pedigree is good and he bids fair to become a favorite horse.

—ALSO—

will be offered for sale at the same time, an ENTIRE CART COLT, 1½ year old, got by Stockman's imported horse, out of the imported English mare.

ALSO

Two Ayrshire BULL CALVES, two Ayrshire HEIFER CALVES, one Durham BULL CALF, and one Durham HEIFER CALF.

The Commissioners having made arrangements for the importation of three Rams, intend offering at least two imported long wool RAMS for sale at auction.

A liberal credit will be given on approved joint notes.

Purchasers from either Prince or King's Countys will be allowed a discount on their purchases to pay travelling expenses.

Further particulars made known at sale.

By order of the Commissioners.

Sept 14, 1868. 4i

Common Sense FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, only £3 17s. 6d.

AT
HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,
Queen Street.

Sept. 7.

King's County Exhibition.

EXHIBITORS are requested to enter all articles for Exhibition with the Secretary (if possible) before the 29th SEPTEMBER, and no articles for exhibition can be received later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 29th.

Exhibition to be opened at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the 29th.

Tickets of admission first day, 1s. 6d. each; second day, 9d each.

An entrance fee of 1s. 6d. each, will be charged for all horses and cattle, and for sheep and pigs 9d each.

A Ploughing Match will be held in a field near the Town, on the 30th September.

Names of Competitors to be entered with the Secretary on the 29th.

By order.
A. J. McDONALD, Sec'y.

Georgetown, Aug. 31, 1868. 3i

AUCTIONS.

Valuable Freehold Property FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the COURT HOUSE in GEORGETOWN, at twelve o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1868,—under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the fourth day of November, A. D. 1863, and made between Thomas Maher, of Georgetown, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Carpenter and Joiner, and Mary, his wife, of the one part, and Lemuel Cambridge Owen, of Charlottetown, in the said Island, Esquire, of the other part: ALL that tract, piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in Georgetown, in the said Island, known and distinguished as Town Lot Number fifteen (15), in the third range, letter F., as the same is delineated, marked and laid down on the map or plan of the said Town, kept in the office of the Surveyor General, or Keeper of Plans, for the said Island; reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear: said Lot Number fifteen (15), being bounded on the North by Gordon Street, extending thereon Eighty-four (84) feet, on the South by Lot Number Two (2); on the East by Lot Number fourteen (14), extending North and South one Hundred and twenty (120) feet, and on the West by Lot Number sixteen (16); together with all and singular, the Buildings, Houses, Outhouses, Yards, Gardens, and improvements thereon.

For further particulars enquire at the office of F. Brecken, Esquire, Solicitor.

L. C. OWEN

Charlottetown, 22nd May, 1868. 6m

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on the premises, at ROLLO BAY, Lot 43, in King's County, at 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY SECOND day of OCTOBER next, (1868) under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D., 1867, and made between Daniel Henry Dingwell, of Rollo Bay, Lot 43, in Prince Edward Island, Merchant, and Hannah D. Dingwell, his wife, of the one part, and the Honorable William Warren Lord, of Charlottetown, in the said Island, Merchant, as guardian of Ella May Lea, of the other part; ALL that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Rollo Bay, Lot or Township No. 43, aforesaid, bounded as follows: Commencing at the south-west angle of Plot No. 12, in possession of James Aitken, on the north edge of the Post Road leading to Charlottetown; thence north a variation of two degrees west from the magnetic north of the year 1764, north one hundred and two chains; thence east seven chains and fifty links; thence south ninety-six chains to the north west boundary of a tract of land in the possession of James O'Donnel; thence following the course of said Post Road westwardly to the place of commencement, containing seventy-five acres, a little more or less, together with all the houses, outhouses buildings erections and improvements thereon, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, enquire at the office of Messrs. HENSLEY & SULLIVAN, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

W. W. LORD.

Ch'town, July 16, 1868.

RARE CHANCE FOR Ship Builders or Merchants.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE that well-known FREEHOLD PROPERTY, the

Ureka House and Premises,

situate at the HEAD of ROLLO BAY, with a front of Ten chains on the Main Post Road, leading from East Point to Charlottetown and Georgetown, about four miles from the flourishing village of Souris, comprising about TWELVE ACRES of LAND, with a good convenient DWELLING HOUSE thereon, having a Parlor, Sitting Room, Bed Rooms for Seven beds, Kitchen, Wash House, and a never-failing Pump of Water at the door.

ALSO, a NEW STORE, fitted up for a Shop and Bar Room, with Offices attached; a large Room above, with Two convenient Bed Rooms petitioned off. The whole finished complete and in good repair. There are attached to the Shop a Waggon House and Shed, for feeding travelling horses, in a splendid grove of trees sheltered from winds and storms. Stables for horses, Cow Houses, &c., likewise a Grainery capable of containing 10,000 bushels of Oats. Meat and Salt House, with Sail Loft above, and two other Houses for lumber, or can be rented as tenements, all situate on the aforesaid Road side. The Post Office is kept there, and the Charlottetown Mail passes two and fro twice each week. On the Shore, fronting Rollo Bay, is a site for Ship Building, where a number of splendid vessels have been built, with Blacksmith's Forge, a large and convenient building for working in, with a Mould Loft above, Saw Pits, and other requisites for carrying on an extensive building business, with a lot of plank and timber in the yard, well piled and free from decay. A splendid Spring of Water at the bank—in fact the whole premises are surrounded with all the requisites for carrying on an extensive Mercantile trade or Public Hotel, well worthy the notice of persons intending to enter into Trade or Ship Building with a small capital. The whole will be disposed of by Private Sale, with a good and sufficient title.

Any further particulars respecting the above Property and title may be had on application to W. R. WATSON, Esq., Druggist, Charlottetown, or the Subscriber on the Premises.

JAMES A. DAVIDSON.

Rollo Bay, Aug. 31, 1868.

JUST ARRIVED FROM BOSTON AND CANADA:

1 CASE

LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS,

LATEST STYLE.

1 CASE

GENTS' FELT HATS,

CHEAP, at

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.

WM. HEARD.

Sept. 7, 1868.

1868. SEPTEMBER. 1868.

I HAVE IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF

**Glass,
Paint,
Oil,
Nails,
Locks,**

and other requisites for House Builders and Painters, Which I am desirous to dispose of at an early date.

For prompt Cash, Cheap.

W. E. DAWSON.

Cheapest School Books

AT
HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,
Queen Street.

Sept. 7, 1868.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JOURNAL: "Our Life in the Highlands."

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,
Queen Street.

Sept. 7.

MILLER WANTED!

AT the St. Peter's Mills, a steady, sober Man, to act as Miller.

WM E. CLARK.

St. Peter's Mills, Sept. 5th, 1868.

DEYMANN'S BELGIAN BITTERS

From Belgium, via Halifax.

4 CASES of the above CELEBRATED BITTERS, highly recommended by the Faculty.

"ITALIAN WAREHOUSE."

MACKACHERN & CO.

Sept. 4, 1868.

Winter Wheat for Sale.

ABOUT EIGHTY Bushels White Bald Winter WHEAT. THIRTY to FORTY Bushels Midge Proof Winter WHEAT, grown by the Subscriber this season, and will be ready for delivery next week. A very fine sample Apply to

DANIEL DAVIES.

Ch'town, 20th August, 1868. 4w