pe toast just given, and regretted that a change in the rogramme had been made. He supposed this had been done, however, on the principle of making the youngen members speak first, as was the case in Courts Martial. He was to ut a novice in public affairs, having been but a year and a half in the Legislature and the Executive. Before that time, he was only a private individual. He had lately read an essay on "The World's Development," in which the writer asserted that, in the three great particulars of light, locomotion, and communication, all the great results had been arrived at during the last difty years. During that period, the railway and the steamship had been brought to perfection, while, as regarded communication they had cheap postage and the electric telegraph. The writer went on to say that, probably, in the matter of fodging, clothing, and food, the present inhabitants of the civilized world were little, if at all, better off than the Greeks, Babylonians, of Romans. Having attaiped the great results to which he (Mr. Haythorne) alluded, was there nothing left,—nothing for the present generation to accomplish? Were they to sit, dawn like the ancient Greekan, conqueror, simply to enjoy themselves? No, there was an important work for the people of the American Continent to achieve. That work was Free Trade and Reciprocity; and the state-men who might accomplish that great undertaking were as worthy of honor as the great engineers, the Stevensons and Brunels, to whom the gallant General on his left had alluded. There were difficulties in the way. It was true; but had any great object ever been accomplished without encountering difficulties in the way. It was true; but had any great object ever been accomplished without encountering difficulties in the way for the accomplished without encountering difficulties in the way for the particular and the relief difficulty in the case their and or the proper of the great of the press, and on the fivors of legislative assemblies. As an example of the period to gr

would not, therefore, detain them longer.

The Chairman then proposed "The Army and Navy of Great Britain and the United States," coupling Capt. Meryman of the U. S. Navy, and Lieut. Col. McGill. who represented the military department of P. E. Island, with the toast. When the war was proceeding in Chius, he (Mr. Hensley) recollected that on a certain occasion the crew of one of Her Majesty's ships were in danger of capture, when the Captain of an American shop of war, who happened to be near, rendered such effectual assistence in the emergency as was alike creditable to his own bravery and the country which he represented, showing conclusively, as did the warmhearted and declared feeling of the gallant Captain on the occasion, that "blood was thicker than water;" and he hoped that he Armies and Navies of England and America would hencefor he never look such other in the face again with any hostile or unfriendly feeling, but would continue to hall each other as friends as long as the world lasted.

Cupt Merryman, of the U. S. Navy, briefly returned

Cupt Merryman, of the U S. Navy, briefly returned thanks on behalf of his countrymen; as did also Lient. Col. McGill on behalf of his.

The Hon. Mr. Palmer, Vice Chairman, on rising to propose the next toast on the programme, viz., "Success to the nego latious for Reciprocal Free Trade" said he had very rarely spoken on a subject with greater satisfaction than he felt on that occasion. He never thought, until very lately, that he would live to see the day when any portion of our citizens would assemble in the Legislative Halls of the Colony to discuss, with the geotlemen whom they had the high honor that evening to welcome as their guests, the important question of Reciprocal Free Trade, or indeed any other question. These gentlemen were not the representatives of any necessation of the commercial Company or association, however respectable or influential. They were the representatives of the surreme Legislative Body, the Congress of the United States, and were, doubless, eminently distinguished states and were, doubless, eminently distinguished states and were, doubless, eminently distinguished states men. Could this movement, then, be looked upon in any other light than as a most auspicious beginning? He thought not. If any one had told him, three months, or even three weeks since, that they would hear the voices of General Butler, and the other gentlemen to whom they had just been fistening with so much pleasure, within the man had lost his senses. He was now proud, however, to acknowledge that his increduity had entire y vanished, and the initiative having thus been so happily taken, he sincerely trusted and believed that success would be the result. In hat was more likely to bring about the resultinent of Reciprocity than just such assemb ages as the one he then saw before him? Northing, cerainly, could conduce more directly to such a result than direct personal intercourse,—free, open, confidential communi-The Hon. Mr. PALMER, Vice Chairman, on rising to as the one he then saw before him? Nothing, certainly, could conduce more directly to such a result than direct personal intercourse. —free, open, confidential communication with one another.—a genuine reciprocity of feeling and sentiment such —s they enjoyed that evening. The Congressional Committee had, of course, come to P. E. Island to advocate the interests of their own country, and he (Mr. Palaner) would have thought very little of the gentiemen composing that Committee had they falled to d · so, —they would have in discharged the trust reposed in them had they neglected this important part of their duty.—cach party however should not refuse to repose confidence in the honorable and fiberal intentions of the other. He was sanguine enough to hope however, that the matter under consideration would speedily be adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties. Let them look at our fisheries. There were shouls and swarms of fish in our waters, and but few of our own people engaged at our fisheries. There were shoats and awarms of fish in our waters, and but few of our own people engaged satching them. Why, then, should not everyone use fill fiducate and see that these fisheries were at once throws open to the Americans, provided that no other interests were interfered with? Some of their friends, it appeared had not sumintent outsident is meri attrity to accomplish the end in view.—some well-meaning colonists, which to have it believed that it was all labor in vester—tout time in short—to trouble themselves about a buffer which must constant. it appeared had not semistent conintence in the country to accomplish the end in view.—some well-meaning coloulats, wished to have it believed that it was all labor in waster does thus his hort—to trouble themselves about a matter which must eventually be submitted to a higher power. "We are," say they, "the subjects of Great Britan, and owe allegiance to her; Canada, too, would have to be consulted," etc. None, he hoped, would forget his allegeance to the Queen. Before any Act could become law, the Boyal assent was undoubtedly necessary. A British Minister, by a simple stroke of his pen, could defeat all their projects. This was fully admitted. But he (Mr. Palmer) could not bring himself to believe that an Act authorising Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, duly passed by our Legislature, and provided such Act did not trench on the rights of any of our ister Colonies, would fall to receive the Royal allowance. Even should the Canadian Government, for the present, not pass a similar Act, that would be no valid reason why this Island should not, in the mentium, move in the matter.—In from it. It had often been in effect said to us: "You are a small Colony, and you cannot, therefore, be allowed to exercise the privileges you are seeking to obtain." Those privileges had, however, been obtained and they were now in the full enjoyment of them. The truth was a right once conceded to the larger Colonies could not well be donled to the smaller ones, for they were just as much entitled to consideration as were Jamaica, New Zealand, Australia, or the Cape of Good Hope. He trusted, theretore, that the people of P. E. Island would not supinely lie down in despair. He (Mr. Palmer) en trusted, theretore, that the people of P. E. Island would not supinely lie down in despair. He (Mr. Palmer) en trusted, theretore, that the people of the friendly intercourse so happily subsisting between the United States and the Mother Country was pleasingly illustrated in the admiration with which a Longfellew was received in Great

position.

The Hon. E. H. Dunny, of Boston, remarked that they had already heatd from the great Nation of the West, through tion Butler, the ox-Chief Jactice of Vermont, and the auccessor of Henry Clay. He was indebted to the politheness of Geo. Butler for his presence with them that evening, and he begged to assure the gentlemen present that he would have great pleasure in doing all that lied in his power to promote Recipeoity and Free Trade. They had beard from the Great Republic, but he had come to this Island to represent the little State of Massachusetts, which produce I minus factores of various kinds to the value of £140,000,000

sterling, annually, to be distributed all over the American Contingent. The trade with the British Fromescotion and Contingent. The trade with the British Fromescotion in the expiration of the Becomes Transy and the two countries, and failless of the two property and the contingent of the property of

"Success to the Mission of the Great Republic to the Island of the Apostle."

"Success to the Mission of the Great Republic to the Island of the Apostle."

I. C. Hall. Esquire, on being called upon by the Chairman, said he was surprised, after the many able speeches they had afready instend to, to be called upon that night. He felt a little embarrassed also, for General Butler seemed, to regard the business in which he was engaged as a species of gambling. On further consideration, however, and especially when he remembered the fact that this Island was paying \$2.00 per barrel for the privilege of sending her mackered to the States, he saw their unfortunate position, and intended, he had no doubt, to give them a respectable character on his return to the United States. "It is a well known fact," said Mr. Hall, jecusely, "that our fish don't bite well now,—they have got to be large, respectable fish; and it is now,—they have got to be large, respectable fish; and it is now,—they have got to be large, respectable fish; and it is now,—they have got to be apposed that fish of that character will high where they have to pay \$2.00 into the U-stand Seates T. "for the privilege of being cates! I believe, how, r, that they will begin to bite soon. These fish k_h, we exactly where the threeeaten! I beheve, how r, that they will begin to bite soon. These fish h_b, w exactly where the three-mile line is located; and there never has been a season when they moved insede of that line until the present. When they heard what was going on, they had, it would seem, resolved not be caught outside; for they are now being taken close to and around our shores." He (Mr. H) believed that they had now commenced a movement that would, ere long, give free trade to the people of F. E. Island; and while he held that he ought not to have been called upon for a speech, he, nevertheless. of F. E. Island; and while he held that he ought not to have been called upon for a speech, he, nevertheless, fully realized the gravity of the position they now occu-pled, for he felt it in his pocket. He had lived here for several years, and he hoped ere long to see the fish of this Island again find their natural and most profitable market in the United States.

market to the United States.

The Chairman said he had arrived at the happy position of being able to propose, as a tonst, "Our Grests,"—coupling therewith the name of Mr. Laffin,—and whist doing so, he could not help expressing his high appreciation of the observations of Mr. Derby. He could only express the wish that they had as able a financier in 1. E. Island as Mr. Derby, a gentleman who could state in a moment the amount of the imports and exports of almost every country in the world, without reference to any document whatever!

To this tonst there was no response, although there were several gentlersen present who, had they thought it necessary, could have done so with good effect.

it necessary, could have done so with good effect.

The Hon. Mr. Hensley, on again rising, said he was thankful to say that his duty as Chairman was drawing to a ciose, as far, at least as toasts went. The last toast on the programme, he found, was "The Bar of all Nations," and with that he would couple the name of the Hon. John Longworth. It was a curious circumstance that the gentlemen who had spoken that evening, with but two or three exceptions, were all lawyers. The Bar might, as was alleged, be unpopular; but when people got into difficulties they would have, notwithstanding, to avail shemselves of its assistance, which was always freely and independently accorded.

The Hon. J. Longworts, on being called upon to re-

ly and independently accorded.

The Hon. J. Longworth, on being called upon to respond to the toast, "The Bar of all Nations," said he regretted exceedingly that the duty should have devolved upon him of responding to that toast. Biasmuch as he considered himself very inadequate to the task so unexpectedly assigned sim. He remembered a remark often made by an old friend (Kr. Worrell), to the effect that "lawyers were a necessary evil," and as such they were, doubtiess, regarded by a good many. But he would appeal to that audience, and he would ask them to what profession they were more deeply indebted than to the Bar? "Look," said Mr. Longworth, "at the Chairman of the Congressional Committee (Gen. Buther,) a gen-lemen as distinguished in the field as at the Bar; look at

that venerable gentleman, Judge Poland; at Mr. Derly and Mr. Beck, to whose splendid speeches they had just been listening with such rapt attention,—and all of them were legal gentlemen of high standing and brilliant assimusts. This sample alone ought to be sufficient, he thought, to convince the most sceptical of the wast influence whelded by the Bar, without referring to such men as Erskine. Mansfield, Hardwecke, or Broagham, who were to be classed amongst the highest ormanents of the profession in any age or country. Some, indeed, of the greatest minds that, the world had produced were lawyers. Passing by the great orators of ancient Greece and Rome. he would only advert to that great lawyer and profound philosopher of our own country, Lord Bacon, a man whose colossal mind grasped all subjects and compassed all knowledge; and atthough his name had been tarnished by the commission of dark offerces, he strond forth as one of the greatest lights of the world and been tarnished by the commission of dark offerces, he strond forth as one of the greatest lights of the world and been farnished by the commission of dark offerces, he strond forth as one of the greatest lights of the world and been farnished by the commission of dark offerces, he strond forth as one of the greatest the partial against them in the public mind, the Bar had undombreally sustained its reputation in all, ag s of the world. Of the Bar of P. E. Island he need say nothing further than this if not distinguished by high oratorical powers, for seriety prohity was unquestioned. On behalf then, of the Bar of the United S. ares, and also on behalf of the Ear of Great Britain, he returned thanks for the toat just gives. And with respect to the question of Reciprocity, he mast, before closing express the hope, that the negotial fine then in progress might prove emberstly successful. Reciprocal Free Frade with the United States and operated very favorably in P. E. Island, and atthough, since its abrogation. (at least as far as P. E. Island was concerne

British Colonies; and he trusted that are opening up result.

Auchinald McNeill. Esquire, on rising to propose, as a volunteer toast. The Press of Great Britain and America. Tremarked that the Press would have to discuss this matter fully. Much had already been done in the way of enlightening the people on the subject of Reciprocity and Free Trade, but much still remained to be accomplished in that direction. Some of the previous speakers had told them that, prior to their visit, they knew little or nothing of P. E. Island, but, now that they had seen it, they appeared to be highly pleased with all that they had seen. This ignorance was the Island's greatest drawback. It was not known in Great Britain, or even in Canada, until very recently. The question of a union of the Colonies, however, brought it prominently into notice; and they had reason to think that the negotiations now going forward would produce a similar result in the United States. The thirteen Colonies rebelled—justly rebelled against Imperial taration. This Colony was still a dependency of Great Britain, but was now cut off from the other Provinces, for she was not in the Dominion; and he would like to ask the gentlemen of the delegation whether they thought P. E. Island worthy of their admiration on that account, and whether they would give it. In case of need, a place under the Stars and Stripes? He (47. McNeill) did not, however, mean to say that the people of the Island would accept of their protection even if offered. The Anglo Saxon race would undoubtedly, as had been affirmed by Gen. Butter, govern America. Was it to be supposed, however, that the Mother Country would oppress little P. E. Island? P. E. Island was just as independent as Canada, and her people were, he thought, equally as competent to enter into, negotiations with the Unit-d States on the subject of Reciprocity as were the people of the New Hominion It was quite true, as had been observed by one of our ablest lawyers, they could not pass an act to prevent the going at large

David Laird, Esquire, Editor of the Patriot, in responding to the toast proposed by wr. McNeill, observed that the Press had, he thought, a little claim to consideration. Lawyers might be the fathers, but—if, so—the Press was certainly the mother of their 'berties; and they all knew that the mother had a great deal the most to do with moulding the character of her family. Just so soon as Britain and America lost a Free 'Press, so soon would their liberties begin to dwindle aud die away. Reference had been made to the 'Saa, s and Stripes,' but he (Mr. Laird) did not think the people' of P. E. Island were prepared for such a movement. He, how ver, was quite willing that the 'respectable mackerel' of which they had heard that eventing should have free access to the United States markets. They came, it appeared, within the limits of P. L. Island now, and he was perfectly willing to hand them over to the Americans. The Press, he believed would do its best to further the movement.—quite as maca so, indeed as the Bar, e pecially when they alone could give to the world all these statistics of which Mr. Derby had given them a sample that evening. DAVID LAIRD, Esquire, Editor of the Patriot. in re-Derby had giver them a sample that evening

Gen. Buil r then rose and intimated that the time was drawing near when it would be necessary for him-self and the gentlemen who accompanied him to lift their anchor and take an unwilling departure for their homes. He begged, therefore, to take leave of the nomes. He negged, therefore, to take leave of the gentlemen present, and whilst doing so, assured them that the delegation would, immediately on their return, report to the proper quarter their high appreciation of the hospitality and kindness with which they had been honored whilst here, concluding with the hope that their tist would prove to be but the beginning of the end, a recurrency of trade which would be highly advantagement all matters appeared by it. tageous to all parties concerned in it. The Hon Mr. Beck, instructed by a young member of the delegation, just wished to say before partiag-

"In heaven itself we'd ask no more, &o."

The party then broke up.

[A portion of the above report appeared in this Journal on the 9th instant, and, had our original intentention been carried out, the remainder would have appeared in the following issue. We subsequently deamed it advisable, however, to muse the first portion of this report,—which had, in the meantime, been distributed,—to be re-set, and have now the pleasure to pre-sent our readers with a Supplement containing the whole of these interesting speeches in one connected eeries.-Ed. Herald.]

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Do (Spruce)
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