News by Telegraph.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The *Ariel*, the first ship of the tea fleet, has not arrived at the Thames. She sailed from Foo Chow, the 20th of May, in company with the tea ships *Taeping* and *Sir Lancelot*. The English cricketers sail from Liverpool on Saturday, in the Steamship *City of Baltimore*, to play a match of five innings each, on the 17th, in New York, with Boston and Philadelphia. They are the strongest team of Cricketers that could be picked from the leading Clubs of England. Late advices from South America represent affairs between the Allies and Paraguay, the latter had repeated Hamaita, after destroying the forts, which were intrenched in a new and strong, even stronger, position.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The result of the late election in Vermont yesterday, shows a Republican gain of eight to ten thousand over last year. Gold 144.

OTTAWA, Sept. 1.—There is considerable excitement about Whelan's trial. Hon. Holland Cameron and Hon. Matthew McKenzie will defend the prisoner. O'Reilly will prosecute. The trial will not commence for a few days. The Privy Council hold daily meetings. The Railway Commissioner will be appointed this week.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—Placards have been posted around the streets calling upon loyalists to suppress the contemplated Fenian demonstration to be held on Wednesday, for the purpose of raising funds to aid Whelan and other prisoners. The ship *Albion* has just made the passage between Quebec and Glasgow in 14 days, the shortest passage on record. It is reported that Lord Monck will not return to England this summer, but will be continued in his position as Governor General for some time yet. An important witness against Whelan has disappeared to-day. He is supposed to have crossed the river at Ogdensburg. Gold 144¾

DUBLIN, Aug. 31.—Mr. Mason Jones, the liberal candidate for Parliament from Queen's County, has been obliged to retire from the contest. Reports had been extensively circulated among his Catholic supporters that he was a noted partisan of Garibaldi, and it was thought that this would prove fatal to the success of the liberal ticket in that portion of the country. He had been strongly opposed by the *Dublin Nation*, which has just published these reports, and condemned him on account of his anti-Roman proclivities. The Dublin "Irishman" and "Irish Times," both censure the electors of Queen's County for their bigotry and intolerance, as well as their want of judgment in thus rendering necessary the withdrawal of one of Ireland's warmest friends. The Corporation of the City of Cork have adopted, by an unanimous vote, a resolution urging the Government to pardon and discharge all persons now serving out sentences of imprisonment for complicity in late Fenian disturbances.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—A despatch has been received from the Colonial Office dated July 30th, refusing the Royal assent to the bill fixing the Governor's salary, passed at last session of Parliament. It expresses reluctance of Ministers to refuse sanction to an Act of the Canadian Parliament, but says the office would be degraded by the proposed reduction. The assizes opened to-day at noon. Whelan's case was sent to the Grand Jury. The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A Montreal despatch states that Graves the witness who is expected to identify Whelan as the murderer of T. D'Arcy McGee, and who fled recently to the United States, has been recaptured. Gold 144¾.

TORONTO, Sept. 1.—Fires have again broken out in the woods in the neighborhood of Bellesworth and Sundale on Northern Railway, on Saturday. The Station at Sundale caught fire and in a short time the entire village, numbering 25 or 30 houses, was in ashes. Inhabitants were taken to New Lowell and were well cared for. The woods are still burning and other villages on the road are in imminent danger of destruction.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Consols closed at 94. By order from the War Office, recruiting for the Army in Prussia has been postponed three months. The Italian Government is increasing the number of its military posts on the frontier of the Papal States.

LONDON, Sept. 2, p.m.—The French Minister of Finance, at a Banquet given him yesterday, declared at his country residence that peace would continue, because Europe needed, and the Emperor desired it. France was strong enough to preserve peace, and it was no once interest now to break it. This declaration of the Minister was received with most enthusiastic applause. All the men arrested on suspicion of taking part in the Tipperary disturbances have been discharged, no evidence having been elicited for their further detention. Mr. Scully is suffering severely from his injuries, and his physicians report that his condition is growing worse.

NEW YORK, 3.—A letter from Syna, dated Aug 8th, says that the Turks have committed another act of vandalism in Crete which should not escape the notice of civilized Europe and America. The Olive trees, heavy with the crops which promised to sustain the half starved Christians of the heroic Isle, have been entirely destroyed, that the women and children may be forced by famine to the Ottoman power. The Turkish Commander-in-Chief has also issued an order for the heads of families to bring back to Crete all refugees under penalty of confiscation of their lands and effects. Gold 144¾.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Clipper ships "Spendthrift" and "Launcelot" have arrived from Hong Kong. An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to launch the steamer "Bermuda" from the dry dock on the Thames. The French Emperor has gone to Chalons.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept 3.—Bishop Platch some time since received an order to send a Delegate to the Catholic Synod then about to convene under direction of the Emperor. The Bishop refused, and has been banished to Siberia for refusal.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—London papers are discussing the treaty between the United States and China. The *Times* regards it with suspicion. The *Standard*, on the contrary, sees nothing in the treaty to show the United States have acquired a monopoly of privileges.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Contractors who built the Metropolitan underground railroad in this city, have made a provisional offer to construct the proposed underground road in New York City and furnish all the capital required to complete the road, which projectors may fail to obtain at home. Saturday, the 5th of the present month, will be observed as a holiday, and the Stock Exchange in this city will be closed. John T. Hoffman, Mayor of this city, has received the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York. Gold 144¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4, p. m.—Cotton easier but not lower; Manchester advices less favorable and cause dullness. Breadstuffs dull. Flour easier. Provisions generally unchanged. Lard however has advanced to 67s 3d. The annual feast of the Cutlers of Sheffield occurred yesterday. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who was present, made an address in response to a toast to the health of the American Minister; after expressing thanks for the honor conferred upon him he said he came to this country as a messenger of peace. He was glad to recognize every where in England strong proofs of friendship and which he was certain were reciprocated in his native country; for no people under the sun and America kinder feelings than for Her Majesty's subjects. They were really one people, had like laws and like institutions, and in both countries freedom was the base of these laws and institutions, and in their joint hands, liberty would live forever.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—Whelan's trial opened to-day at nine o'clock. Great excitement was manifested in the affair. Mr. O'Reilly, from Kingston, conducted the prosecution, and the Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. C. Cameron, Kenneth McKenzie, Buckley, and O'Farrell, appear for the prisoner. On empannelling the jury, the prisoner's counsel challenged twenty-two of the jury, and the Crown twelve or fifteen. The Crown witnesses, and about thirty more, have been placed in separate rooms in charge of constables. Mr. O'Reilly opened his case for the prosecution at 11.30 this morning, and is now proceeding with his address to the jury. He says that the Crown will prove that the Hon. Mr. McGee's death was planned by conspirators in Montreal, and Whelan undertook to carry out the assassination.

LONDON, Sept. 4, (eve.)—Despatches have been received, announcing that a very serious potato riot occurred yesterday at Cork. The people assembled in the streets in great numbers, and for a time were very boisterous. Troops were called out to quiet the disturbances, and a charge was made on the body of (about 3,000) rioters, who were dispersed at the point of the bayonet. It was reported that Count Sartiges, who was until recently French Representative at Rome, was recalled on account of his inability to restore friendly relations between Italy and Rome.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Abergell railway disaster, was concluded to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against Wilson and Jones, the breakmen on the goods train, for criminal negligence.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Advices from Teheran announce that the Kaiser the Golden Crown has recently died at Cabul. A few hours before sunset last night among the assembled nobles of the Kingdom, death was evidently approaching and was expected. It is impossible to estimate the loss very heavy.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Advices have been received here that the ship *Germania*, which sailed out on the Arctic expedition, has again been spoken. When last seen she was in lat. 80° 30, lon. 60°, east. All well.

MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, *Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is our SOLE Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.*

The Herald.

Wednesday, September 9, 1868.

THE DEJEUNER

In honor of the Committee from the Congress of the United States, was a very creditable and pleasing affair. Mr. Watson Duchemin was entrusted with

THE DECORATION OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ROOM

in which the dejeuner was held, and he discharged his task with much taste. The Union Jack and the Star-spangled Banner were profusely displayed, intertwining each other in graceful folds. Artistic vases, supplied with the choicest flowers, added to the effect, while gratifying the senses. Mr. Murphy, of the North American Hotel, performed wonders in the short time allowed him to provide

THE LUNCH,

for we must say that we never saw a more varied or bountiful supply spread out with better taste or judgment. The Hon. Joseph Hensley occupied the chair, assisted by the Hon. Edward Palmer, as Vice President. On the right of the former sat Gen. Butler, and on the left Judge Poland. To the right of the latter sat Capt. Merryman, and to the left the Hon. Mr. Laflin. Ranged around the tables were the other guests, American and Colonial, to the number of one hundred. After attending to the comforts of the body,

THE SPEECH-MAKING

commenced by the Hon. Mr. Hensley proposing the first regular toast, "The Queen and Royal Family"—which he prefaced with a few happy remarks. Galbraith's band, which was stationed in the gallery throughout the evening, responded by playing the National Anthem The chairman also proposed the next toast—"The President of the United States,"—Galbraith's band again doing the honors, as at each subsequent toast. The Vice President proposed the health of "Lieutenant Governor Dundas," to whom he paid a high eulogy. The toast of "the Congress of the United States" being proposed, we allow J. B. Cooper, Esq., to tell what followed:—

Gen. BUTLER said it became him, in the first place, to discharge an imperative duty, and at the same time a most grateful task, viz: to thank the gentlemen present for the very distinguished manner in which they had received the deputation of which he was the chairman. The reception they had met with could not fail to make the deepest impression on all their hearts; and they would allow him to say that in coming to this Island, they came not with any desire, or hope, or wish to interfere with the happy relations subsisting between this Colony and the Mother Country. They came simply to consider the best means of fostering their mutual interests and adjusting existing tariffs, so that both countries might reap the largest amount of advantage from the free interchange of their respective commodities. They had come to us first because they recognised this Island as holding the key of the fisheries, lying, as it did, like a tongue, in the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to dictate terms with respect to that most important interest. They came to us, further, because they were not likely to create complications, such as must, of necessity, be raised when the question of Reciprocity came to be dealt with in connection with the neighboring Provinces. Here they found the most fertile soil in America, not excepting even the prairies of the West. Here was everything that could be desired in the way of raising immense quantities of valuable products. Why then should not the best markets be secured for those products? Much of the arid and rugged lands in the Eastern States could only be turned to profitable account by Yankee energy and enterprise, whose manufactories gave employment to large numbers and increased the wealth of the nation generally, and whose productions they would gladly exchange for the productions of this Island. They had come to see this fine country, and they had, amongst other things, observed that large numbers of Yankee fishermen were now upon these coasts. These hardy fishermen had left their own granite cliffs for the purpose of prosecuting the fisheries, but they had not, he feared, always kept strictly without the three-mile line. The delegation came here not to ask that hospitality which Americans had always received in this country, but to ask, as a right, to be allowed to come into the harbors of this Island whenever it might be found necessary to fish within the three-mile limits, and to exchange the productions of both countries whenever it might be advantageous to both parties to do so. They wanted to get all this, and nothing more. He (Gen. Butler) had a complaint to make against our Queen, it was this: no Sovereign had done so much to damage Republicanism as Queen Victoria. The beauty of her private life—the influence of her example—and the many estimable qualities of mind and heart which she possessed, and manifested on all suitable occasions, had rendered tolerable to the Republic of the West, to some extent, at least, a Kingly Government. Coming to this Island with Congress of the United States, as might lead to the happiest results, the delegation find themselves face to face with the descendants of the same great country with themselves. Surely they could not be expected to forget their common language and their common literature. Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, and Moore were viewed as the common property of both nations. Franklin, Fulton, Arkwright, Watt and Stevenson were also considered as common property. "The Mother Country to you," said Gen. Butler, "is the Mother Country to us;" and, although in early days the American people were, perhaps, a little froward,—a little rebellious even,—they would, he hoped, excuse the energy of character so early manifested, or, if not, attribute those defects to the noble Anglo Saxon race from which they sprung. They had, at all events, shewn the world what English, Scotch and Irishmen could do in a new country. They had shewn the world an army 1,500,000 strong arrayed on one side only. Having accomplished its work, they had seen that immense army melt away like a snow-flake, the individuals of whom it was composed again becoming citizens, and all the better citizens for having once been good soldiers. They would also shew the world, in the coming year, the iron rod stretching across from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The iron horse would start, panting, from the shores of the Pacific, and not stop till it had quenched its thirst in the waters of the Atlantic. They could shew the world the Chinese Empire, a thousand—nay two thousand miles distant, finding them out and knocking at their gates; the Chinese Emperor sending an Ambassador to treat with the United States on commercial matters,—to treat with Great Britain next. The claims were much stronger here,—those now present were of the same blood, possessed the same manly independence, and ought, therefore, cheerfully to hold out the hands of amity. Why not? How could reciprocity be brought about? There was, he doubted not, a reciprocity of feeling already existing; but suppose it were permitted to them, amid the darkening shades, to scan the future with the eye of prophecy—suppose they looked forward into futurity, to what people should it be given to spread their dominion throughout this western world? Before prophesying, however, let them look at the past. Look at Spain, fresh from the wars with the Moors, landing where nature had made an earthly paradise, and yet her Columbus dwindled away and became nations in name merely. France, somewhat more fortunate, established herself in San Domingo. From P. E. Island, and Louisburg, in Cape Breton, to the mouth of the Mississippi, nearly all was her own. But she was driven out. In San Domingo the blacks revolted, and your fathers and ours took Louisburg and P. E. Island from the French. So that for all practical purposes the great section that has gone up has been that portion that was first conquered by the Anglo Saxon race; and from these premises he ventured to predict that this Western Continent was to be governed by the Anglo Saxon race, by the descendants of the men who had come out from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and by no others. Now we to give, as a toast,

"The British Empire and the United States: Acting together in unity, peace and concord, it is due to their common origin and common language that they should occupy, subdue and govern this Western World."

On the Toast,—"The Congressional Committee of the United States,"—being drank,—

The Hon. Judge POLAND, formerly Chief Justice of the State of Vermont, and a Member of Congress, remarked that the duty of responding to this toast more properly devolved upon Gen. Butler, as Chairman of the Congressional Committee, than upon himself, but, as Gen. Butler had already spoken in response to another toast, he (Judge Poland) would endeavor, however imperfectly, to take his place on that occasion. The present delegation was entirely owing to the Chairman (Gen. Butler,) who represented the great fishing interests of Massachusetts, etc. In making up Committees of Congress, it was the duty of the Speaker to see that, as far as possible, all parts of the country were represented. That officer accordingly, quite unexpectedly placed him (Judge Poland) upon the Committee, and simply, he supposed, because he happened to represent an interior district, but whose population had very little to do with the fisheries, and in which, consequently, they took but little interest. The delegation were, however, he could safely say, extremely pleased with their visit to P. E. Island. Indeed, their visit had been a continual source of astonishment to them from the hour of their arrival to that moment. It was no compliment to him, he said, nor to those who heard him, to say that, when he embarked on this expedition, he was entirely ignorant of everything, save the mere knowledge of its geographical position, connected with this Island or its inhabitants. But when, on reaching its shores, their eyes beheld this fine agricultural country,—when they beheld it peopled with such a fine race of men,—everything, in short, so widely different from what they had expected to find in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, their astonishment was greater than he could undertake to describe. Since his arrival, he had been naturally led to inquire into the state of the judiciary and the Public School system of this Island, and he was astonished at the state of advancement—nay of perfection—at which the colony had arrived with reference to both these important matters. But more especially was he astonished when he learned how they had dealt with the land titles of the colony. A tenantry on a large scale was totally unadapted to this side of the Atlantic.—In America every man's house was, or ought to be, his home, and his farm his kingdom. They had the same difficult question to deal with in the United States, and in some cases it was not settled yet; when, however, he found that this little colony had grappled with this question, and had come off conqueror, he was, he would again say, perfectly lost in amazement. With all these things they had been highly pleased. And they found assembled there that evening a set of brothers, who were descended from the same ancestry as themselves,—members of the same great family,—in reality and in substance an independent people. Theirs was, he found, a Government of the people,—precisely what the American Government was. The interests of both countries were identical, and the delegates came here to promote that fraternal feeling between them; which ought to exist in all essential particulars between the people of the Colonies and the United States. They came to this Island with no narrow jealousies; they had looked in vain for any on the side of those whom he now addressed; and their present visit would, he trusted, result in a further and still more intimate acquaintance. Although he took no credit to himself for initiating the present movement, he would, he said, be the pioneer in a system of excursions which would, he had no doubt, be mutually beneficial. The wealthier portion of the inhabitants of the American cities were accustomed, during the heat of summer, to visit certain fashionable places of resort, such as Saratoga, the White Mountains, etc., but he had seen sufficient to induce him to affirm that this Island was far better adapted for such excursions than the places to which he had just referred, and although not hitherto a leader he would himself become one in that enterprise, and would, if spared, most certainly visit this Island next summer.

Mr. BECK, Member of Congress for Kentucky, on being called upon by the Chairman, also responded to the toast in a very pleasing and agreeable manner. He agreed with Judge Poland in thinking that it was difficult to tell why either of them had been put upon the Congressional Committee appointed to visit this Island. What he desired to say, however, was this, that although not familiar with trade and the question of the fisheries, he was quite unprepared to find such men and especially such women as they had found in this out-of-the-way corner of the world. They would, he was sure, pardon the allusion to the fair sex, when he told them that Kentuckians, but especially Scotchmen, had an amiable weakness in that direction; and, whatever might be his other failings, he would be able, on his return, to tell the people of the State he had the honor to represent, that they had seen a people who were worthy of their friendship and esteem; that they had found here an Island that was capable of producing what no other portion of America, perhaps, could produce with equal facility; that the people of this Island raise in abundance just what the American people want, who, in their turn, can furnish in equal abundance the very articles that are wanted here. And for whatever sacrifices the people of this Colony might be disposed to make, in order to secure reciprocal free trade with the United States, they would, he felt assured, be compensated ten-fold by the latter. He (Mr. Beck) had seen a telegram, since his arrival in P. E. Island, by which he was informed that the British Minister at Washington (Mr. Thornton) and Mr. Seward, were just now engaged in negotiations for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, to embrace all the Provinces of British North America. "Let them do it," said Mr. Beck, "but let them see to it that they do it well." The people of the Western States had no particular interest in this question of Reciprocity. Nevertheless, an injury could not be inflicted upon New England without injuring Kentucky also. The delegates could go to those who sent them to this Island, and tell them what its people are prepared to give in exchange for the privileges they wish to obtain, and if they could be convinced that the arrangement would be mutually advantageous, their wishes would, doubtless, be acceded to. The desire of the Western States was to establish free trade with all nations,—in short to be permitted to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest markets. This Island was a part of that Empire on which "the sun never sets," and that great nation and the United States were now bound together by bands stronger and more enduring than those which formerly bound the thirteen Colonies to the Mother Country. Americans had never lost sight of the fact, that they were the descendants of the same common ancestry with the inhabitants of these British colonies. They looked back to the authors of Magna Charta with the profoundest veneration; and the common law of England and trial by jury were regarded by them—equally with British subjects everywhere—as the palladium of their civil rights and liberties; whilst Shakespeare, Milton, Fulton, Watt and Franklin, were looked upon as the property of both nations. After some additional observations, and the quotation of a stanza or two, which elicited great applause, but which did not reach the reporter's ear very distinctly, Mr. Beck proposed as a sentiment:—

"The Common Law of England,—its rights and liberties."

Fredrick Brecken, Esq., being called upon by the chairman, responded to this sentiment. We feel ourselves wholly inadequate, within the limited space at our disposal at present, to furnish even an outline of his remarks.

"The Executive and Legislative Councils of P. E. Island," was the next toast on the programme; but the chairman, in consequence of his connection with the former of these Honorable Bodies, declined proposing it. Thereupon General Butler rose, and gracefully insisted on proposing it. The toast was then drank with all the honors, after which the Hon. Mr. Haythorne (a member of both Bodies, returned thanks in a brief but pertinent address.

The next Toast was—

"The Army and Navy of Great Britain and the United States."

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

The next Toast, proposed by the vice chairman (Hon. E. Palmer), was—

"Success to the negociations for Reciprocal Free Trade."

The Hon. E. H. DERBY, of Boston, remarked that they had already heard from the great Nation of the West, through General Butler, the ex-Chief Justice of Vermont, and the successor of Henry Clay. He was indebted to the politeness of Gen. 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 Reciprocity and Free Trade. They had heard from the Great Republic, but he had come to this Island to represent the little State of Massachusetts, which produces manufactures of various kinds to the value of £100,000,000 sterling annually, to be distributed all over the American Continent. The trade with the British Provinces, since the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty between the two countries, had fallen off more than one half; and having come to this Island with the view of reporting the result of his observations on his return, he had been led to study its history somewhat more minutely and attentively than he had previously done. He found that it was near about four centuries since Sebastian Cabot landed on these shores. Being struck by the beauty of its harbors—the principal of which (that of Charlottetown) was one of the finest in America—and the gently undulating and fertile character of its surface, he conferred upon this Island the name of the beloved Apostle, St. John—quite as euphonious, he thought, as any Royal name that could have been given to it. Subsequently, in the war with France, they raised two regiments of militia in Massachusetts, and captured Louisbourg and its Island-garden (P. E. Island). Referring to the subject of Reciprocity, Mr. Derby here presented, with the view of exhibiting the great importance of the trade resulting therefrom, some valuable statistical information, which, however, our limited space compels us to pass over for the present. This valuable trade, he said, was almost entirely to be attributed to the Reciprocity Treaty which had become defunct. Since then, however, the United States had been subjected to the evils of civil war, and during its continuance the people of some of the Provinces exhibited feelings which, as manifesting an unfriendly spirit towards the North, were deeply to be regretted. But he remembered that during that civil war, an expression of sympathy on the part of the people of this Island was conveyed, through their representatives, to the President and Congress of the United States. From no other Province, however, did they receive any token of sympathy. He gladly embraced that opportunity, therefore, to acknowledge the kindly feeling manifested by the people of this Island on the occasion referred to—at a time, too, when they experienced but little from other quarters—and he most heartily thanked them for it. The old Treaty had passed away, and great progress had been made. he was glad to observe, in the principles of free trade since the period when that Treaty came into operation. This Island possessed a fertile soil, and the United States possessed great manufactories—the terms of the new Treaty should not, therefore, be limited to the mere productions of the soil, but should embrace manufactured articles also. He (Mr. Derby) had alluded briefly to the history of the past. Massachusetts was a small State of about 4,000,000 acres, and when all their sterile land, as well as that used for manufacturing purposes, was deducted, there would be very little left. They made one great mistake, however, when they took Louisbourg and St. John (P. E. Island) They should, he thought, have at once annexed both these places to Massachusetts. (Laughter). The French residents of St. John returned to the Island after its capture, where he lived long, and he presumed, was frequently reminded of St. John of Patmos. Whether the little Island was, or was not, inferior to the former in many respects, he would not undertake to say; but for salubrity of climate St. John was, he had no doubt, a great deal better than Patmos. A previous speaker had observed that the soil of P. E. Island could be made to yield three times as much as it now produced; but he had no hesitation in giving it as his opinion that six times as much could be obtained from it with but comparatively little additional effort. Besides which there was scarcely a spot on its surface, he understood, more than three or four miles from the ebb and flow of the tide. In Massachusetts, they had brought almost every portion of the State within four miles of a railway station, but then they had to pay, in the share of tolls, etc., pretty dearly for the privilege. Here, however, such were the wonderful facilities provided by nature, that the collection of tolls could be altogether dispensed with. Here they might have fog; but, in the States, they had their savannas. In the States they could produce Indian corn; here they produced potatoes, hay, oats, barley, wheat, &c. He had looked into the reports, and he was surprised to find that the Island could raise 40 bus. of oats, 40 bus. barley, 20 bus. of wheat, and 250 bus. potatoes to the acre; and, as a proof of the excellence of the latter, he stated that he had never made a better breakfast in his life than he had that morning on butter and potatoes. Massachusetts, he said, desired Reciprocity. And although the people of the Island were not supreme, there was a Lady at the head of affairs in England who, if they agreed to a system of Free Trade and Reciprocity with the Americans, would not, he was sure, obstruct their wishes. He (Mr Derby) cared not whether D'Israeli, Gladstone or Bright held the reins of power in England (though he might, he admitted, prefer the latter), for he questioned whether either of these would be very desirous, just now, of giving further offence to the inhabitants of any portion of the British dominions. Mr. Derby concluded an excellent speech by giving, as a sentiment,—

"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 already listened 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 mackerel 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, jocosely, "that our fish don't bite well now,—they have got to be large, respectable fish; and it is not to be supposed that fish of that character will bite when they have to pay $2.00 into the United States Treasury for the privilege of being eaten! I believe, however, that they will begin to bite soon. These fish know exactly where the three-mile line is located; and there had never been a season when they moved inside of that line until the present. When they heard what was going on, they had, it would seem, resolved not to be caught outside; for they are now being taken close in and around our shores. He (Mr. H.) believed they had now commenced a movement that would, ere long, give free trade to the people of P. E. Island; and while he held that he ought not have been called upon for a speech, he, nevertheless, fully realized the gravity of the position they now occupied, 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 its natural and most profitable market in the United States.

The next Toast drank was—"Our guests," to which, however, none of the guests responded.

"The Bar of all Nations" followed, which was ably spoken to by the Hon. John Longworth.

A. McNeill proposed, as a volunteer toast, "The Press of Great Britain and America," and in doing so delivered a pretty lengthy speech, certain portions of which did not appear to be very well received. The toast, however, was drank as a matter of course, and acknowledged, after several American gentlemen connected with the Press had been called upon without producing any response, by David Laird, Esq.

Gen. Butler then rose and intimated that the time was drawing near when it would be necessary for himself 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 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 the visit would prove to be but the beginning of the end, a reciprocity of trade which would be highly advantageous to all the parties concerned in it.

The Hon. Mr. Beck, instructed by a young member of the delegation, just wished to say before parting—

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

The party then broke up.

Owing to our limited space, we give an outline of the speeches of the American guests only, believing that they will be received with interest by our readers. In justice, however, to those gentlemen, we must say that their remarks should be heard and not read. Mr. Derby's speech particularly pleased us, as being appropriate and instructive; but all the members of the committee were able and fluent speakers,—with a more finished style of oratory than that to which we have been accustomed in the Provinces. The language no less than the enlarged ideas of these gentlemen, and their fraternal greeting, could not fail to produce a happy impression upon their auditors, and to do away with those asperities which may have been engendered during the War and by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. We cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the Hon. Mr. Hensley discharged his duties as Chairman. In fact, we do not flatter when we say that the harmony and reciprocity of good feeling which pervaded the social board, were as much due to the felicitous Presidency of the Chairman, as to any other cause, and the company separated about half-past nine o'clock in the evening with but this one feeling—that those hours of social and intellectual intercourse passed too rapidly away.

"A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT."

A despatch from the Duke of Buckingham is published in the Canada *Gazette*, stating that, as the altered circumstances of Canada have rendered unsuitable the general table of precedence laid down in the Book of Colonial regulations, the following amended table of precedence, which has received Her Majesty's approval, is submitted for that formerly in force:

1 The Governor General or officer administering the Government.
2. Senior officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops within the Dominion, if of rank of a General, and officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North American Station, if of the rank of an Admiral. There own relative rank to be determined by the Queen's Regulations on this subject.
3 The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.
4 " " Quebec.
5 " " N. Scotia.
6 " " N. Brunswick.
7 Archbishops and Bishops according to seniority.
8 Members of the Cabinet according to seniority.
9 The Speaker of the Senate.
10 The Chief Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity according to seniority.
11 Members of the Privy Council, not of the Cabinet.
12 General Officers of Her Majesty's Army serving in the Dominion, and officers of the rank of Admiral in the Royal Navy, serving on the British North American Station, not being in the chief command; the relative rank of such officers to be determined by the Queen's Regulations.
13 the officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops in the Dominion, if of the rank of Colonel, or inferior rank, and the officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North American Station, if of equivalent rank, their relative rank to be ascertained by the Queen's Regulations.
14 Members of the Senate.
15 Speaker of the House of Commons.
16 Puisne Judges of Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
17 Members of the House of Commons.
18 Members of the Executive Council (Provincial) within their Province.
19 Speaker of Legislative Council within his Province.
20 Members of Legislative Council within their Province.
21 Speaker of Legislative Assembly within his Province.
22 Members of Legislative Assembly within their Province.

It is amusing to observe the effect of the above table upon the political and religious hypocrites of New Brunswick, who, by mis-representation, excited the needless alarms of the people of that Province, in order to sell them. They are not at all pleased that the Queen recognises in the table of precedence, the position and dignity of Archbishops and Bishops; and they threaten, the Lord knows what, if the table is acted upon by the Dominion Government. The New Brunswickers have allowed themselves to be made great fools of by knaves like the Editors of the *Telegraph*, &c; and it requires to be told them, that their voice or influence in framing such matters as this table of precedence, or indeed others of greater importance amounts to absolutely nothing. Both the knaves and their dupes having been used for a purpose, their clamor is now as unavailing as it is ridiculous. One advantage which Confederation has conferred, at all events, is, that it has effectually snuffed out the small politico-religious demagogues who are now vainly endeavouring to make themselves felt and heard upon the subject of precedence. Archbishops and Bishops will be recognized, and will hold their positions, even though the small fry of New Brunswick should bawl themselves hoarse; and very little sympathy will be manifested for them in their tribulation.

—.—In copying the following remarks from the *Patriot*, we do not wish any farmer to be deceived in reference to the raising of winter wheat; and therefore, as an offsett to Mr. Beer's success, we may mention that the Hon. W. H. Pope attempted to grow winter wheat in a field not so well sheltered or located as Mr. Beer's or Mr. Davies, and failed. The water lodged on the field, and froze. The result was, that the seed grain was all destroyed. Out of the three, therefore, who have attempted to grow winter wheat in this Colony, only two succeeded. Their success has been guaranteed by the expenditure of considerable capital and labor, and by selecting fields peculiarly adapted with regard to shelter and surface. Where these conditions cannot be obtained, it would seem to be folly to attempt growing winter wheat. With these remarks, we give the *Patriot*'s result of Mr. Beer's experience in this matter:—

"The land—two acres—was seeded down for hay some eight years since. It was mowed four times, after which it was in pasture some years. After ploughing in August, 1867, it was manured with about thirty barrels of slack lime, and thirty loads of compost manure, per acre. Mr. Beer estimates the expense of lime, manure, seed grain, and labor (including harvesting, threshing, &c.,) at £12 per acre, or, for the two acres, £24. The produce was forty-six bushels of clean wheat, and about three tons of straw. The wheat is nearly all sold at 17s. 6d. per bushel. The whole may be stated thus:—

46 bushels wheat at 17s. 6d.,	£40	5	0
3 tons straw at 30s.,	4	10	0
	£44	15	0
Expenses of cultivation,	£24	0	0
Balance Profit,	£20	15	0

☞ A. Grant, Esq., proprietor of the Halifax *Colonist*, and late Queen's Printer of Nova Scotia, is at present on a visit to Charlottetown.