The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

VOL. XVI. 1 CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1865. NO. 4.

FALL 1865! FALL 1865!

NEW GOODS!

BY the FALL SHIPS from LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, and LONDON, we have RECEIVED OUR USUAL STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furs,

Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Our present Importation has been carefully selected by one of the Firm, in first-class Houses in GREAT BRITAIN, and embraces

A Choice Lot of Fresh and Seasonable GOODS,

WHICH ARE OFFERED

At our usual Low Prices for Cash.

DAVIES & WEEKS.

Duncan's Brick Building, Queen Street, Nov. 20, 1865. } S Jour & W 4ins

RENFREW HOUSE,

Great George Street.

DELANY & BYRNE

HAVE RECEIVED, per UNDINE, from LIVERPOOL, URANIA from LONDON, and other arrivals, their

Fall & Winter Stock

OF

GENERAL MERCHANDIZE,

comprising the usual variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware,
Groceries,
Ladies' Furs,
Skeleton Skirts,

Men's and Boys' Fur and Cloth CAPS,
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
Ladies' and Gents' Felt OVER BOOTS,
Canadian MOCCASINS, and
Seal SNOW BOOTS, &c. &c.

Which they offer at the lowest remunerative prices

FOR CASH.

Charlottetown, Nov. 20, 1865.

FALL STOCK.

THE Subscriber HAS RECEIVED, per UNDINE and L. C. OWEN, as

Part of his Fall Stock:

22½ Tons IRON,
2 Tons SPRING STEEL,
10 Cwt. Sleigh shoeing STEEL,
7 do Blister Do
3 do Cast Do
164 do NAILS and SPIKES,
130 Kegs PAINTS,
350 Gallons PAINT OIL,
114 Boxes GLASS,
2 Crates COAL SCUTTLES, and
24 Casks and Cases

General Hardware Goods.

☞ The remainder of FALL STOCK to arrive per 'Urania' and 'David Cannon.'

W. E. DAWSON.

October 30, 1865.

To the Trade.

IN STORE, and will be sold at a LOW FIGURE for Cash or approved paper—

30 Chests English Congo TEA,
50 Boxes 3 Crown SOAP,
30 do T D PIPES,
20 Cases DeKuyper GIN,
3 Puncheons RUM,
5 Kegs TOBACCO.

N. RANKIN.

Queen Street, Oct. 30, 1865.

Underwriters' Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT, at Prince Edward Island, for the *New York Board of Underwriters, Columbian Insurance Company of New York, and Boston Board of Underwriters,* will be glad to receive early notice of losses which may occur, and to render such assistance to vessels in distress as may be in his power to afford. Masters or Owners of such vessels or their cargoes, are recommended to report as soon as practicable.

J. S. CARVELL.

Ch'town, Oct. 30, 1865. tf

Office of the New York, N. F. & London Tel. Co.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, October 18, 1865.

THE subscriber will receive proposals from parties willing to contract for the delivery of the number of straight, sound and substantial CEDAR TELEGRAPH POSTS, requisite from Cape Tormentine to Sackville—to be twenty-five feet long, and six inches in diameter at the smaller end—to be placed along the road at equal distances of forty to the mile—the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of JUNE, 1866.

Security for the performance of the contract will be required.

C. A. HYNDMAN,
Sup. P. E. Island Dist.

Oct. 23, 1865. Isl H P S H tf

Found! Found!

ON Pownal Street, about three weeks ago, a quantity of BANK NOTES. The owner can have them by proving his claim and paying the expense of advertising, by applying to the subscriber. MICHAEL TRAINOR.

Pownal Street, Nov. 20, 1865. 3in

Encourage Home Manufacture.

LADIES' SILK HATS,

Latest Styles, Cheapest and Best,

AT

J. HOBBS'

HAT and CAP FACTORY,

Opposite Temperance Hall.

J. H. GRATEFULLY acknowledges the favors already received, and acquaints his friends and the public at large, that he has FOR SALE, and is constantly making

Gent's Best Silk & Cloth HATS,

WINTER & SUMMER CAPS,

Ladies' Silk HATS & Skating CAPS,

which he will sell at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Oct. 23, 1865. 6 ins

Cornmeal.

50 BLS CORNMEAL Just Received, and for sale by

J. S. CARVELL.

Nov. 27, 1865.

Sugar! Sugar!

LANDING, ex WILLIAM, from HALIFAX—

5 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.

J. S. CARVELL.

Oct. 30, 1865 isl & pat

KEROSENE OIL.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Steamer GREYHOUND, from BOSTON—

50 Casks Kerosene.

For sale low by J. S. CARVELL.

October 23, 1865.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE!

1865. FALL & WINTER. 1866.

WILLIAM FULL

HAS RECEIVED, by various arrivals, his FALL SUPPLY of

British and Foreign

MERCHANDIZE,

which is now offered to the Public,

Wholesale and Retail,

At the Lowest Prices for Cash.

The Stock is well selected, and includes the usual variety of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

IN

DRESS GOODS,
COBURGS,
MERINOS,
WINCIES,
ALPACAS,
MANTLES,
MANTLE CLOTHS,
WHITNEYS,
BEAVERS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING of all descriptions.

Cotton Goods,

IN

GREY COTTON,
White Do
Striped Do
SCARLET FLANNEL
White Do
Fancy Do
Ladies' Hats & Bonnets,
Feathers, Flowers,
Gloves, Ribbons,
SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
&c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Prime CONGO TEA, Muscovado SUGAR and MOLASSES, Raisins, Currants, Soap, Leather, &c. &c.

At Thomas's Old Stand,

(GREAT GEORGE STREET.)

WILLIAM FULL.

Nov. 13, 1865.

Tea! Tea!

JUST RECEIVED, ex *URANIA*, from LONDON—

117 Chests } Very Superior
20 Half Chests } CONGO TEA.

Also, by *Ariadne*, from Leith,

57 Cases Glenury WHISKEY,
30 do GINGERETTE,
300 GRAIN SACKS.

☞ All at the lowest prices.

WILLIAM DODD,
Nov. 6, 1865. isl *Queen Square.*

IN STORE.

800 Bags LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 Bbls CORN MEAL,
25 Bbls COAL TAR,
15 Bbls PITCH,
20 Boxes CANDLES, 8's, (50 lbs)
20 do SOAP.

SPIRITS.

6 Hhds "Hennessey's" Dark BRANDY,
6 Hhds "Hennessey's" Pale BRANDY,
10 Casks DeKuyper's GIN, (anchor brand.)

Ex "Urania" from LONDON,

15 Puns. "Demerara" RUM.

To arrive from BOSTON,

500 Bbls. "Extra State" FLOUR.

For Sale by

J. ROBERTS ECKART.

Peake's Brick Building, Water-st.

Oct. 30, 1865.

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

OCTOBER, 1865.

THE Committee have recently had under their consideration the Standing of Spruce in the Table A attached to the Rules, and have determined to allow the use of this material in Ships of the 5 years' grade *for all parts,* except Stem, Sternpost, Transoms, Knight-heads, Hawse-timbers, Aprons and Deadwood.

GEORGE B. SEYFANG,
Secretary.
RICHARD SLOGGET,
Surveyor, Prince Edward Island.

SMALL PROFITS.

THE subscribers have just received, per Schrs. *Nassau* and *Mary & Charles,* from the Best Foundries in the UNITED STATES,

1000 STOVES,

with the Stock formerly on hand, will make the largest and best Stock of Stoves ever imported into P. E. Island, comprising in part of the celebrated

Waterloo, Broadside and Magician

COOK STOVES,

FOR WOOD, and

Black Diamond, Magician and Victoria

COOK STOVES,

FOR COAL.

Franklin, for Wood and Coal,
Bedroom Cannon STOVES,
Ship's Cook and **Cabin STOVES.**

—ALSO—

BOX STOVES,

suitable for Churches, Schoolhouses, Workshops, etc,

All of which will be sold

At the Lowest Possible Prices,

for cash or approved credit, by

DODD & ROGERS.

Dodd's Brick Store, Pownal Street.

Ch'town, Aug. 7, 1865.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

FRIDAY, March 31, 1865.

(Hon. Mr. Coles's speech concluded.)

These works, it is said, must be undertaken at once, but it will take some years to complete them; and does any person suppose that if the Americans are going to attack the Colonies they will wait until we are prepared? Sir, this whole talk about invasion from the United States I believe to be a will-o'-the-wisp got up to frighten us into Confederation. But let us proceed with the calculation of expenses. The Confederated Provinces would set out with a debt of $25 per head; fortifications will add at least $5 per head more, and gunboats and other naval armaments probably an equal sum. Then there is the Intercolonial railway, which will cost at least $15,000,000, and add a further debt of $5 per head of the population. The enlargement of the canals is another project, requiring a draft on the finances, which is to be proceeded with as soon as practicable. This work will add not less than other $5 per head to the general debt, and what with the opening up of the North West Territory, and other expenses which I have not enumerated, will run up the debt to $60 per head of the entire population of the Confederate Provinces. We have been informed during this debate that the debt of the United States now amounts to $125 per head of her peole. But this debt was caused by a protracted war. Our debt of $60 per head would be incurred during peace; and should war break out with the States, even for a short time, our debt would soon be equal to theirs. I believe that a few hundred pounds spent on a friendly delegation to Washington would save millions of dollars, and do much more to preserve peace between the two countries than all the fortifications which could be built. All these expenses to which I have referred, a large portion of which will have to be borne by the General Government, should Union take place, show clearly that our taxation under Confederation must be very heavy indeed. But some say that the people of this Island are too lightly taxed. I admit that, were the money spent among themselves in local improvements, perhaps they would not suffer by a little higher taxation; but when the money is to be taken away and spent in other Provinces, it quite alters the case. This House has just voted £50,000 to aid tenants in purchasing their farms; Sir, we would be acting more wisely to vote £150,000 for this purpose than to enter the Union. The £50,000 which we have voted this year would be nearly the amount we would lose every year under Confederation. In Canada they have stamp duties and other taxes which we in this Island know nothing about; and, once united with that country, they would send down their collectors to gather up the money and carry it off. Talk of our young men rising to judgeships, and to be premiers in Canada; why, Sir, they have far too many hangers on of their own for our youth ever to expect any favors from their hands. The politicians in that Province are sometimes put to their wit's end how to provide snug berths for persons they wish to shelve out of their way. A little transaction of this kind occurred when the delegates were there. A member of the Legislature was appointed to a judgeship under the Stamp Act, in order to make room for the Provincial Secretary, who had lost his election in the district which he formerly represented. Under Confederation such work would, no doubt, be carried on to a much greater extent, and amid the intriguing of Canadian office seekers on the spot, the young aspirants in the Lower Provinces would stand very little chance of success. I wish now to refer to exaggerated statements which have been made by Union advocates respecting the prosperity of Canada. This attempt has been so ably exposed by Hon. Mr. Currie, a member of the Canadian Legislative Council in his speech before that body on the Confederation question, that I think I will be excused for reading his remarks. Mr. Currie said:—

"But speaking of the Lower Provinces, he was really afraid that some public men down *there* were disposed to exaggerate the advantages of a Union with Canada, just as some of ours seemed prone to magnify the riches of the Lower Provinces. If we were going into a partnership, which he hoped would last if entered into—(hear hear),—we should not attempt to deceive each other, for if the people found they had been deceived, the compact would be shortlived. To give honorable members some idea of the manner in which the subject was presented by leading men in the Provinces, he would read them an extract from the speech of a Mr. Lynch, at a large meeting in Halifax, as reproduced by one of the organs of the Government there."

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—"What organ?"

Hon. Mr. CURRIE—"They had so many organs they did not seem to know them all. (Laughter.) He would now read *from the speech in question:*—

"'But we are told by others that we had better have nothing to do with Canada, because she is bankrupt. Canada bankrupt! I wish we were all such bankrupts. She is overflowing with wealth. This is now rapidly developing itself, and must eventually place her among the first nations of the earth. I have travelled over and examined that great country, and it would take more than all the time allotted to me to tell you of her wealth and resources. Her rivers are among the largest in the world, and her lakes are mighty inland oceans. I never had any idea of their extent until I stood on the shore of Lake Erie, saw before me a large square rigged ship, and was told that such was the class of vessels that navigated those waters. Why, sir, 7,000,000 tons of shipping trade upon those mighty lakes. Again look at the growth of *the population.* Sixty years ago it was 60,000, now it is 3,000,000. Upper Canada doubled her population in ten years, and Toronto, in the beginning of this century, the abode of the red man of the forest, is now one of the finest cities of British America, with a population of 40,000. The soil is of the *richest description.* Indeed it is only too much so. In some places rich alluvial deposit is found to the depth of 50 feet, and in many instances lands have yielded their crops for years without the aid of a spadeful of manure. Canada has not only the greatest yield but the best wheat in America. It is a well-known fact that the people of the United States, in exporting their best flour, mix it to a large extent with Canadian wheat, and in order to give you an idea of the increased growth of it, I would inform you that while in ten years *the wheat crop* increased in the States 50 per cent. (an immense increase), in the same time in Canada *increased 400 per cent.* The average crop is equal to that of the best wheat growing countries in Europe, while *some places* have yielded the almost incredible quantity of 100 bushels to the acre. The yield of last year was 27,000.'

"He only wished that this honorable gentleman alone had been mistaken, but even the Hon. Mr. Tilley, one of the most distinguished statesmen of New Brunswick, had made the statement that our tariff was, in fact, only an eleven per cent. tariff. But all the errors were not on that side, for they *need* but to turn to a celebrated speech of one of our own leading men—a speech regarded almost as an *important* state paper—and there it was stated that the United Provinces would become the third maritime power in the world. (Hear hear). England, it is said, was first, then the United States, and the speaker doubted if France could take the third rank before us. Our seagoing tonnage would be five millions, and our lake tonnage seven millions. These were vast figures, and it almost bewildered the mind to conceive their magnificent proportions. (Laughter.) Now, supposing all these vessels were 500 tons each, it would require 14,000 to make up the sum, but unfortunately the census showed that we had but 808 sailors to navigate them—rather a small number, it must be admitted, for 14,000 ships. (Great laughter.) The way the mistake—to use the mildest expression—was made, was simple enough. The vessels were entered at the Custom House every time they came in and left port, and as *some of them came into port 200 times* in the year, as at Toronto for instance, their tonnage was counted 200 times. It was easily, in this way, to run up our inland marine to seven millions of tons."

Now, Sir this is the way the advocates of Union endeavour to deceive the people of the Lower Provinces. Even the Hon. Mr. Tilley *is not altogether innocent on this point.* And in this Island, too, deception has been attempted. The famous speech of the late leader of the Government, at the Caledonian Club, was an illustration of this, for he spoke of the taxation by the municipal boards in Upper Canada as of no account, whereas we know it is in a great measure levied for local requirements such as are here defrayed out of the public chest. Then again the Colonial Secretary came out with a new table of figures every few days, showing that the gain to the Colony by Confederation was to be so and so. But, Sir, their efforts to delude the people did not meet with much success here. Some of the young men of the anti-union press are as well posted up in figures as their opponents, and have done good service to the country by showing up the fallacies of the Union advocates. In spite of all that those in favor of Confederation can say, it is clear that our taxes will be increased. Before all the expenses which Union will inevitably bring with it can be met, probably even the present high tariff of Canada will require to be raised. Then what will the party in Britain say who advocate a separation of the Colonies from the Mother Country, on the ground of their expense? They would indignantly enquire, are our people to continue paying taxes to protect these Colonies who are doing all in their power to injure our trade by levying still heavier duties upon our manufactures. Sir, I would prefer free trade with England, the land of my fathers, to free trade with Canada. If we are to give any privileges let them be accorded to those who have protected us in times past, and not to those who never did anything of the kind. If we are to pay any sum for defences let it be given to the Mother Country, which can protect us, and not to Canada that is quite unable to protect herself. I am much mistaken if Great Britain would allow the Provinces to impose high duties on British goods; and if this were the case they would then have to resort to direct taxation. But I now come to a point respecting which a good deal has been said, namely, the alteration of the Report by the Canadians. I have here before me three copies of the Report, and they are all different. In the first copy set down here, which was signed by Sir E. P. Tache, the President of the Conference, the 24th section reads thus:—

"24. The local legislature of each Province may from time to time alter the Electoral Districts for the purpose of Representation in the House of Commons, and distribute the Representatives to which the Province is entitled in any manner such Legislature may think fit."

In another copy which I received since, and which is the same as that laid before the Canadian Legislature, the section has been altered to read as follows:—

"24. The local Legislature of each Province may from time to time alter the Electoral Districts for the purpose of Representation *in such Legislature,* and distribute the Representatives to which the Province is entitled *in such local Legislature* in any manner such Legislature may see fit."

Now, Sir, this is a very material alteration in a very important clause, and does not say much for our safety should we place ourselves in the power of the Canadians by entering Confederation. It has been said in justification of the alteration that the section referred entirely to the Local Legislatures, and therefore the rendering in the clause as it first stood was evidently an oversight. This apology, however, is unsatisfactory, as the 24th section is not that part of the Report which relates to the Local Legislatures, but in that which lays down the constitution of the House of Commons. I may say that a dispute arose as to whether the General Legislature should be allowed to arrange the constituencies, and it was understood that this power should be left to the Local Legislatures. When the delegates for this Island contended for 6 members in the House of Commons instead of 5, our chief argument was that if we were allowed 6 representatives it would render it an easy matter to divide the electoral districts between the three Counties. The Hon. Attorney General brought forward this proposition, and when it was decided against us, and the principle of representation by population strictly adhered to, I was particular in noticing that the right of distributing the representatives to which each Colony would be entitled, should be left with the Local Legislatures, because I considered such a provision would afford us some protection, by placing it beyond the power of the Canadians to divide the constituencies in order to carry their own objects. Judge of my surprise, therefore, at receiving, three or four weeks after my return home, a letter from Mr. Bernard, Secretary to the Conference, and who is also Clerk of the Executive Council of Canada, a letter, enclosing a copy with the 24th section altered as I have stated, and explaining that the alteration had been made because the wording of the section in the first copy was an accidental departure from the views of the Conference. But I have lately received another copy in which there is an alteration in favour of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, providing that the *former* shall be allowed to *impose* an export duty on coal, and the latter on timber and logs, which special reservation was not in the copy laid before this House. This alteration, I consider, is equally as culpable as the other. What right, I ask, had the Canadian Government to alter one word of the document after it was signed? They might almost as well change the whole Report to suit their own particular views. I wish also to show that this Report, as a whole, does not place Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in such an unfavourable position as this Island. These Provinces have large local revenues, that of Nova Scotia in 1863 being, as shown by Mr. Galt *in his speech* at Sherbrooke, $107,000, and that of New Brunswick in the same year $89,000. He sets down the local revenues of this Colony at $32 000; but I am at a loss to know how he made up that sum, unless he included in the amount the instalments paid in during the year from the sales under the Land Purchase Act. This money, however, forms no part of our local revenues; it is all required to make up the price paid by the Government for the proprietors' estates which have been purchased. In the neighbouring Provinces the case is different; their public lands are Crown lands, the sale of which brings in a large revenue, which will be wholly available for sectional purposes. Taking into consideration also that these Provinces are to receive 80 cents per head for their local wants as well as this Island, and that New Brunswick is guarantetd a subsidy besides, they are tolerably well provided for. But Canada will fare still better. Her local revenues in 1863, as given by Hon. Mr. Galt, were $1,297 043; and the allowance of 80 cents per head of her population would yield her about $2,000,000, which will just be $2 000 000 more than she now expends out of the public funds for local purposes. This Island hitherto has almost solely relied on her customs' revenues, and therefore it is that with the small per capita allowance of 80 cents, we would be unable to carry on the local Government without resorting to direct taxation. We are even prevented from levying an export duty on our produce, while this privilege is allowed Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on certain articles. Taking all these points into consideration, I think it is clear that the Report before us is not such as should be adopted by this House. To enter such a Confederation as is here proposed would evidently prove ruinous to the Colony. If a change is thought desirable, I consider it would be more for our advantage to have a representation in the British Parliament, and to pay a per centage to the Imperial Government out of our revenue for any purpose they may think proper. I believe that one representative there would secure for us a greater share of justice than we are ever likely to receive from a Federal Legislature in Canada. Should Confederation take place, I believe that in a very few years the people under it will be as heavily taxed as the people of the United States are now at the terminatian of a civil war. I shall vote for the resolutions submitted by the hon. leader of the Government, and trust they will receive the support of a large majority of this House; also that an Address to Her Majesty will be passed, showing the true position of this Colony in regard to the Confederation scheme.

After a few remarks by hon. members who had already spoken, the motion was put on the amendment submitted by Hon. J. C. Pope in lieu of the resolutions approving of the Quebec Report, proposed by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, which amendment was carried on the following division:—

For the amendment—Hon Messrs. J. C. Pope, Longworth, Laird, Davies, Kaye, Coles, Kelly, Hensley, Thornton, Warburton, Beaton; Messrs. Ramsay, Montgomery, Yeo, Duncan, Brecken, Howat, Conroy, Howlan, Sinclair, Walker, Sutherland—23.

Against it—Hons. Colonial Secretary, Solicitor General, Gray, Whelan, and Mr. Green—5.

Mr. Sinclair then proposed a Resolution, to the effect that, Whereas the Government had exceeded the authority of last Session by the appointment of Delegates to Canada; and whereas this House, by resolutions, declared that Confederation, if effected, would prove disastrous to the rights and liberties of the people of this Colony, therefore that the Government should appoint no further Delegations, or take any action to alter the Constitution without the express authority of the Legislature.

A discussion then ensued on the subject of this Resolution, when it was argued that the adoption of such a course was unusual, and would place extraordinary restrictions on the prerogative of the Government.

The question was then put on the said Resolution, which was negatived on the following division;—

Against it—Hon. Messrs J. C. Pope, Gray, Longworth, Laird, Davies, Kaye, Col. Secretary, Solicitor General, Whelan, Thornton; Messrs. Ramsay, Montgomery, Haslam, Yeo, Duncan, Brecken, Howat, Green, McLennan—19

For the Resolution—Hon. Messrs. Coles, Hensley, Warburton, Beaton, Kelly; Messrs. Sinclair, Conroy, Howlan, Walker, Sutherland—10.

The Resolution was accordingly lost.

Hon J. C. Pope then submitted a Resolution for the purpose of appointing a Committee to prepare a joint address to Her Majesty the Queen, founded upon the Resolutions of that House, upon the subject of the *proposed Confederation of the British North American Colonies,* expressive of the determination of the Legislature, on the part of the people of the Colony, not to assent to such Confederation.

Ordered, that the Hon. Messrs J. C. Pope, Longworth, Hensley, Coles, and Mr. Sinclair, be a Committee, on the part of that House, to prepare such address.

After which, at a very late hour, the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRISH AND HIGHLAND WIT.—"What creatures those Irish are!" said the landlord, as he knocked a feather of white ashes from the *tip of his cheroot;* "it would be a dull world without them. In India, a single Irishman at a station is enough to banish blue devils. The presence of an Irishman anywhere keeps away low spirits, just as a cat in a house keeps away rats and mice. Every station should wear an Irishman as an amulet against despondency." "I have lived a good deal both in Ireland and the Highlands," said Penn, "and the intellectual difference between the two races has often struck me as not a little curious. They are of the same stock originally, antiquarians say, and yet Ireland is a land of Goshen overflowing with milk and honey of humour, whereas in every quality of humour the Highlands are as dry as the Sahara. Jokes don't usually come farther north than the Grampians. One or two are occasionally to be found in Rosshire, over there; but they are far from common, and their appearance is chronicled in the local prints just as the appearance of the capercailzie is chronicled. No joke has yet been found strong-winged enough to cross the Kyles. That's odd, is it not?" "But have not the Highlanders wit?" "Oh, yes, plenty of it, but rather of the strenuous than of the playful kind; their wit is born for the most part of anger and contempt. 'There she goes,' sneered the Englishman, as Duncan marched past in *his tartans* at a fair. 'There she lies,' retorted Duncan, as he knocked the scorner over with a blow. 'Coming from hell, Lauchlan,' quoth the shepherd, proceeding on a sacrament Sunday to the Free Church, and meeting his friend coming from the church of the establishment. 'Better than going to it, Kerry,' retorted Lauchlan, as he passed on. Of that kind of rapid and sufficient retort, of the power of returning a blow swiftly and with interest, the Highlander is not in the least deficient. But he differs from the Irishman in this—that he has no eye for the pleasantly droll kind of things; he has no fun in him, no sense of the genial comic. He laughs, but there is generally a touch of scorn in his laughter, and it is almost always directed towards a man or a thing. The Irishman's humorous sense puts a stitch in the torn coat, ekes the scanty purse, boils the peas with which he is to limp graveward. The best Highlander can draw no amelioration of condition from such a source. The two races dine often scantily enough, but it is only the Irishman who can sweeten his potatoes with point. 'They talk of hardship,' said the poor Irish soldier, as he lay down to sleep on the deck of a transport, 'but this is the hardest ship I ever was in in all my life.' No Highlander would have said that, and I believe that joke made the hard plank all the softer to the joker." "And how do you account for the difference?" I can't account for it. The two races springing from the same stock, I think it is rather unaccountable, unless, indeed, it be traced to climatic influences—the soft, green, rainy Erin producing riant and ebullient natures, the bare, flinty Highlands, hard and austere ones. There is one quality, however, in which your Highlanders can beat the world, with the exception, perhaps, of the North American Indian." "What quality is that?" "The quality of never exhibiting astonishment. The Highlander would as soon think of turning his back on his foes as of exhibiting astonishment at anything. Take a Highland lad from the wilds of Skye or Harris, and drop him in Cheapside, and he will retain the most perfect equanimity. He will have no word of marvel for the crowds and the vehicles; the Thames Tunnel will not move him; he will look on St. Paul's without flinching. The boy may have only ridden in a peat cart, but he takes a railway, the fields, hedges, bridges and villages spinning past the howling gloom of the tunnels, the speed that carries him in an hour over a greater extent of country than he ever beheld *in his life, even from the highest hill*top, as the merest matter of course, and unworthy of special remark." "But the boy will be astonished all the same?" "Of course he is. The very hair on his head is standing on an end with wonder and terror, but he will make no sign; he is too proud. Will he allow the Sassenach to triumph over him? If he did he would not be his father's son. He will not admit that earth holds anything which he has not measured and weighed, and with which he is not perfectly familiar. When Chingachgook groans at the stake in the hearing of his tormentors, the Highlander will express surprise."—*Smith's Summer in Skye.*

"TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP."—Americans are peculiar in one thing—they will sing a song to death. In our brief existence we may recall many instances. We remember how often 'Old Dan Tucker' was taunted with being too late for his evening meal; how little rest we gave 'Oh, Susannah,' [we owe Susannah a weighty debt.] and how entreatingly we alluded to the eyes of 'Dearest May,' those orbs that rendered midnight entirely superfluous. For a long time 'The Poor Old Slave' was allowed little repose, although he has ostensibly 'gone to rest.' 'The Old folks at Home' were ruthlessly torn from that quiet and seclusion to which their age imperatively demanded, and forced to do duty in every minstrel and concert company in the land. 'Old Dog Tray,' the faithful old pup, was for a long time drawn up by the tail through all manner of brass instruments, wound up to an agonizing pitch by piano keys, and made to howl plaintively in four voices. The 'Silver Moon' had to 'roll on' by day as well as by night, constantly performing the unremunerative task of guiding 'the traveller on his way,' apparently regardles as to whether there 'nightingale's song was in tune' or not. 'Home Sweet Home,' has been so successively divested of all its attractive features that many people have been satisfied to become wanderers for the remainder of their existence. 'Gentle Annie' was bore for a time, and although we were constantly assured that 'Thou wilt come no more, gentle Annie,' she still kept coming. There was no end to those winds that 'Blew bitter across the moor.' We got very sick of so much blowing over the moor. Othello, the Moor of Venice, wasn't blowed over more. 'Nellie was a lady,' sang everybody. Well, she may have been, but where an assertion of that nature is made so often and so persistently, we are inclined to question the foundation for the assertion. We have heard young ladies singing 'Who will care for mother now?' while their mothers were wearing themselves out in the kitchen over the family washing. Then there is 'John Brown's body.' Instead of being permitted to lie quietly 'mouldering in his grave,' it was kept 'marching on,' with enough knapsacks 'strapped to his back' to supply a regiment with that necessary article of camp and garrison equipage. 'When this cruel war is over' had a pretty good run. When heartiest congratulations that were induced by the termination of war are from the fact that people got over singing 'When this cruel war is over, etc.' Now the popular tongue is singing and whistling 'Tramp, tramp, tramp,' the boys are marching.' We are in great danger of being trampled to death with it. You hear it in the workshop and in the billiard saloon. 'Beneath the starry flag we will breathe the air again.' We had been holding our breath or else breathing chloroform up to this period, we suppose, but now, 'we breathe the air again.' This air is breathed by a great many people about now. What next? We wait the reply of the popular song writer.

HOW PAPER COLLARS ARE MADE.—We find the following interesting article descriptive of the manufacture of paper collars by the American Mould Collar Company, in an exchange:—"At the end of the first room are piles of pure white paper, awaiting their turn to be guillotined in a machine furnished with twenty-two shear blades, which cut the papers into the requisite strips for the collar, on precisely the same principle as a gigantic pair of scissors, thus leaving *no rough edge.* The product of two paper mills is consumed in this factory, and at the rate of a ton to a ton and a half per day; the average production being about one hundred thousand collars a day, which find ready sale, despite of the numerous imitations which flood the market. From the hands of the attendant who turns out the pure, even strips of paper they pass into the hands of another fair executioner, who brings the incipient collar nearer its birth by passing it through another pair of knives, by which it acquires shape in an instant. Still another machine marches relentlessly up and down, and as the collar leaves its iron embrace the three button holes are visible, large, clear cut, firm holding, and easily handled. The collar is now placed between two dies or clamps, passed under a quick heavy pressure, and emerges again stamped with that close imitation of stitching which renders it so perfect an imitation of its linen brother that the difference can hardly be distinguished; it is stamped also with the size and corporate mark. Next comes the crimping machine, which draws the curved line on which the shape of the collar turns, and which by allowing space for the cravat—insures a smooth fit. They then pass through the nimble hands of a damsel, who with deft fingers flying with lightning speed turns the collar over as no machine has yet been able to do; from these hands it passes to the moulding machine, where it is bent round into perfect shape and finished as a perfect collar. This process is an important one, requires skill in the operator, and strength in the paper, which must be of the best to resist the immense strain required to mould the collar into perfect shape. The collar is now, as it were, born shapely, trim, and elegant, and ready to adorn the neck of the most fastidious, having passed through seven distinct processes in its manufacture. It is once more taken in hand by women and packed into boxes by the hundred, or in the well known little round boxes of ten each, which are so convenient to toss into a valise when off for a week, in the country or elsewhere. For the item of boxes the company expend over $60 000 per annum. The first machine turned out the collar entire, performing the whole work at once, but slowly and imperfectly; but the genius of the inventor, quickened by the rapidly increasing demand for the article, added improvement after improvement, by one machine after another, until the manufactory is now capable of *turning* out 5,000,000 of collars per month. The American Moulded Collar Company employ in this manufactory seventy neatly-dressed, intelligent looking American women, most of whom are young. These women earn a dollar per day, and their work is clean, healthy, and not very laborious. Mr. Gray, who first commenced to manufacture in the spring of 1863, has now eight patents on collars and machines, having previously secured them in Europe; three of the directors of the company went there this summer with skilled mechanics and American machinery, to take measures to establish the manufacture in England, France, and Belgium, where they will probably soon attain that popularity which the American moulded collar has achieved in this country.—*The New York Iron Age.*

A DAY IN THE MOON.

A *lunar day comprises* a period of twenty-eight days like ours. We are familiar with the sublime transformation with which the glories of the night dissolve into the glories of the day; when the watch-stars close their holy eyes as the timid blush of morning kindles the eastern horizon; when the tide of life flows in to fill the celestial canopy; and when, as a climax to the changing scene, the glorious sun bursts open the gates of *morning,* and proclaims himself lord of the day.

How fearfully different is the vision of sunrise *upon the moon!* No gentle *transition from dark*ness to light; no imperceptible melting of night into day. From an horizon dark as moonless midnight the sun slowly ascends, a ball of lurid brightness, infinitely more dazzling than it can appear to an earthly eye, gilding the summits of the lofty mountains, and causing these to start forth like islands of light in a sea of darkness, while their bases and valleys are yet surrounded in *gloom. Slowly* the silvery light pours down the mountain flanks, and the shadows, still of pitchy darkness, slowly shorten, as the sun, after the lapse of a hundred and seventy hours, attains the meridian height. If we look aloft to the lunar heavens, we behold the stars, though not at noon day, with a steady lustre, unsullied even with the effect of twinkling or scintillation; for these phenomena are due the varying currents of an atmos*phere. For fourteen days the sun pours* down his fiery rays upon an arid soil never sheltered by a welcome cloud, never refreshed by a genial shower, till that soil becomes heated to the temperature of boiling water. Gradually the shadows lengthen and the sun declines; but no crimson curtain of evening closes round the lunar landscape; and when the last rays of the setting sun are lost beneath the horizon, no interval of *twilight intervenes, but a pall of fearful darkness* falls upon the scene. And then succeeds a long and dreary night of three hundred and twenty hours' duration, and a severity of cold that reduces the lately parched surface to a temperature probably three hundred degrees below the freezing point of water.

A CAREER OF CRIME.—At Florence, Italy, a man named Cosimi has just been convicted of the murder of three women. Each of the women kept lodging rooms, and were found under circumstances leading to the belief that each was showing rooms to some person seeking lodgings, when they were attacked, thrown down, their throats cut, and robbed. A few days after these murders, which followed each other in rapid succession, Cosimi, who was a stranger in the city, was arrested on suspicion that he was engaged in some political plot, when jewellery and other articles, belonging to the murdered women, were found in his possession. Evidence was shown that he had formed plans for murdering six other women keeping lodging houses. An investigation showed that Cosimi has been a murderer from early years. He was once sentenced to be executed, but by the intercession of priests his sentence was commuted, and he was sent to the galleys, from which he soon escaped. As capital punishment was abolished in Tuscany, some years since, the man will escape with life, and perhaps he will again obtain his liberty and renew his career of crime.

ANECDOTE OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—There is an interesting anecdote told of the present Emperor of the French during his boyhood:—

"Upon one occasion, while Hortense was residing at Constance, young Louis Napoleon was forbidden to go beyond the enclosure of the garden. He violated this command, however; and on a cold, snowy day, strayed off, and could not be found. Search was made for him, and at last he was discovered coming in at the rear of the premises without hat, coat, or shoes. He endeavored to reach his chamber unobserved, but was caught by his tutor, and taken to his mother. At first he refused to account for his singular appearance, but at last told the Queen that he had seen a poor family pass by the gate of the *chateau.* One of the children had no hat, another lacked a coat, and a third wanted shoes. He had deprived himself of these articles of clothing to give to the children, and had walked home through the snow without them.

A London illustrated weekly has a picture of the design for the purposed monument to Shakespeare at Stratford. The column will be one hundred feet in height, and thirty six feet broad at the bottom of the steps. It will be ornamented through all its stages with Shakespearian figures. There will be about forty statues in all, the crowning group at the top representing St. George of England slaying the dragon. The estimate shows the following *items of cost:*—Mason work £2220; external sculpture and carving £600; internal sculpture £200; statue Shakespeare £500; color £100—total £3620.

ANOTHER GIANT.—The *Siam Times* just received says: "A giant has appeared in Nagpore. He is seven feet four inches in height, and of enormous amplitude of chest. As regards the lower extremities, however, he is very ill-proportioned, having spindle shanks. When first he entered the city he was mobbed. An immense crowd, consisting of men, women and children, gathered around him and stoned him for an incarnation of the Evil One. But luckily for him somebody, having discovered five mysterious marks on the crown of his head, announced that he was a god, and thereupon the fickle and superstitious populace immediately prostrated themselves before him, and actually worshiped him as a divine being! When he was at Kamptee, all the Marwarree women paid him divine honors, and literally adored him!"

The following is an extract from the market report contained in a Sydney (Australia) paper:

"*Hind quarter of mutton* 3d per lb; *fore do,* do., 2d; mutton chops, 3½d; rump steak, 2½d; beef steak, 2d; *boiling beef* 1d; *corned beef* 1d; roast beef sirlion 2½; hind quarter beef 1½d; spice beef 4d; round beef, cooked, 3d; legs of pork 5d; loins of pork 6d; veal 3d; suet 5d; beef hams, by the whole, 3d."

A baby was left on the door step of a venerable citizen of Waterford with the following note: "Take good care of this babe, and you shall be well paid for it. He is of good parentage. Give him one cow's milk, with one half water, and a teaspoonful of brandy to one gill of food. Give him the medicine as directed. Keep him, and you will never be sorry." The baby was well provided with good clothing and four packages of medicine, and a bottle of brandy, a pail of sugar and other articles.

EARLY ON REBEL ARMY CHAPLAINS.—During the fight at Fisher's Hill, at which the Federal troops were victorious, the rebel General Jubal Early, in riding to the front, met a man pitching toward the rear. Early accosted him thus:—

"Who are you, and where are you going?"

"I am a chaplain, going to the rear."

"Yes, curse you, you've been wanting to go to heaven for some time, and now you've got a chance, you run away."

HOW TO JUDGE THE WEATHER BY THE SKY.—The colors of the sky at particular times afford wonderfully good guidance. Not only does a rosy sunset presage fair wearther, but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness and accuracy. A bright yellow in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a neutral gray colour constitutes a favourable sign in the evening, an unfavorable one in the morning. The clouds are full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, undefined, and feathery, the weather will be fine; if the edges are hard, sharp, and definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking, any deep unusual hues betoken wind or rain; while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather. Simple as these maxims are, the British Board of Trade has thought fit to publish them for the use of sea-faring men.