Hill's corps. They designed annihilating with a powerful force, a single *corps d'armee* which they imagined detached from the main body to tear up the railroad track. Unfortunately for the success of their plan, three divisions of the 9th corps were at hand and the salvation of Warren's command was sure. Lee has generally been successful when he comes with tremendous power upon an isolated body of troops. This time he failed. We lost nearly one thousand men taken prisoners, and about five hundred killed and wounded. Over one hundred rebel slain were found in front of one brigade this morning. They were interred. A short time before dark our line was redressed and strengthened. It was too long and attenuated before the fight. It was now our turn to advance. Forward rushed our soldiers, and back went the rebels. We recaptured the works and the ground lost two hours before. No doubt Lee desires us to leave here. It is very inconvenient for us to remain in this soft glutinous mud, but I fear we cannot accommodate the "great Virginian." What then? He will force us! Oh! twice he tried that and failed. Would he risk a general engagement at this time and place? Verily, no. Then we claim the road to be ours by right of "squatter sovereignty," for we now are camped around and about it. Lee is thus forced to lengthen his line, which necessarily weakens it. He must forego all supplies by his route, and relinquish this line of egress.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN MOBILE BAY—A SOUTHERN ACCOUNT.

The Mobile *Tribune*, of the 8th August, contains a lively description of the fierce struggle which took place in Mobile Bay on the 4th. The writer refers to the disasters in a despondent tone, but with all that hatred for the North for which the men of Mobile are most notorious. We make an extract which will be read with interest After the Federal fleet had succeeded in forcing a way past the forts, the writer says:—

"But hark! a potent voice, yet unheard, is now adding its grave and ominous sound to the awful concert. It is the Tennessee. It is the hero of the Merrimac. It is the Nestor of modern days, the intrepid Buchanan, who now lets loose on the enemy the direful dogs of war. All seems hushed into that awful sound that rings in our ears as the precursor and harbinger of a change of fortune. It is the gray haired veteran, who, standing alone on the deck of the Merrimac, sunk the whole of the boasted Federal fleet at Fortress Monroe, and who made them pay dearly for the honor to have once counted him among their bravest commanders. There he again confronts them, as each passes, and fearful of his blows gives him a wide berth to the eastward, he pours into them his steady and regular fire; first the monitors, shying off to the west at least 1200 yards the cautious Brooklyn and Hartford, then the whole fleet running past him in terror as much of his name as his deeds. One, two, three, then six, then ten, then twelve, seventeen pass him affar off, and seventeen receive his salute; and then, with the wings that fear lends to the pale face and poltroon, they rush down toward the western shore far beyond his range. Of those who lag behind, two engage the Selma, each of which could haul her upon her deck as a fancy jolly boat; three make for the Gaines, which, in still greater disproportion, rushes in their midst, and boldly attempts to grapple the most powerful of her adversaries. Foiled in this fool-hardy enterprise, receiving in a few minutes fifteen shots through her hull and machinery, crippled and almost sinking, she appears, under the vivifying touch of the gallant Bennett, to recover one moment the spasmodic energies of a dying man. Extricating herself by a supreme effort from the grasp of her powerful enemy, she frantically rushed toward the shore, where, as she beaches high and dry on the solid sand, her whole frame shattered and exhausted by the effort, renders a low rumbling sound, as the death-rattle of a giant.

"But, yonder, yonder, near the western shore, the Selma, raked fore and aft by the broadsides of her antagonists, is swept by their shot, and her decks covered with dead and dying. She strikes that flag which she so valiantly defended. Thus the gallant Pat Murphy falls in the hands of the enemy, who triumphantly raise their infamous stars and stripes over the immaculate standard of the South.

"Meantime the Morgan has hugged in the eastern shore, and exchanging rapid shots with two of the Federal ships, she adroitly manages to draw off from the unequal contest, and thus save at least one of our gallant ships after receiving only slight injuries. Well did she act, the brave ship; for as the Gaines and Selma were already disposed of, she would have been beset by not less than seven of the most powerful gunboats. With the gallant deed of Captain Harrison, who on the same night took up his vessel to Mobile, keeping up a running fight with three of the enemy, the world is already acquainted; but what they know not is, that when she started, he and his noble crew had pledged themselves on their sacred lives and honor to blow her up sooner than let her fall into the enemy's hands.

"And now all anxious eyes are turned towards the Tennessee, which, still in the midst of the channel, seems proudly and defiantly to expect the combined efforts of the seventeen heavy crafts now hovering on her flanks and rear; but she soon realizes the fact that they are afraid of her, even in the proportion of seven to one. They intend to drive her under the cannons of the fort, and leave her there until eaten up by worms, starved out of coal and provisions, she will fall an easy prey into their hands.

"When the noble ship, like a thing of life, ceased to awake from a deep slumber and her whole frame, shaking with anger, vibrates through the iron nostrils of her long restrained fury, and suddenly wheeling round, she darts with her utmost speed after the miscreants. As she steams up westward, in quest of the arrant crew, her broad plumes of black smoke and snow-white steam rolling back in heavy clouds in her wake, her pointed ram cleaving the waves in twain, she realizes the very image of courage and power combined, and appears to our eyes like the Leviathan of biblical mythology. On, on she rushes, and as she nears the western shore, the enemy's fleet scatters in every direction — four towards town, and eleven, with the two monitors, north and south of her. Still she keeps on her frantic race, driving them before her, when, sooner than be beached, they finally turn and accept the challenge. There, in the midst of thirteen vessels, two of which, more powerful than herself, with 8 guns against 200, she engages in the fight, gives the first signal and makes the first charge.

"Thus like an infuriated bear worried by a pack of hounds, now rushes and tears up one, rips another open, knocks down and smashes a third under his powerful claws, then falls back to take a fresh spring, and makes for the vital part of the yelping curs. Thus brave Buchanan darts right and left, forward and rear, at each vessel in turn, and though his speed is not equal to the promptness of his lion heart, yet each time he rushes towards one of them, the latter hastily backs beyond his reach.

"At last getting courage, they form around him, at more than a mile distant, a complete semi-circle, the Tennessee in the centre, and concentrating their fire upon her, laid broadside after broadside into her flanks. Yet she moves not, but gives back shot for shot, blow for blow, steel for steel, emitting fire at once from each of her port-holes, so severely punishing three of her nearest adversaries as to compel them to draw back and careen over on shore. She kept up the unequal contest in spite of the fearful odds against her.

"As the conflict was waxing warmer, anxious groups were formed on the ramparts of the forts, watching in breathless silence the progress of that unparalleled engagement. The forts had long since ceased firing, except when a contemptible Federal craft, formerly the Buchend, I believe, thinking, no doubt, that the entrance was free to all, came up braggingly to seek admittance, and being turned over to the brave sergeant, he, with a contemptuous smile, sent through her a heavy "Brooks," which soon settled her account, when Morgan detailed a party of men to go and blow her up, the crew having taken to their boat and escaped.

"In the midst of the group stood our General, who alone had a spy-glass, and in whose intelligent and impressible features we were reading the progress of the fight far better than with the naked eye. Suddenly he drops the glass from his eye, raises it again, and in a low voice mutters to himself: "She has ceased firing."

"And true it was, the noble ship had struck her colors, not that she was tired, not that she was conquered, but as we learned soon afterwards, because her rudder chains had parted, and she had become an inert and unmanageable mass unable any longer to confront the foe, or turn upon those base vultures who had stood far off from her, gathered around like all wild beasts of prey which come to the carrion but run from the living flesh, and the Tennessee was lost to our view. Brave Buchanan had lost a leg, and two of his men killed during the action, but, as informed by the flag of truce boat, the vessel herself was as sound as when launched, and had she not met with that apparently trifling accident, she might yet be the proud mistress of the bay.

"As it is, she will soon be one of the most, if not most redoutable of the enemies we may shortly have to combat.

"Thus closed at forty minutes past 9 a. m. the contest for the possession of Mobile Bay, having lasted two hours and a half, and resulted disastrously but not ingloriously to our arms."

AMERICAN MATTERS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 23rd, gives the Southern version of the battle on the Weldon Railroad, on Sunday the 21st, admitting a defeat. It says:—

"About 9 o'clock Sunday morning our forces again attacked the enemy lodged on the Weldon railroad, in front and on flank. The column assaulted in front pushed the enemy back half a mile, carried two lines of earthworks, and captured three hundred prisoners. The force assaulting in flank captured the enemy's skirmishers and reached his heavy breastworks, when, owing to his heavy force, the great strength of his works, and the unaccountable giving way at an important moment of one of our brigades, we were repulsed with considerable loss and compelled to retire.

The enemy have their 2d, 5th and 9th corps holding the railroad with fortifications of the strongest character. They made a heavy demonstration on our left on Pound Road this morning with infantry and artillery, but accomplished nothing.

Grant's plans on the Danville road are now revealed, and all the energy and gallantry of the army under Lee and Beauregard will not be too much to beat back this bold movement to the south of Petersburg. The enemy's centre rests on the railroad, about three miles from the city, and his left stretches westward to the Vaughan road. Around this position works of great strength have sprung up like magic, mounting heavy guns and guarding every approach. Behind these works lies the main body of Grant's army, not less than 30,000 men.

We have met with a repulse costing us many brave men, but the affair is not over."

The *Examiner* remarks:

"Grant's designs are now apparent, but he has vigilant and able adversaries, and a Confederate army in his front unused to see Yankees stand firm before them. It would be foolish to deny or disguise our repulse of Sunday, but the end is not yet."

A Washington despatch of the 29th says:

Our total loss in the fight of Thursday did not exceed 2,000, while that of the enemy is supposed to be about 5,000.

We still hold about 4 miles of the Weldon railroad, and the portion abandoned by the 2d corps was effectually destroyed.

Deserters who came in yesterday state that since the Weldon Railroad fell into our possession pork has advanced to $600 and beef to $800 per bbl in Richmond, and their officers declare the road must be captured at all hazards.

The Confederates estimate Gen. Sheridan's forces in the Shenandoah valley at 41,000 men.

A letter from the Winchester to the Richmond *Whig* says:

"The enemy, as they retired from Strasburg, literally destroyed everything in the way of food for man or beast. With their immense cavalry they extended their lines from Front Royal, in Warren county, to the North mountains, west of Strasburg, and burnt every bushel of wheat in stack, barn or mill in Frederick, Warren or Clark, as well as oats and hay; they really left absolutely nothing in those two counties. What the people are to do, God only knows."

A Mobile despatch of the 17th says that a heavy column of Yankees is moving down through the State of Mississippi in the direction of that city. This undoubtedly refers to A. S. Smith's recent expedition, comprising a formidable force which left Memphis several days since. Federal despatches report progress of Smith's army. On the 12th an engagement took place between a portion of his cavalry and part of Forest's troops. The enemy were driven through Oxford, and pursued fifteen miles further. On the 16th reports from Abbeysville, Mississippi, represented every thing as progressing favourably with Smith.

A special despatch to the Mobile *Advertiser* from near Aberdeen, dated Aug. 24th, says the enemy burnt Asherville last night. Their advance forces passed through Holly Springs this morning, towards Lagrange. Their waggon train crossed at Waterford last night. As they were about crossing yesterday, Chambers fired into their infantry force add a sharp skirmish took place. He captured three waggons and their teams. Our loss was 20. The pursuit was renewed this morning.

The Richmond *Enquirer* asks the question where the necessaries of life will be obtained after the war, and says:

"From our enemies or our friends? How will we pay for them? With the money earned by our slaves? Will we be willing after the war to take the stand of an independent people? Nominally we will, but, strangely enough, our real independence will terminate with recognition. Yankee drummers will be sent out as of yore. They will be those who have headed the peace party. They will take orders; they will open stores. The blockade runners will come home from Nassau and Wilmington, and tempt our women with useful and ornamental wares. We will relapse into dependence upon the Yankees and English. The Yankees and English are, we fear, destined to be the Relief Committee of the Confederacy, bestowing upon us such things as they think we need. Whenever we become restless under this dependence our foreign masters will be offended, and we will again be driven to propitiate the Deity who has brought the scourge of war upon us by a libation of blood and tears poured out upon his altar."

Intelligence received at St Louis from the Indian expedition of Gen. Sully is of an unfavorable character. Gen Sully is reported to have met with a defeat at Knife River, which enters into the Missouri, a short distance from Fort Clark. It is thought probable that a detachment or advance of Gen Sully's command may have been attacked by overwhelming numbers, or that the savages successfully ambuscaded the Federal troops.

Large bodies of Indians are reported between Smoky Hill and Salina rivers, and all the valleys west of the Kansas are swarming with them. The savages are said to have captured over 3000 horses and mules, besides a large number of cattle, during the last six weeks. The Indians have renewed their outrages in Minnesota, having made a raid on the settlements on Willow Creek, in Blue Earth County, where men, women and children were killed in a night assault, and several farm houses burned and the stock driven off. In regard to the troubles on the plains, a letter from Omaha, Nebraska, says the excitement on the frontier is growing more intense. It is reported now that a large body of Indians are upon the Big Blue, killing the men, women and children indiscriminately. It is reported that the town of Blue Springs is burnt, and thirty of the inhabitants killed. Gen. Mitchell arrived at Fort Kearney, and has made that Fort his headquarters for the present. The General had commenced stationing troops along the road every fifteen miles, and by this time has them to Julesburg or Denver city. As soon as he received sufficient forces he intended to pursue the Indians and exterminate all he could find. Gen. Mitchell had one battle with the Indians, in which he killed sixty.

ATLANTA, Aug. 24—Another large conflagration occurred this morning in Alabama street, destroying a large warehouse and several buildings. The fire was caused by a shell from the Yankee batteries.

During the conflagration the fire was kept up on that portion of the city with great rapidity. Prisoners report that Sherman's army continues well fed.

Citizens from Marietta report that Federal officers claim that there are 20 days provisions at that place.

A letter from Farragut's fleet says that men are much wanted to supply the place of those killed and wounded in the late engagement in Mobile Bay.

A couple of miners at Washoe fought a duel recently, with pick-axes for weapons. They were placed a rod apart, and advanced at a given signal. One hurled his pick at his antagonist and buried it in his eye. The wounded man lingered some days in horrid agony.

The New York Herald says that coal in that city has come down in the price two dollars per ton by wholesale, and that large quantities are accumulating along the docks.

A new boiler for steam engines has been patented by an Irish inventor of the name of Elson. It consists of a number of cast-iron bottles, twelve inches in diameter and six feet in length, set in ovens, and connected in their steam and water spaces. Forty-two of these evolve a power of sixty horses.

The Mobile Bank has recently loaned a Confederate paymaster $100,000 to pay out to the soldiers.

COLONIAL.

The Bishop of Arichat has addressed the following letter to the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese:—

"Whereas, by the Canon Law of the Catholic Church — via. Trid. Syd. Sess. 24, de Reform. Matr. cap. 1. — the Sacrament of Matrimony must be preceded by publication of Banns, and no authority save that emanating from the Church, through its Bishops, can give license to its ministers to dispense with such publications. And whereas the Legislature of this Province has, by an act of its last Session, thougt fit, among other things, to impose a penalty of $200 on every person who shall officiate in the solemnization of marriage, unless under licence from the civil Government, or under Banns, &c. — which act, so far as it relates to such licence being obtained by Catholics, we consider an infringement of our episcopal rights, and would, if allowed to be carried out, tend to ignore the authority of the Church, which it is our bounden duty to maintain in all matters spiritual.

"We, therefore, to avoid this invasion of our rights, ordain that you, beloved Brethren of the Clergy, shall in no case henceforward, administer the sacrament of Matrimony, or marry persons under any pretext whatever, without first publishing the Banns as required by the law of the Church; and that you, Beloved Children of the Laity, shall not, under any circumstances, apply to civil authority for licence to receive the seventh sacrament of the Church to which you belong under pain of its censure."

Quite a gathering of Roman Catholic Clergymen has recently taken place at Chatham; for the purpose of holding what is called a Spiritual Retreat, where they abstain from all public exercises for a number of days, or a week, if they see fit, where they retire and examine their consciences and meditate on their duties and obligations as clergymen and christians. The Rev. John McElroy, of Boston, had been invited to conduct the services. This, we are told, is one of the most universally respected R. C. Clergymen on the Continent. He is in his 83d year. There are also present the Rev. Canon Butler, Chaplain to the forces in Halifax, the Rev. E. J. Dunphy, St. Stephen's, and the Rev. Mr. Farrel from this city, all the guests of Bishop Rogers.—*St. John Evening Globe.*

The Halifax *Citizen* says that Mr. Levesey left here on Saturday morning last, for the purpose of having an interview with the leading men of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respecting the extension of the railway from Truro to Amherst, and probably to Shediac. Our contemporary says —"He (Mr. Levesey) is said to be authorized, on behalf of a celebrated English firm, to accept the terms offered by Nova Scotia in the resolution referred to above, for the construction of the line to New Brunswick; and it is believed in well informed circles that a contract to that effect, with the government, will be signed within a fortnight. It must not be supposed that either the magnitude of this work, or the bonus offered by this Province, is such as to make the firm about to undertake it, desirous to obtain the building of the road on its own account. It is only a part of the great intercolonial line and the still greater Pacific line, to whose importance and necessity British capitalists are becoming fully awake, that the 60 miles in Nova Scotia have any value in the eyes of the men now about to undertake its construction."

We learn from the Hamilton *Spectator* that the three deserters from the 63rd regt., whose resistance and subsequent arrest on the Lake we noticed a short time ago, received their sentence on Wednesday afternoon last. They were removed from the gaol and conveyed to the McNab Street Parade Ground, when the sentences, confirmed by Major General Williams, were read.—McCoy and Bullark, who fired at the pursuing party, were condemned to be shot on Monday, the 5th Sept., and Connell was sentenced to ten years penal servitude. The two former were then sent to the Military Prison at the Crystal Palace, where they were heavily ironed, and will remain until the day of their execution.

An insane woman, forty years old, living near Niagara Falls, being left unwatched for a few minutes, a day or two ago, ran to the river, and, throwing herself in, was carried over the Falls. She appeared to recover her reason as she was swept along, for she cried loudly for help.

A severe gale was experienced on the Newfoundland coast on the 15th ult. At Blakhead 30 fishing boats were lost or wrecked, fishing stages were carried away, and other damage done. The Schooner Jemima, with three men, was lost. At Harbour Grace two men named baggs were drowned. A number of boats were also lost at Bay de Verds at the same time.

Bears are committing extensive ravages among the sheep in the neighborhood of Sackville, N. B. Here's a chance for bear hunting.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR:—

In the *Vindicator* of the 7th instant, I am sorry to see a serious blunder in his notice of the Concert and Tea in connection with our Convent here. The dates there given are doubly erroneous. Not only are the days of the month wrong, but the two events are crammed into one day's proceedings. Such mistakes in a public print are inexcusable, as much damage and loss might occur owing to confusion between days of the week and month. The notice should have run thus: The Miscouche Convent will be opened by special Service on Sunday the 11th instant. On Monday, the 12th, a Concert will be given in the building at half-past seven in the evening; and on Tuesday, the 13th, a Tea Party will close the festivities. Tea on the table at 11 o'clock.

I may mention, *en passant*, that the Classes will be opened on Thursday the 15th.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ONE INTERESTED.

Miscouche, Sept. 9th, 1864.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, September 12, 1864.

THE DELEGATION.

PUBLIC BALL AND BANQUET.

THE Ball and Banquet given at the Provincial Building, on Thursday evening last, in honor of the Intercolonial Delegates, assembled here to deliberate on the question of a Union of the Colonies, was, we believe, the most brilliant Fete that has ever occurred in Charlottetown. No exertion was spared to make it so; and the expense was regulated by a judicious but not parsimonious spirit. It was the feeling of all persons in the community that, however much some of us might differ as to the desirability of a Union, there could be no difference as to the propriety of giving a hospitable reception to the representatives of the sister Provinces. The Government, to whom we all looked as the proper quarter from which the rites of hospitality should be dispensed, was slow in doing its duty; but when once that duty was entered upon, we felt that we ought to aid rather than discourage its performance.

The number in attendance was not so large as was expected, but this was chiefly owing to the late hour at which invitations were issued. The Managing Committee had only two or three days to make all the necessary preparations, and it was impossible that invitations could reach distant parts of the country in time to enable all the persons to whom they were addressed to arrange for their due acceptance. However, as it was, the Provincial Building teemed with more festive life than it ever did before, and two or three occasions occurred within the last thirteen or fourteen years when its halls rang with festive sounds

The guests commenced to assemble at half past eight o'clock—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Lady were amongst the first to arrive. His Worship the Mayor and three other members of the Managing Committee were in the lower Hall of the Building to receive them, and direct them to the Robing Room, the Lieut. Governor's Office having been set apart for that purpose. The Delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, arrived nearly together, about nine o'clock, and were escorted by the Mayor to the Council Chamber, which was most tastefully fitted up as a Reception and Drawing Room. Here they were received by the Lieut Governor and Mrs. Dundas, where they remained until ten o'clock, being introduced to the ladies and gentlemen in attendance whose acquaintance they had not previously made. At ten o'clock they repaired to the Hall of the House of Assembly—

BALL ROOM—

the Hon. J. A. M'Donald, Attorney General of Canada West, having Mrs. Dundas on his arm, and the Lieut. Governor having Mrs. T. Heath Haviland on his arm. The Band played the national Anthem as they entered, and as soon as it was over the first set of quadrilles was opened, the Delegates and their partners with whom they entered joining in the dance. The Assembly Room was superbly decorated with flags and evergreens Festoons of green boughs, richly interwoven with flowers, were suspended from the ceiling, crossing and recrossing each other at right angles; and all the pillars wich support the gallery were gaily decked with twisted evergreens, interwoven, like the festoons, with flowers. These decorations were prepared by Mr. Watson Duchemin and some members of his family, and were greatly admired by every one who entered the room. The Provincial Delegates were warm in their eulogies, and several of them declared they had never seen Ball room decorations that could surpass them for beauty and taste. The canopy which overhangs the place appropriated to the Speaker's chair was ornamented by a transparency on which were painted the arms and motto of the Island. It was very well done, and was an object of considerable attraction Mr. G. W. Milner was the artist, and his well-known taste was conspicuous in the work.

Splendid mirrors, from the establishment of Mr. George Douglas, were placed at both ends of the room, and costly vases, filled with the most delicious flowers, shed a grateful fragrance through it. The skill and energy of Mr. Murphy, Superintendent of the Gas Works, were taxed to give the most brilliant gas light, and in this respect his work was admirably done. Indeed, there was nothing wanted to make the Ball Room a scene of enchantment. Female loveliness—the most distinguishing feature of it—could not possibly be better displayed in so small a place as Charlottetown, as it was on this occasion. All the unmarried and disengaged gentlemen lost their hearts, as a matter of course;—and all the married ones—well, we had better say nothing about them at present, lest we should cause the faintest approaches of the "green-eyed monster." We shall only add, in connection with the Ball Room, that dancing was kept up with great spirit and the most joyous feeling until nearly five o'clock,—every one seemed desirous of pleasing each other—not the most trifling incident occurred to mar the universal harmony; and, indeed, this was the case in every part of the Building, as well as the Ball Room.

THE REFRESHMENT ROOM,

to which purpose the spacious Legislative Library was appropriated, was always filled. Mr. W. B. Allen, with a staff of assistants, attended to the Refreshment Department. Tea, Coffee, Cake, and other delicacies, were in abundance—Sherry, Claret, Champagne, and other wines, were also there in profusion for those who preferred the more exhilirating fluids. There, old friends met and interchanged courtesies, and jokes and repartees; new friendships were formed that may change the destinies of many a life; those who felt themselves too old or too indolent for dancing, and some few, perhaps, not skilled in the Terpsichorean art, as directed by modern fashion, found abundant sources of pleasure in the Refreshment Room;—there, the Hon. D'Arcy McGee displayed the "admirable dexterity of his wit," and kept an eager listening crowd continually "in a roar." But

THE BANQUETING ROOM

was the most interesting place of all. The Supreme Court Room, on the first floor, was the place selected for the Supper, to which the party repaired a little before one o'clock. The Premier of the Canadian Government took in Mrs. Dundas, and for each of the other Delegates a lady was selected by the Managing Committee. The Hon. Col. Gray presided, supported by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor on his right, and by the Hon. the Leader of the Canadian Government on his left, with his fair partner. The Hon. John Longworth, Chairman of the Managing Committee, acted as Croupier, and discharged the duties of that post in a very able manner. The Tables were ingeniously arranged by Mr. George L. Dogherty, and were done so with a view to economise all the space which the room could possibly afford; but still a large number were obliged to wait until places were vacated by some of those who first went in. As regards the rich viands that were placed upon the table, we will not pretend to give a minute notice of them. Everything that could minister to the taste of the epicure, from substantial rounds of beef and splendid hams, to the more delicate trifles of the *cuisine*, were in great abundance—salmon, lobster salad, oysters prepared in every shape and style, all the different kinds of fowl which the season and the market could afford—all vegetable delicacies peculiar to the season—pastry in all forms—fruits in almost every variety — wines of the choicest vintage—were in the greatest profusion, leaving scarcely an inch of vacant space on the wide tables. There was never such a "spread" prepared in Charlottetown, and the caterer, Mr. John Murphy, of the North American Hotel, well deserved all the praise which he received for it. The wines and fruits were specially selected by the Committee; a list of the other articles was prepared for Mr Murphy's guidance, and although he had very little time to make so large a selection as he was required to make, the complete success of all his arrangements justified the confidence placed in him.

The Committee had prepared a short list of regular Toasts, and great curiosity prevailed to hear

THE SPEECHES

which some of them, at least, would elicit from the Delegates. We append a list of the Toasts, duly numbered:—

1. Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.
2. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and all the other members of the Royal Family.
3. His Excellency the Governor General, and their Excellencies the Lieutenant Governors of the British American Provinces.
4. Our Distinguished Guests, the Delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
5. The Army and Navy.
6. Union of Sentiment and Fraternal Feeling between all Her Majesty's Subjects in British America.
7. Mrs. Dundas and the Ladies.

The first and second Toasts having been honored in the most enthusiastic manner—

His Excellency the LIEUT. GOVERNOR rose to respond to the third toast, and was loudly cheered. He thanked his friends at the festive board for the compliment which had been paid to his Excellency the Governor General, to the other Representatives of Her Majesty in British America, and to himself. He expressed his great satisfaction at the auspicious meeting of so many distinguished gentlemen from the neighbouring Provinces, whose Convention would, he trusted, be conducive to the best interests of Her Majesty's subjects on this side of the Atlantic—enabling them to form, as it would, a more extensive acquaintance with our people and their resources than could be acquired in our present isolated condition, an thus greatly enlarge the commercial and social intercourse between the several Provinces.

The fourth Toast having been duly honoured, called forth responses from several of the Delegates from the other Provinces, but it will be seen that they were all careful not to commit themselves to any precise statement of the views entertained by the Convention. The first to speak was—

Hon. Col. GRAY, Chairman, who prefaced the Toast—'Our Distinguished Guests, the Delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick," by a few appropriate remarks:—The Hon. Col said that he had no doubt but that he was giving utterance to the sentiments of all the people of this Colony, in expressing pleasure and entire gratification at this visit to our Island home of some of the ablest statesmen of Canada and the adjoining Provinces. He would not, he said, attempt to make a speech, as he was proud to know that those who had honorably assembled to welcome their distinguished visitors would now be addressed by some of the representatives of two of the greatest Nations of the World, whom he had the honor and extreme pleasure of seeing around him. One remark, however, he would make, and it was this, that he sincerely and confidently believed that this visit would be productive of much good, and serve as the happy harbinger of such a union of sentiment and interests among the three and a half million of freemen, which now inhabit British America, as neither time nor change could for ever destroy.

Hon. Mr. MCDONALD, Attorney General of Canada West, replied. He said the people of these lower Provinces and of Canada were separated too long. Our hearts, he said, were one, our loyalty and attachment to the throne of England one, and we were one ancestry—except a portion of Canada —and yet, we were unfortunately severed from each other by the present construction of our respective constitutions and governments. He had, however, every reason to believe that the result of the Convention which held its sittings in Charlottetown for the past week would lead to the formation and establishment of such a Federation of all the British North American Provinces as would tend very materially to enhance their individual and collective prosperity, politically, commercially, and socially; and also give them, in their united manhood, that national prowess and strength which would make them at least the fourth nation on the face of the globe. He then alluded, in a most elegant and humourous manner, to the uninterrupted pleasure and happiness which he, in common with all the Delegates, felt at their visit to this lovely Island. He said he appreciated the hospitality and kindness which they all received at the hands of their co-Delegates and others in this place; and he felt assured that the very favorable impressions made on the hearts and minds of all the Canadian gentlemen, whether married or unmarried, would lead to other, and if possible, more happy visits to this charming place.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER, Attorney General of Canada East, was the next called upon. He expressed his timidity in attempting to speak after the able and learned Attorney General of Canada West. He alluded, in the most humourous manner, to the remarks of the Hon. Attorney General of Canada West, relative to the ladies—and then proceeded to say that it was a gratifying fact for the British American Provinces that they could claim, as their ancestry, two of the greatest nations of the world. He, in common with his countrymen in Canada East, claimed to be the descendants of the inhabitants of old France. He said we are Frenchmen as to race, but Frenchmen of the old *regime*. He spoke of a recent visit to France, and said when present at a meeting of the French Academy of Paris, a few years ago, he was asked how had the French in Lower Canada managed to maintain their nationality? His reply was, that it was because they separated from France before the French Revolution Had it not been for that fact their nationality would have been lost in the convulsions which followed that period of their country's history. They owed the preservation of their nationality to the free institutions which they had received from England. It was a happy day, in his opinion, when England and France fought side by side as brothers at the Crimean war. That was the first time since the 12th century that they did battle together in one common cause; and he was proud to say that the French Canadians to-day rejoice as much at the prosperity of England as that of France. As to the question of Colonial Union, he said, though the Convention held its meetings with closed doors, and he was not at liberty to state all that transpired, yet this much he would say, that he hoped and believed the result of their deliberations would end in a grand Confederation of the British Provinces, such as must prove beneficial to all, and an injury to none. They (the Delegates) met to enquire whether it were possible for the Provinces, from their present fragmentary and isolated materials, to form a Nation or Kingdom; Canada of herself, though she was a large country, with a vast and extensive interior, could not make a nation; neither could the Maritime Provinces of themselves become a kingdom. It was, therefore, essentially necessary that those national fragments and resources of all the Provinces should be concentrated and combined, in order that they, in their trade, intelligence, and national power and prosperity might be rated as at least the fourth nation of the world. He concluded his address by complimenting the ladies, and quoted from Francis the First, King of France, who was a chivalrous and brave King — for, said he, chivalry and bravery always accompany each other—who had said that festivities like those we had now the honor and pleasure to enjoy, without the ladies, was like a year without a Spring, and Spring without flowers. This, remarked the hon. and learned gentleman, cannot be said of the present assembly for charming flowers were in their blooming beauty all around us, and he would fain wish that the flowers of Canada had the advantage of a contrast. He concluded by tendering to His Excellency, to Col. Gray, and the Government of this Island his own thanks and those of his friends from Canada, for the very handsome and courteous reception given them on this occasion.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER, Provincial Secretary of N. S., said he felt that he would not do justice to the people of P. E. Island did he not render, on his own behalf as well as for all the Delegates present, his sincere and heartfelt thanks to the Government of this Colony and all classes of the community, for the generous hospitality and good will manifested by them towards their brethren from the other Provinces, who were now assembled at Charlottetown, on a mission, the momentous character of which he would not now attempt to describe. The deliberations of the Convention he said, were conducted apart from the public, not because there was any desire to conceal its proceedings, but in order that the confidential character of the Delegation might lead to speedier results. He felt assured that all would endorse the sentiment that it was our duty and interest to cement the Colonies together by every tie that can add to their greatness. A Union of the North American Provinces would elevate their position, consolidate their influence, and advance their interests; and at the same time continue their fealty to their Mother Country and their Queen, which fealty and attachment is the glory of us all. The British American statesman who does not feel it his duty to do all in his power to unite, politically, socially, and commercially, the British Provinces, is unworthy of his position, and is unequal to the task committed to him. We know full well that we can rely on the Great Power we have to lean on—the strong arm of England is ever ready to be outstretched in our defence. He was fully convinced that the great question of Colonial Union did not depend on the fluctuations incident to political parties. He believed this question would be safe if the political wheel in any of the Colonies were turned to-morrow. There were those in the ranks of the Opposition in all the Colonies who, he had no doubt, would lend their abilities to the advocacy of every measure calculated to unite the energies or elevate the status of the British North American Provinces. If we would preserve the constitution under which we have the happiness to live, and that British connection so highly appreciated by us all, we should lend our aid for the consummation of that important event, the Union of the Provinces.

Hon. ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in Nova Scotia, followed Dr. Tupper, and said he would assure all, that in regard to this question they in Nova Scotia had no Government—no Opposition; we are all one on this important subject.—We want, as the Hon. Mr. Cartier very properly observed, to bind the Colonies together, and make of them one nation. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick feel that by joining together they can become what in their present separated condition they never can be. Who but will admit that the man who five years ago would predict the present condition of the American States, would be called a false prophet—hence the necessity of our joining together. It will be the proudest day in the history of British America, when we will unite hand in hand, and form a nation, which, in all the elements that constitute real greatness, may be ranked as the third or fourth on the face of the globe. Well, then, may we be proud of the inauguration of a movement, which at no very distant day, will be looked upon as one of the greatest and most important events of the present age He then alluded, in the most pleasing manner, to the harmony and goodwill which prevailed during all the deliberations of the Convention—in proof of which he adduced the fact that the Conference was about to adjourn to Halifax, lest Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should, without further notice, become annexed to P. E. Island.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSON, Attorney General of N. B., then rose and said, though he was not a native of the Province of New Brunswick, he would speak on behalf of the land of his adoption. He would like to make the Union one of the heart as well as of the understanding. We have the happiness to belong to a country second to none for the beneficence of her rule, the bravery of her sons, and the extent of her power—a country which differs materially from that across the border. The constitution under which we have the honor and happiness to be governed keeps constantly expanding with the wants of the people Its elastic qualities can be adapted to the growing requirements of its people. Hence its superiority over that of the States of America. The defects of their constitution have led to the present lamentable state of civil war into which they have been plunged Well may we boast of the glorious constitution of old England. He concluded his remarks by expressing his gratification at the progress which had marked this colony since his last visit some 20 years ago. It had been said, that when you see one scene on the Island you see all, such being the sameness of its scenery, and its characteristic slowness. This, from his own personal knowledge, he could contradict; for that which 20 years ago might be considered as barely attractive was now extremely captivating,—that which was then undeveloped and unimproved, has grown in beautiful proportions, rendering P E. Island a place of no mean importance in British America, and one also which would be very materially benefitted in all its relations by its Union with the other Provinces.

Hon. J. H. GRAY, M. P. P., of St. John, N. B., said he was no stranger to the hospitality and kindness of the people of Charlottetown and the Island in general; and he assured his co-Delegates that the courtesy and cordiality characteristic of the people of P. E. Island would be extended to them on their arrival here; and he felt persuaded now that he was but reiterating the sentiments of all the Delegates present when he said that the uniform and generous hospitality manifested towards them by the Government and people of this Island would not be readily effaced from their memories—that one of the leading features of a Colonial Union would be an adjustment of the Land Question, which had for upwards of half a century retarded the progress of this Island. He was confident that whatever the nature of the Union might be, the difficulties under which the people of this Island had labored, relative to that long vexed question, would be for ever settled. When, said the honorable and learned gentleman, the people of all British North America should, with one voice, proclaim the Colonies united, and when their united talent and influence shall be exercised for the maintenance and advancement of their common interests, prosperity, and happiness, every barrier to their advancement would be removed. The greatest drawback to this Island was its land tenures; the removal of this grievance would certainly follow as the result of Colonial Union. The agriculturists of P. E. Island should, therefore, be among the first to hail the day when British Colonial interests should be united against the continuation, any longer, of that system of Landlordism which has retarded and paralysed the energies of the farming population of the Colony.

Hon. Mr. MCDOUGALL, Provincial Secretary of Canada, said the main object of this Convention was to secure a unanimity of sentiment on the important question of a Federation of all British America He spoke of the differences existing between Upper and Lower Canada, but said they had common aspirations in connection with this subject. They all considered the absolute necessity of uniting the Provinces in one grand Confederation. They had no desire to sever their connection with the Mother Country. Their rights and liberties would remain untouched. Their attachment to the throne and person of our beloved Sovereign the Queen would continue as unsullied as ever. All they wanted was a concentration of the wealth, talent, resources, and all the inherent elements which British Americans possess, and which, when blended in one common country, would be capable of forming a Nation possessing no ordinary capabilities. He then said that, being an agriculturist, and feeling interested in that important branch of Colonial industry, he, in company with some friends, had taken a drive through a portion of this Island since his arrival here, and was much pleased, and he might add agreeably disappointed at the agricultural prosperity which met his view. The appearance of the harvest, said he, is truly plentiful. The fields are full of ripening corn. The fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the healthful appearance of the inhabitants, are indeed unsurpassed in any portion of Her Majesty's Colonial possessions. And he was free to admit that he would return to his Canadian home considerably humbled from what he had witnessed of agricultural science and skill on this lovely Island.

The Hon. JOHN LONGWORTH proposed the fifth Toast—the Army and Navy—and in doing so, spoke as follows:—In prefacing the toast the honorable and learned gentleman observed, that it was of a somewhat formal character, yet it was a toast which had ever upon festive occasions, in the mother country, as well as in her colonies, obtained a foremost place in the scale of importance. It is not necessary, said he, that I should, on the present occasion, and before so enlightened and august an assembly, dilate upon the prowess of our country's arms, or upon her military or naval achievements of past days, or to show that those branches of the service are entitled to our highest consideration. We know that our country stands high in the scale of nations, that under her banners freedom is secured and the blessings of peace maintained and preserved to her people; and when we recognise the fact so forcibly referred to by our distinguished guest, Mr. Cartier, that Great Britain (including in the term Ireland, of course) and Imperial France, from one or other of which, the distinguished statesmen whom we have the honor to entertain to-night derive their ancestry—countries which, after long years of rivalry, were now happily united together in the bonds of what we hope may prove a lasting peace, and were now marching forward together in the foremost rank of civilization; and when we also reflect that the power and greatness to which our common country has attained is in a large measure due to the chivalrous bearing and indomitable courage of her sons, which have earned for them the respect of other nations—we could not but appreciate the merits of the military and naval power of Great Britain. He observed that we, as Colonists, enjoying the rights and immunities of British subjects, could not but feel a just pride in forming a part of so great an empire; and, added he, whatever the future destiny of these North American Colonies may be, whether linked together in a Federal Union or not, he felt assured that he spoke the sentiments of the inhabitants of this little Island, in common with those of the larger and more important sister Colonies, when he expressed the hope, that the tie which now so happily bound them to the parent country would long be preserved, and that they, her children, while endeavoring to emulate her in her moral and intellectual attributes, might continue to grow in national prosperity, and in loyal attachment to the Throne and Constitution of that country.

Hon. T. HEATH HAVILAND, responded to this Toast. He said his profession was that of the pen and not the sword, but if his country required it, he hoped that he would be found, like Hampden, ready to take up arms for the defence of his country. Slaves, said he, can never be made of the three and a-half millions of British North Americans, who are as brave and as loyal a people as the sun ever shone upon. A people, too, who, if they go together as their forefathers did in the days of Hampden, have nothing to fear from any foe. He alluded to the glorious constitution of old England as being the basis of our liberties—the revolution of Democracy—the current of which must be stemmed by the monarchial institutions of our common country. He spoke of the important character of the Convention—the momentous nature of its deliberations—and its effects upon the future destinies of the Colonies. He alluded to the superior knowledge and practical experience of the distinguished Delegates from Canada and the lower Provinces. He believed, from all that he could learn, the Provinces would, ere long, be one great country or nation, from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Never, said he, was there such an important meeting as this held before in the history of British America; and it may yet be said that here, in little P. E. Island, was that Union formed which has produced one of the greatest nations on the face of God's earth.

The sixth Toast—Union of Sentiment and Fraternal Feeling—having been proposed by the Hon. John Longworth, in a few felicitous remarks, stating that the sentiment would meet with an able response from others—

F. BRECKEN, ESQ. M. P. P. for the City of Charlottetown, said that after hearing some of the most talented and experienced statesmen of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Bunswick, on the grave question which engaged their attention for the past week, he felt that it would be presumptuous on his part to attempt a speech on the subject. He could not, however, refrain from expressing the gratification he experienced at hearing from their distinguished visitors how favourably they were impressed with what they had seen of the Island, and that they would return to their homes with new and enlarged ideas of our capabilities. It would appear from the remarks of some of the gentlemen that they were under the impression that some wooing and courting was necessary to induce us to join hands with the other Provinces He would, however, assure them that we had no prejudices to overcome. We viewed the British North American Provinces as a portion of one great family, who owed and were bound to pay common allegiance to our Mother Queen. This was not, he said, a question for bringing foreign elements together; he looked upon it rather in the light of a family arrangement, in which the Island, as the youngest and smallest member, naturally looked after its own interests. He believed that at present public opinion in this Colony was adverse to a Union, but this might arise from a misapprehension of the question. What is required, said he, is to convince the people that their real and substantial interests will be advanced by the change; they will then lend a willing ear to the proposition. Much as the people of P. E. Island value the privilege of having the entire control of their own affairs, and highly as they esteem the present Representative of their Sovereign, they would, if once satisfied that their condition would be improved, willingly yield up the little pharaphernalia of a very little Government for the more respectable and powerful *status* of being part of confederated British North America. He concluded his remarks by observing that whether a Union of the Colonies be effected or not, by the present Conference, he felt confident that beneficial results must flow from the interchange of sentiments and opinions that had taken place in the Conference Chamber, as well as at that festive board.

A little irregularity occurred in this place—the seventh toast should have immediately followed, but it was interrupted by two volunteer toasts. The first was proposed by the Hon. Mr McDonald, Premier of Canada, and was—the Health of the Hon. Col. Gray as President of the Convention, together with the people of Prince Edward Island.

The Hon. Col. GRAY briefly returned thanks on behalf of the inhabitants of the Colony and on his own behalf. He repeated the expression of his gratification at meeting with the distinguished statesmen from the other Colonies, and hoped that the result of their deliberations would be such as would induce the people of the Island long to cherish the remembrance of the visit.

The second volunteer toast was then proposed by the Hon. Mr. COLES, which was—The Health of His Worship the Mayor and that of the other members of the Banquetting Committee. Mr. Coles said that as it was no new thing for the citizens of Charlottetown to hear his voice, and as they also knew his sentiments on the great and important question of a Federal Union of all British America, he would not at that late or perhaps *early* hour attempt to detain them by making a speech. He felt, however, that the thanks of the community were due to His Worship the Mayor and to the indefatigable Committee of Management, and therefore requested all to join heartily in the Toast which he had just proposed.

His Worship the MAYOR suitably replied, and said, as he was not much accustomed to public speaking, he would beg to depute his son to convey to the assembly his thanks and those of the Committee of Management.

Hon. T. HEATH HAVILAND then spoke at some length, and thanked the company for the honor just conferred on His Worship the Mayor, and on behalf of the Managing Committee tendered their best thanks for the handsome manner in which their services had been recognized.

The seventh and last Toast—Mrs. Dundas and the Ladies—was then proposed by the Chairman, and received with rapturous applause.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN, having been loudly called for to respond to it, at length made his appearance in answer to the call. He said it was a most unusual circumstance to ask a married man to respond to such a toast, but he felt honoured by the request, and he regarded it as an improvement in the mode of conducting that part of a Fete which never failed to recognise the presence of the ladies. He hoped it was the beginning of that new and august era promised by Colonial Union, under which the right men would always be put in the right place; for surely it was more especially the province of persons like himself, who had long ago joined the Benedictine Order,