

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. XV.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, January 9, 1865.

New Series.—No. 6.

KING SQUARE HOUSE

Cloths, Cloths, Cloths,
In Beavers, Whitneys, Meltons, Blue,
Black, Brown and Drab BROAD-CLOTH,
Mantle Cloths, Doonkins, Tweeds, &c.; a very
superior lot.
BEER & SONS.

Shawls and Mantles,
LATEST STYLES, cheap.
BEER & SONS.

Ready-Made Clothing,
A GOOD Assortment. A large lot of
HEAVY OVERCOATS.
BEER & SONS.

FUR CAPS, FUR CAPS,
A SPLENDID variety in qualities and
prices.
BEER & SONS.

LADIES' FURS,
MATCH, Opposum, Musquash and Mock
Ermine Beas, Muffs and Cuffs to match,
Monkey Muffs. Also Russian Pup and Siberian
Lamb Skins.
BEER & SONS.

SEAL SKIN COATS,
A FEW VERY SUPERIOR.
BEER & SONS.

Felt Hats, Felt Hats,
In Ladies' and Gents', latest styles.
BEER & SONS.

Boots & Shoes,
MEN'S and BOYS' STRONG BOOTS
and BROGANS; Ladies' Misses' and
Children's Kid and Cloth LEATHER BOOTS and
SHOES.
BEER & SONS.

BUFFALO ROSES,
OF FIRST CLASS QUALITY.
BEER & SONS.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES,
LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS', a large
variety and VERY CHEAP.
BEER & SONS.

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves,
A FEW OF THE VICTORIA COAL COOK
STOVES, acknowledged to be the very best
for burning Stove Coal. Also some very hand-
some Parlor Stoves for both Coal and Wood
Box Stoves for School-houses and churches.
The Levantine Cook Stove for Wood.
BEER & SONS.

800 PAIRS
LADIES' and MISSES'
GENTS' and CHILDREN'S
Rubber Boots and Shoes,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BEER & SONS.
Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1864.

The Cheapest House
IN THE TRADE!
DAVIES & WEEKS
Respectfully announce that their
IMPORTATIONS
FOR THE
Coming Season
ARE
NOW COMPLETED!

The Stock of GOODS now on
hand is LARGE, and includes
almost every article which the
wants of the country demand, and
which, in order to meet the "hard
times," have been marked at

Exceedingly LOW RATES.

We especially invite attention to
A Large Stock
of
Ready-made Goods,
suitable for Winter—manufactured
expressly to our order, and warranted
to give satisfaction—in

Over-Coats, Roofing Jackets,
Pants, Vests,
Fancy Flannel SHIRTS,
Heavy Kersey Drawers,
Lamb's Wool and Merino
Vests, Pants, &c.

ALSO,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Flannels, Wool Serges,
Fancy Flannel SHIRTINGS,
BLANKETS,
Cloths, Doonkins,
Fur Caps, Buffalo Robes,
MUFFLERS, SCARFS,
Ties, Collars,
Gloves, &c. &c.

Queen Street, Dec. 19, 1864. M. W. J.

Cash Provision Store!
W. S. SMITH,
Great George Street.

FLOUR, TEAS, WINES,
and GENERAL GROCERIES.

N. B.—W. S. S. would call the attention of Retailers to his Stock of Wines, Spirits, &c. at
O'Connell's, May 23, 1864. 1st a row of

WATCHES & JEWELLERY,
JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND,
of best quality, and for sale at a low price—
Horizontal Watches in Silver Cases—
4 holes jewelled—£3 10 0
Do in Hunting Cases—£4 0 0
English Lever—£4 0 0
Watch Chains and Keys, Finger Rings, Steel Ear
Rings and Brooches, &c. Fine in great variety,
&c. &c.
A. PURCHASE, Watchmaker,
Sunderland's Corner,
Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

LONDON HOUSE!

Established 1820.
1864. FALL. 1864.

BY THE COMMONS and UNDER
LIVERPOOL, LONDON and BOSTON,
H. DAVIES, from BARBADOS, SEVEN
BROTHERS, BREVETED and MEMBER OF THE
IMPORTATIONS for the season, which, having been
selected by one of the best judges in the
AND BOUGHT ON THE BEST TERMS:
they are enabled to offer at extremely low prices
for prompt payment. Wholesale Buyers supplied
as usual. The present importation comprises—

7 beds and trusses. 8 beds Carpet & Wool
12 lbs. Muscovado Mo- 17 packages Glasgow
lasses. Goods, in Gala Plaids,
30 chests Prime Congo 12 do Printed, Un-
30 chests Ready-made 12 do White Calicoes,
Clothing, 3 do Stripes & Check
2 do Gents' and Ladies' 3 do Buffalo, 2 do
Rubber Coats and 2 do Wrapping Paper
Capses, 1 do Hides Paint Oil,
6 do Ladies' Boots & 18 packages assorted
Shoes, 6 do Cotton Warp,
4 do Rubber Boots, 6 do Bleached, Un-
4 do Silks and Ribbons, 6 do White Calicoes,
6 do Millinery, 3 do Stripes & Check
7 do Haberdashery, 3 do Buffalo, 2 do
2 do Buffs, 2 do Buffalo, 2 do
1 do Hosiery, 2 do Wrapping Paper
Hides Paint Oil,
4 do Shawls & Mantles, 18 packages assorted
4 do Ladies' HATS, 30 lbs. Spring Coat and
4 do Fur Caps, 1 case Gilt
4 do Plaids & Mo- 1 do assortment Cutlery,
reos, 1 do E. P. Ware
4 do Floor Cloths, 1 do Indigo
2 do Glass Lining, 25 tons assorted Iron,
2 do Towels' HATS, 30 lbs. Spring Coat and
& CAPS, 30 lbs. Blister Steel,
4 do Felt Hats, 25 pieces Plough Metal
4 do Ladies' HATS, 12 lbs. Nails, Spikes
& Saws, 30 do Ironmongry,
3 beds Cloth.

Also—The largest assortment of
—CONFECTIONARY
in the Island.

Which will be sold Cheaper than
it can be imported,
consisting of all kinds of FRUIT DROPS,
LOZENGES, MIXED CONFECTIONARY,
Ju Jubes, Gum Drops, Clear Toys, Kisses, Al-
monds, Conversation Lozenges, Lumps, Sticks,
Candy, and a large assortment of other
kinds too numerous to name. Pulverized Sugar,
for Iceing Cake; Wedding Cake made to order.
All will be sold cheap for Cash.

WATER STREET, Dec. 19, 1864.—W. M. T.

Christmas Presents!
NEW YEAR GIFTS!!

EXTENSIVE SALE OF
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
New Year Gifts,
AT
LAIRD & HARVIE'S
BOOK STORE,
South Side Queen Square.

To commence THIS DAY, and
be continued each day, until all are
disposed of, comprising in part:

LADIES' WORK BOXES,
In Papier Machie and Rose Wood.

LADIES' WRITING DESKS,
In Papier Machie, beautifully inlaid with Mother
of Pearl.

Papier Machie Goods,
In Card Baskets, Stationery Cases, Ladies' Com-
panions, Watch Stands, Writing Desks,
Work Boxes, Glove Boxes, &c.

GUTTA PERCHA VASES,
BRONZED VASES, Gutta Percha Card Trays,
Rustic Baskets, Ink Stands, &c.

CARD CASES,
In Ivory, Mother of Pearl, Tortoise Shell, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
In splendid Bindings and styles.

A Magnificent Assortment of
BIBLES,
CHURCH SERVICES
and
PRAYER BOOKS,
In various Styles and Bindings, viz: Blue, Green
and Purple Velvets, Burgundy Antique,
Oak sides, Plain Morocco, Gilt
rims and Clasps, &c.

GOLD PENS and PENCIL CASES.
A Large Assortment of
Games and Toys,
Games of Judo, Rummikub, Lofontaine, German
Twenties, Aunt Sally, Popgun, Calculation,
Dominoes, Drift, Skittles, Seven to Win,
Christmas Pudding, &c. &c. &c.

Bagatelle Boards, Tiaroli Boards,
Puzzles and Dissections, in great variety.

Toys in every variety suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Poetical Works, Drawing-
room BOOKS, Annuals, &c. &c.
Beautifully Bound.

A Splendid Lot of
PICTURE BOOKS,
Suitable for Children, together with an abundance
of other articles which cannot be suggested.

Don't Forget
LAIRD & HARVIE'S,
South Side Queen Square,
Charlottetown, Dec. 19, 1864.

DELANY & BYRNE
ARE offering the following
Goods at Very Low Prices:

Gents' Hair Otter, Plucked Otter,
and other superior quality
FUR CAPS.

CANADIAN MOCCASSINS,
Seal Over Boots,
LADIES' FURS,
Woolen Hoods, Breakfast Shawls,
Skeleton Skirts,
A Lot of Ladies' Sontags
AT COST.

RENFREW HOUSE,
Charlottetown, 19th December, 1864.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE,
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
15th November, 1864.

WHEREAS by a Resolution of the House
of Assembly, passed on the 14th day of April,
1863, it was resolved that the Titillation of all
Money Votes should be with the Executive;
Notice is hereby given that all applications for
MONEY GRANTS for Roads, Bridges, Wharfs,
&c., and all Petitions for grants in aid of any
object whatsoever which parties may desire to
submit to the Legislature at its next annual Ses-
sion, are required to be sent into this office on or
before the first day of February, 1865.

By command,
W. H. POPE, Clk Sec'y.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the
Tobacco Stock of the late Geo. F. C. Lovelock,
Esq., have entered into a partnership for the
purpose of manufacturing Tobacco, and are now
preparing to offer for sale, under the style and firm
of LOWMEY & RICHARDSON, at their Store in
Queen's Street, next door to the Bank of P. E. Is-
land, the best quality of Square Rod—Island Manu-
facture. Strict attention paid to orders from the
country.

MORIN LOWDEN,
D. J. RICHARDSON.

Oct. 10, 1864.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.
At a Meeting of Directors, held this
day, it was resolved that a Dividend of 6 per
cent. on the paid up Capital, for the last year
ending the 1st December instant, be declared pay-
able to the Stockholders on and after Monday the
19th instant.

Also—That, from and after this date, interest at
4 per cent. per annum will be paid on all Deposits
bearing interest.

Notice is also given that a further call of 35 per
cent. on the subscribed Capital Stock of this Bank
is hereby made, to be paid by the Stockholders at
this Bank, on Monday the 6th day of February next.

JAS. ANDERSON, Cashier.
Union Bank, P. E. I., 7th Dec., 1864.

Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Onions.

JUST RECEIVED, per steamers COMMERCE
and PRANSCONIA—
3 Bbls. Oranges, 2 Boxes Lemons,
75 Bbls. APPLES, Baldwin & Russet,
35 Bbls. ONIONS.

ALSO—
100 Bbls. Extra Superior FAMILY FLOUR,
20 Bbls. CRACKERS, Wine, Butter and Soda,
20 Bbls. CRISPER'S ST. GILBERT'S,
Boxes JORDAN ALMONDS, Filberts, Castana
and Walnuts,
200 Boxes LOZENGES,
Boxes COFFEE, Salariaus and Shoe Blacking,
5 Cases MATCHES, 20 Doz. BROOMS,
20 Doz. BECKETTS, 50 Boxes SALT,
4 Cases Kerosene OIL, 20 Boxes CANDLES,
Tea, Brown Sugar, Molasses, Mustard, Pepper,
Cream Tartar, Licorice, and a lot of other articles
in the Grocery Trade.

ALSO—The largest assortment of
—CONFECTIONARY
in the Island.

Which will be sold Cheaper than
it can be imported,
consisting of all kinds of FRUIT DROPS,
LOZENGES, MIXED CONFECTIONARY,
Ju Jubes, Gum Drops, Clear Toys, Kisses, Al-
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MISCELLANEOUS. THE REWARD.

Who, looking backward from his manhood's prime,
Sees not the sceptre of his mispent time;
And through the shade
Of funeral cypress, planted thick behind,
Hears no reproachful whisper on the wind
From the loved dead!

Who bears no trace of Passion's evil force!
Who shuns the sting, O terrible Nemesis!
Who would not care
Half his future from him, but to win
Wakeless oblivion for the wrong and sin
Of the sealed Past!

Alas! the evil which we vain would shun,
We do, and leave the wished-for good undone;
Our strength today
Is but to-morrow's weakness prone to fall;
Poor, blind, unprofitable servants all,
Are we always.

Yet who, thus looking backward o'er his years,
Feels not his eyes wet with grateful tears,
If he hath been
Permitted, weak and sinful as he was,
To cheer and aid, in some emboling cause,
His fellow men!

If he hath hidden the outcast, or let in
A ray of sunshine to the hall of sin;
If he hath lent
Strength to the weak, and, in the hour of need,
Over the suffering, mindless of his creed
Or hue, hath lent—

He hath not lived in vain; he while he gives
The path to Him in whom he moves and lives,
With thankful heart,
He gazes backward, and with hope before,
Knowing that by his work, as never more
Can henceforth part.

THE LIGHTHOUSE.

Three months at sea, and one on shore;
Three months at sea, and one on shore—
Around our home the breakers roar.
Yet own we neither ship nor boat.
Rock-land, amid the swirl of foam,
The lighthouse stands—it is our home.

Three months at sea—a dreary time—
The ship goes quilly on its way;
Now and again a mellow chime
Comes to us through the dash of spray.
The ship will reach the nether zone
While we still pace the lighthouse lone.

While we still pace and hear the sound
That comes from yon far village spire,
Where wife and children gather round
The cheery board, the crackling fire,
Or seaward gaze, at dead of night,
To watch our slow, revolving light.

The skipper, through the midnight haze,
Marks well his gleam, and feels its worth.
"God's blessing on the light!" he says,
And so it shines, from sun to sun,
A thing to bless, and yet to shun.

And when the tempest howl and rave,
And driving clouds shut out the day,
And pierce the lantern top the wave
Flies skyward into feathered spray,
We laugh, my comrades warm and dry,
To feel ourselves so warm and dry.

The lighthouse quivers to its base,
Yet, stung within, we know no fears;
We know its staves could fearless face
Still stouter gales in bygone years.
Thank God, our lot is not sad,
There's many a life far worse than this.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE COLONIES.

Mr. Gladstone, England's Finance Mi-
nister, has of late been descending upon the
colonial portion of the empire, in a speech
delivered in Liverpool, after speaking of the
responsibilities which Great Britain had assumed
in connection with the outlying por-
tions of the empire, of the feeling which at
one time prevailed that the greatness of the
empire was to be augmented by obtaining
continual accessions to the extent of its ter-
ritory, and of the changes of sentiment at
the present day in regard to the question of
territory, he remarked thus:

"Not more than one century ago, I am
bound to say, the idea on which the colonial
relation was based, was in the main a narrow
and selfish idea. In one respect, in-
deed, the administration of the old American
provinces was carried on upon a system
that is still abroad, as many still living per-
sons know, but yet it was based essentially
upon the idea so far as economical and com-
mercial purposes were concerned, that the
interests of the colonies were to be made
subservient to those of the mother country,
and that the channels of its trade, and even
of its industrial exertions, were to be forced
in a direction different from that which na-
ture would point to, in order to make it tri-
butary to the greatness of the mother coun-
try. [Hear, hear.] Well, gentlemen, we
have thoroughly and entirely escaped from
any such dream. [Hear, hear.] We have
given to our colonies practical freedom.
[Hear, hear.] I am not prepared to say
that we have not something to rectify on
the other side of the account. [Hear, hear.]
We see even in certain cases—and I cannot
lament it—some of the subject of
comment in this country and in others—we
see a disposition, even in those colonies
calling themselves our own, to set up
against the industry and products of a colony
the mischiefs and fallacies of the exploded
protective system. [Hear, hear.] And I
think with respect to the government of
those dependencies in general, there is yet
much to be done, slowly perhaps and ex-
cessively, but firmly and resolutely, in
benefiting the distribution of burden and
reducing in order to place the people of
England not in that position of ascendancy
and security which they have in good faith
renounced, but in that position of justice
and equality to which they have an indefeasible
claim. [Hear, hear, and cheers.]

What I think we desire is to give freedom
as far as we can to our provinces in the af-
fairs of our fellow-subjects abroad, to lend
them as far as we can the shelter and pro-
tection of the power of this great empire,
but not to consent to be charged with the
payment of vast sums of money for the sake
performing duties which belong to them
rather than to us [hear, hear]; and the per-
formance of which in every case is an in-
alienable part of the functions of freedom.
(Cheers) For, sir, there cannot be a
greater mistake in politics than to suppose
that you could separate between the benefits
of freedom and its burdens, or to suppose
that it would be a benefit to a nation for
some unknown or unseen benefactor to un-
dertake the payment of its taxes. [Hear,
hear.] No; it is necessary, if you choose

to aspire to claim the dignity of freedom,
that you should yourselves provide the
means by which free institutions prosper.
(Hear, hear.)

MR. GLADSTONE AS AN ORATOR.

An audience of working men, an au-
dience of ordinary men, which hears him for
the first time, gains a new idea of the human
mind. It was said of Scarlett, the great
advocate that "he should be asked to speak
as young ladies are asked to sing." The
same may be said of Mr. Gladstone. With-
out seeming effort he has command not only
of exact and flowing words, but not only
of modulated and flexible tones but of ideas
enough to be instructive and familiar
enough to be delightful. He tells the multi-
tude what they most know, and tells it
wonderfully well. It is not possible for a
responsible minister to be exceedingly or-
iginal; people stare, and wonder, and ask
what the new thing means, what measure it
portends. Those who have to preserve the
present confidence of average men learn care-
fully to shun the seeming eccentricity of novel
truth. But a Cabinet Minister is the best
popularizer of all truth just accepted. What
the world is just acquiring he already knows,
and he can convey it with a weight, an
authority, and a convincingness which be-
long to no other man. Mr. Gladstone does
more—far more. Nothing passed through
his accomplished and ever-working mind
without being elaborated, adapted, and im-
proved. He looks at familiar things through
spectacles which others could not use; he
uses illustrations which ordinary men com-
prehend, but which he does not invent. He
communicates, wherever he goes, the last ac-
cepted specimen of cultivated opinion, and
he communicates it with an individual mark.
The tenet is common to instructed and ex-
perienced politicians, but the words are the
words of Mr. Gladstone, the expression has
the happy flavour of a personality which is
ever present, which is incommunicable, but
which is never eccentric. The glimpse of
the working—of the mechanism, we had
nearly said—of his own mind, which Mr.
Gladstone cannot help giving, is more at-
tractive and more instructive to working
men, or to any man, than a thousand in-
dustrial exhibitions. Nor is this all. Mr.
Gladstone inevitably and involuntarily dis-
plays to his audience not only the specta-
cle of an intellect at once forcible and
elaborate, but also the spectacle of a
great and most generous ambition. Others
may be anxious for place and power for
their own sakes, for the sake of profit, or
for the sake of vanity, but Mr. Gladstone
is eager for power to accomplish great things
with it. He would be the agent and instru-
ment in a great policy for the English nation,
great improvements to British society,
"great benefits to man's estate." He is
willing to pay the price. He told the work-
ing classes of North London that some rich
people work as hard as they did. He might
have added that he himself worked much
harder. There are a hundred expedients
of which a conspicuous public man anxious
to do nothing, can avail himself to do-
nothing, but Mr. Gladstone uses none of them.
He confronts labor not only when it brings
fame, but when it brings annoyance. He is
at any time willing to take up some small
improvement—some petty reform by which
he will gain nothing—for which he will be
badgered, which will cause him much toil
and some pain, and for which no one will
ever thank him. The most stupid audience
would feel something of this. They would
feel that he had before them a man of
strong ambition but yet of high ambition,
of disinterested ambition—for the first time
in their lives many of them would realize
and know what those words meant, and they
would be the better of it.—Economist.

THE FEDERATION PROJECT

The London Economist, which is an able
and influential exponent of public opinion,
contains the following article upon the text
of the Federal Constitution for the British
American Colonies:—

"The thirty-three delegates of the British
American Colonies have completed their
work, and have published the basis of the
Federal scheme which they intend to submit
to the Imperial Government. When revised
and accepted by the Cabinet, it will be
presented to Parliament, we imagine very
much in the form of a treaty, to be accepted
or rejected *in bloc*, and will then fly to
be referred to the Colonial Legislatures, for
a vote which must of course be a simple yes
or no. Six Provinces, Upper Canada, Lower
Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,
Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland
it is believed, accept it, but provision
is made for the adhesion of all the
North American Colonies from Maine to the
Pacific. The basis, which are full and very
well considered, do not modify greatly the
information already placed before our
readers, but there is a great difference be-
tween the deductions from after-dinner
speeches and draft bills, and we may per-
form an acceptable service to our readers
by describing from the official record the
machinery selected for the last new effort at
the manufacture of Empires.

The object of the American colonists, it
is clear from every clause of the resolutions,
is to form a Nation not a Union. They have
been obliged upon points to differ as to
sectional jealousies and fears, but they have
not given way in any direction save one to
the desire of small communities for indepen-
dence. From the very beginning each colony
that accepts the scheme avowedly surren-
ders its claim to independence, declares
itself by act of its local parliament a
Province—a part that is of a much greater
whole. It will lose its separate Governor
responsible only to Great Britain, and re-
ceive one appointed by the 'Austrian Minis-
try,' while, though it retains its separate
legislature, the powers of that body will be
reduced to very narrow dimensions. It will
still be absolute in the domain of civil law
—commercial legislation excepted,—it may
still impose direct taxes and provide for all
important works and events, but the right of
criminal legislation, of fixing customs duties,
of levying general taxes, of arranging for
great public works, of appointing judges,
of providing defenses, of doing anything which
can in any way be considered of national
importance, is surrendered. Moreover,
even within its limited sphere every act
must be submitted to the general Govern-
ment, and even should the measure not be
disallowed it only runs subject to the gen-
eral principle that, in the event of collision
between a provincial and a national law, the

Courts are to act only upon the latter. The
Federation, it will be evident, is not one to
be composed of Sovereign States.

All the powers thus surrendered, and all
to which, saving the Queen's prerogative, an
independent nation can lay claim, are trans-
ferred to a central authority as unlike that
existing at Washington as it is well possi-
ble to conceive. It will consist, in the first
place, of a Viceroy appointed by the Crown,
wielding like the powers of the Crown, pro-
vided like the Crown from attack or remo-
val, and vested like the Crown by the ne-
cessity of acting through Ministers respon-
sible to Parliament. This Parliament is
composed of an upper House, to be called
the Council, and composed of 70 members
selected by the Crown for life, in proportion
of 24 for Upper and 24 for Lower Canada,
10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick,
4 for Prince Edward Island and 4 for New-
foundland; the immense number given to
Lower Canada in proportion to its resources
being a concession to the French element
which in the Lower House will be overborne.
In that house, the basis is to be population,
arranged on the fixed idea that Lower Can-
ada is to have 65 members always. When,
therefore a Province amounts to double her
numbers, it will have 130 members, the
present proportions being—

Upper Canada..... 65
Lower Canada..... 65
Nova Scotia..... 10
New Brunswick..... 10
Newfoundland..... 4
Prince Edward Island..... 4

The object with which this number has
been settled is apparent at a glance. The Con-
stitution has been arranged to meet the sus-
ceptibilities of the Lower Province, and
Upper Canada is not mistress of the situa-
tion as against Lower Canada, unless she
can gain over more than one other entire
colony. This Central Government, thus
constituted, will