

HOW THE ABROGATION OF THE RECIPROcity TREATY HAS WORKED IN CANADA.

The Toronto Leader has the following interesting remarks on this subject—
In reference to the trade in this article never was better in the history of this province.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL AND WAR MOVEMENT.

It appears from information which the Post Journal has received from Vienna, and which it says is entitled to all confidence, that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, feeling uneasy at the recent attitude of Austria and Galicia, had, within a few days, proposed to the Government of Berlin to give up Prussia the left bank of the Vistula, provided Prussia consented to the same on the part of Galicia by Russia, and allowed the Cabinet of St. Petersburg freedom of action in the East.

The Paris Press says the alliance between Russia and Prussia is an accomplished fact, and is entered into with the most cordial feelings and anticipation of events already determined upon.
The Press also says that if Russia, in the execution of her plans in the East, should meet with any other obstacle than the Turkish empire, she would range herself on her side.

AN UNREQUITTED COURTESHIP.—Under this head the New York Herald says that the judicial court of the Empire is a judicial, not a political, tribunal, and the Emperor is not a monarch, but a sovereign.

THE STRONG MINDS OF RUSSIA.—A set of women had been formed at St. Petersburg, Russia, calling themselves the "strong minds," and the essence of the name is not apparent, for the women seem to be the same class with ours who are strong-minded enough to wear the blondest costume in public.

The Chicago Republic says that "orders have been issued by the military authorities of the West who are to be sent to the West-Central States, directing them to leave for New York without delay, and to be prepared to cross the ocean."

The Montreal correspondent of the Boston Herald writes—No one here appears to be apprehensive of a decline in the commercial prosperity of Montreal. In a single morning's work it is estimated that nearly a million dollars worth of goods were sold in the city.

From the statement that after completing his career, the French Emperor proposes to visit the biographical of Charlemagne, Philippe Augustus, Louis XI. and Louis XIV. it would seem that Napoleon III. himself does not consider his life in immediate danger.

Messrs Brown & Hunt, and C. A. Robinson, Esq., literary stable proprietors, and directors of the St. John's Pleasure Ground Association, fully endorse the Cavalry Condition Powder, and will use their influence to have them used exclusively on their track the coming season.

A woman in London is under arrest for beating her husband to death.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL TEACHERS.

Music, whether vocal or instrumental, has become—in all well-informed, intellectual, refined and educated communities—almost a necessary of life; and though in many places comparatively small, the musical taste grows as rapidly as does the desire to improve a town by new and handsome buildings, gardens, or intellectual institutions, yet in other places, perhaps with a much larger population, and having better musical advantages, an almost gross neglect of this great ornament to society is evinced; or, if music be cultivated at all—it is done with such ignorance as to what really is music by those who profess to teach it, that some of the men, who have devoted a lifetime to the art, witness the low ebb to which music is being daily brought by these "would be" professors—they would grieve, indeed, to see such talents accrue from their labours! Not the labours of a year or two, but those of many years: a study commenced, perhaps, in early childhood and ended only with the life that, even in going out, felt it had yet more to learn—and more to impart of a science which no true musician has ever felt himself a perfect master of; for the more we know of music, the more we desire to know,—and having learned all that masters have set down for us to learn, we still feel that there is even yet something more. It now remains to enquire into the cause of this decrease in the musical taste and talent of a large community. The fault, certainly, does not lie with parents, who, perhaps, have neither travelled nor devoted their own earlier years to an art which, formerly, was more confined to professional persons; for, it must be remembered, that, in the days of our grandmothers, a girl was not considered (as she would be now) to be very unaccomplished if she could not play or sing. Such parents are not supposed to know more of music than that their fancy is pleased when they hear a particular piece or song; but though, from circumstances, their own musical taste is confined to this narrow limit, they are, nevertheless, desirous that their daughters should be properly and fully instructed in the art, and are willing to pay handsomely for the instruction. Much less does the fault lie with the pupil, since a pupil should always be guided by her teacher, both in the style of selections and method of studying. It is clear, then, that the fault lies with those who profess to teach. I make use of the word "profess" because it has been my painful lot to witness, in many places, the most glaring imposition paid off upon a community by persons who literally knew nothing of music. To be able to teach an art properly, one must have first learned that art properly, and when I consider that many of our greatest masters have devoted a life time to the study of music, and then confessed that they knew nothing of the science, I am tempted to wonder how, and by what means, "Heaven's" wizard of the North sort of means, these teachers—who have themselves, perhaps, only studied for about a year,—(commencing that period by learning their notes)—can possibly have acquired that "competency" which renders them so "confident" of giving their employers "satisfaction." People, not knowing better, may suggest that these persons may know enough of music to teach young beginners. This is a great mistake. As a building, to be safe, requires a good foundation, so does a musical education; and, as the mason who lays that foundation should be a good workman, so should be the teacher. I do not mean such an education as would be considered a "mistake" in a community where the "Teachers" impart nothing but "dance music," and the explosive bombardment of the instruments, with polkas and waltzes (as denoting as Armstrong guns), producing a slaughtering effect both upon the music and the listeners. Any person having, so short a time, gained such a "competent knowledge of the science" as to feel "confident" of giving "satisfaction" to their employers, is, probably, able to do so, but to do so, by the same miraculous means, with the request made by the sailor in the following well known anecdote. "A professor of music was once asked by a sailor if he could play 'God save the Queen.'" "Such a gettin' up stairs," "The 100th Psalm," "The Sailors' Hornpipe," and "Bale Britannia," to all of which the professor replied in the affirmative. "Oh, can you," responded Jack, "then play 'em all at once as I'm in a hurry.'" If the professor succeeded in this most wonderful performance, he must have studied in the same school as that in which the teachers I have alluded to obtained their "competent knowledge." Probably if you were to ask such teachers (who always have "ad libitum" as "Allegro," "at the tips of their tongues"), what was meant by a superfluous fourth, or tritone, modulation, and gradation, the reply would be that they were all "superfluous"—which reminds me of a conversation I once had with a professor of the above named class upon music. I had occasion to ask him a very simple question in the theory of music, concerning transposition. After acknowledging that he did not understand what I meant, he replied, "Oh, I never bother my pupils with that dry stuff; it doesn't take here." This compliment to the enlightenment of the community at large needs no comment! It is well known that in a cavalry regiment the riding master invariably prefers teaching recruits from a manufacturing town, who have never been on horse-back, to the farm-labourer who fancies he can ride. In like manner, a good teacher of music prefers commencing a pupil—as they often have to do—by teaching gross errors, taught by persons who pretend to know enough for young beginners, forgetting that they are but beginners themselves. To prove that knowledge of the theory of music is as essential as the playing of a few pieces, or the singing of a few songs, I will mention that one of its branches, Transposition, is the result of theoretical study. The same young lady who could play a grand air with variations, (said variations arranged in the most accumulating manner by her teacher, so that, if properly examined, by any dozen popular airs) would appear very ignorant if she could not, when asked at a musical party, to transcribe the accompaniment of a song, the transposition being necessitated by the fact of the piano being, as many are in this climate,

much below concert pitch. Or, again, a young lady who sings would require to make this branch an especial study for her own accommodation, or she must sing to such disadvantage that she will scarcely be listened to. It is useless to enter further into detail upon the different branches of a really musical education, which involves so much more than being able to play dance music at a party. Dance music should never be taught; and it is the duty of every teacher to set his or her veto against it, making the selection of classical music the means of improving the public taste. Dance music, and the Christie minister airs, though very good in their place, can only lower, instead of raise, the taste for music, which, like the taste of olives, must be an acquired one, where nature has not given it.

I will conclude with a few hints which may not be entirely thrown away upon some of the class of teachers I have alluded to. In most professions, whether clerical, medical, musical, or the law, there is a positive rule of etiquette never lost sight of, except by quacks and pretentious. Now, it so happens, that we have, unfortunately, many musical "quacks," who either are ignorant of this etiquette amongst musicians of a higher class, as they are of the art in which they dabble, or, being aware of its existence, they entirely ignore it, upon the charitable (?) principle that every man has a right to do the best he can for himself. As a doctor will not take a patient from a brother practitioner without being authorized to do so, so ought a teacher to avoid the seeking to obtain pupils from another teacher. Yet, amongst a certain class of "professors" it is quite a common occurrence for application to be made to the parents of children, during the temporary absence of their teachers, stating that it is not their intention to return, thereby forcing themselves into a position, as musical instructors, which their false representations alone enabled them to attain.

A LOVER OF TRUE MUSIC.

November, 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

I had an opportunity lately of visiting the Eastern section of this Island, and among many other disadvantages under which the people of that section suffer, I noticed particularly how almost completely destitute the whole coast on either side of proper harbours or safe shipping places. There are now whatever East from St. Peter's to the north to Souris on the South Side, a distance of at least fifty miles. No doubt, this portion of the Island has a large surplus to export in the shape of agricultural produce, and other articles, and when it is remembered that the chief trade of the Eastern part of King's County centres in Souris, I, for one, feel astonished that the slow and uncertain method of transportation by sailing vessels has not been superseded even in the far East by thorough and fast going steamers. By glancing at the map of these lower provinces you will observe how direct a line of Steam communication might be established between the ports of Souris and Pictou, touching at the intermediate ports of Georgetown and Murray Harbor. I feel confident, that a line of steamers on the route alluded to would prove as remunerative to the owners as any other route in British North America, and I trust that the attention of some of our enterprising capitalists, in Pictou may soon be directed to the "East," and that even as soon as next Summer the weekly snort of the steam whistle may be heard in Colville Bay.

In connection with this subject, I would wish to draw the attention of the "powers that be," as well as the powers that are to be—the necessity of having fully completed what has been already so well and nobly commenced, the Souris East Breakwater, so that vessels of all sizes may have a safe and convenient place to lay at, sheltered from wind from any quarter. Souris Harbor is considered by many of both shoal and too narrow, to admit of steamers of any considerable size running in and out under all circumstances. Hence the great necessity of having the Breakwater to which I have alluded. The trade and circumstances of the country speak loudly in its favour; and whether sooner or later, a Breakwater in Souris Bay must and shall be constructed, in spite of all and every opposition it may meet with from learned officials or interested parties.

Need I tell you that I returned home fully convinced that the Eastern part of our Island has wide capabilities as yet undeveloped, and with a fair chance and a good government might compete favourably with any other place in the Province?

TOURIST.
Nov. 12th, 1866.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, November 26, 1866.

MR. HOWE'S PAMPHLET.

We reprint on our first page the first portion of a pamphlet, recently issued from the London Press by the Hon. Joseph Howe, under the high sounding title of the "Organization of the Empire." We regret that we are not able to give the whole of it in our present issue: the demands on our space forbid this. We reproduce this pamphlet, first, because it wholly ignores Confederation, about which there has been so much angry discussion; and, secondly, because it admits that the British American Colonies require a change from their present condition. Mr. Howe, as our readers are aware, published in England, a few months ago, a pamphlet against Confederation, which has provoked a good deal of discussion in the English press, two pamphlets from the Colonial press, and a reply, (in pamphlet likewise) from the Hon. Dr. Tupper. We were somewhat censured by some of our friends in this Island, for not reprinting Mr. Howe's Pamphlet, as many of the Colonial journalists had done. On perusing it we thought it was not worthy of his genius, and we believed we were not unfriendly to him in limiting its circulation as far as we could. The anti-Confederates accepted his views as a thorough exposition of the question of Confederation from their point of view;—indeed, Mr. Howe was recognized, somewhat joyfully, as their champion on the vexed question; and now that he has propounded opinions, which may be said to have grown out of the agitation respecting Confederation, we presume that the anti-Confederates will adopt and advocate them. Mr. Howe's plan may be stated in a very few words: it is—that the Colonies should be represented in the Imperial Parliament, in proportion to their population, and for this privilege they should pay, towards the support of the army and navy of Great Britain, pound and pound alike with their fellow subjects in the British Islands. Prince Edward Island's share of the representation would not be more than one member, according to our present population; and her contribution for the support of the army and navy of Great Britain would not be less than twenty thousand pounds. The anti-Confederates have complained that they would not be fairly represented in the Federal Parliament, the question being decided by the fact of the

plan of the Quebec Conference, by which they would have nine members in both branches of the Federal Legislature, and be free from direct charge for naval and military defence.—Mr. Howe's plan proposes to give the Island one member, as its representative, in the House of Commons, wherein there are upwards of six hundred members, and the Colonial representatives would be confined to the discussion of Colonial questions only, which would very rarely engage the attention of the House of Commons. And the question for us now is—would the privilege of an exceedingly scant representation in the House of Commons be worth the enormous outlay of our proportion for the support of the army and navy of Great Britain? Mr. Howe thinks the privilege of having one member in the House of Commons would be worth this great price,—all the anti-Confederates believe in Mr. Howe, and we must take it for granted that they believe in this part of his doctrine. Mr. Howe has propounded a plan as a substitute for Confederation, but we confess that we are unable to congratulate our anti-Confederate friends on his plan, as being better than the Confederation project.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

There have been several cases of cholera in Cork lately, some of which proved fatal.

A few evenings since the Lord Mayor and Sheriff of London entertained the members of the Ministry to a grand banquet. Lord Derby referred to the prosperous condition of English commerce, and the establishment of peace on the continent.

On the 11th inst. several persons, mostly students, were arrested at Paris, on a charge of being members of a secret society.

The valuable services rendered to the Atlantic telegraph expedition by Capt. Council, of H. M. S. Terrible, and Staff-commander Moriarty, who attended to the navigation of the Great Eastern, have been recognized by the Queen, who has conferred upon them the Compañonship of the Bath.

The Rev. John De La Poer Beresford, fourth Marquis of Waterford, died on the 16th inst. He was born in 1814, and succeeded to the title of Earl of Beresford in 1859. His eldest son, the Earl of Tyrone (Conservative), who was born in 1844, and was elected for Waterford county at the last general election, succeeds to the title. There will, consequently, be another election for Waterford.

The Queen has placed St. James's Palace at the disposal of her relative King George of Hanover. His Majesty has resolved to accept the offer for himself and daughter the Princess Louise, when they could no longer resist the temptation to cross an exposed frontier, and annex the Canadas to the States and territories of the Union.

We admit that there was a certain force in Mr. Howe's reasoning. If it were true that the colonies whose special interests he professes to advocate were in the position of Schleswig-Holstein, and that Canada aspired to play the part of a Germany, then it would be to swallow their weaker neighbors; then, indeed, his arguments would be not only convincing, but absolutely unassailable. We have always contended that, however desirable Confederation might be from an imperial, or even from a colonial stand-point, the colonists are, and should be, the masters of their own destiny.

Some other disclosures of interest to the commercial world were made in the Glasgow Bankruptcy Court on the 8th. The case under consideration was that of Messrs. McEwen, Bryson, and Co., who were so largely mixed up in the iron trade "pig." The latest disclosures relate to the "combination" for working the Grand Trunk of Canada stock in the market. Mr. Brierley returned from Ireland on the 3rd. The Dublin papers (except the Tory organs) are confident that the effect of the honorable gentleman's visit will be to cement a good and enduring understanding between the Irish and the English Liberals, and so lead to the production of measures really calculated to promote the welfare of the country. It is not to be wondered at that the visit has been a "bright break down;" and we think that the honorable gentleman utterly failed in his mission shows that they exceedingly fear lest it should prove a success.

FOREIGN.

A grand review of the French army by the Emperor Napoleon took place on Monday in the Bois de Boulogne.

The French public, who have been much concerned about the contemplated reorganization of the French army, are now in a position to form a more correct judgment upon the question, for the *Moniteur de l'Armee* has shadowed forth the details of the proposed reorganization, and the purposes and designs of the recently organized commission. There is no intention to reduce the strength of the French army from its present number of 400,000 men; but the great object of the commission is to discover the best means of raising a more powerful and better instructed army of recruits from an increased number of such a body will increase the war budget, but the official journal declares that the sacrifices thereby necessitated are indispensable for the honour and security of France. It is feared in Paris that any attempt to levy more men on the country will occasion widespread discontent and violent stormy opposition.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that "the fact of the treaty of alliance between Russia and Prussia is now accepted by nearly all of the French press, and the news received from St. Petersburg and Berlin all tend to confirm it. The feeling in France towards Prussia is more bitter than ever, and even Russia is now out of favour. This is attributed rather to the equipping of Russia with the United States and neglecting to be equally civil to France, than to any real apprehension of the effect of her designs in the East on French influences." Another writer in Paris says that the Russo-Prussian alliance is spoken of in that city, that it will, and that it has been a subject of conversation for some time. It is rumored that a strong party at the French Court is trying to push the Emperor into an alliance with Austria and Italy—in fact, to form a kind of Catholic league.

Close on the heels of the above information comes the news that Russia is taking steps for the completion of her railway system, and that she has created a great sensation in Paris and has given rise to the most extravagant and alarming conjectures. The Paris journals generally are silent on the subject, but *La France* indulges in the following interrogatories:—

"What is going on between Russia and the United States? What lurks beneath that exchange of courtesies which could never be settled without England, and that England could come to no arrangement in which France had not acquiesced."

VERY LATEST.

The state of business at the Stock Exchange is generally better today, the markets manifesting much firmness, with a tendency in the favourable direction. At present the heavy

payments in the India and China trade are passing over satisfactorily. The Discount Market remains exceedingly quiet, but there is a fair demand at 3 per cent, and it is believed that the principal business is now done at this rate. In the course of next week it is expected we shall see the terms for money loaned.

At the Stock Exchange to-day the demand for money is moderate and there is a good amount offering; the rates range between 3 to 3 1/2 per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton Market shows steadiness, with a fair demand. The sales will at the present rate reach about 10,000 bales.

Business in English Government Securities is rather more active this morning, but quotations present no material change. Consols for money are 89 1/2 to 89 3/4, and for account 88 1/2 to 88 3/4 ex div.

There is more animation in Foreign Securities, and prices are generally firmer. The public show a disposition to purchase, and a better feeling is exhibited among the dealers.

In the English Railway Share Market activity cannot be said to be the feature, but there is decidedly a better tendency noticeable, and in some of the principal lines there is a marked improvement.

Bank Shares present no immediate change, but there is a firm appearance in this market. Atlantic Cable Shares remain steady, showing little activity; quotations are firm. The Eight per Cent. Preference, 41 to 42; and the Anglo-American, 114 to 114 1/2, both per share.

THE HON. MR. HOWE ON COLONIAL UNION.

(From the London Morning Star, Nov. 19.) The Hon. Joseph Howe recently wrote a pamphlet which embodied the views of those who oppose the scheme for uniting the various colonies of British North America under one central Government. Of the ability of that production there could not be two opinions; and it was pervaded by such a tone of earnestness and earnestness as to suggest to the reader that the author was moved by a strong and persistent sense of the danger or impolicy of the proposed measure. Judging him by his language and his arguments one would naturally have thought that from the beginning he must have been the inveterate enemy of Confederation, and that whether rightly or wrongly, he was influenced by a deeply patriotic impulse. From every point of view the union of the maritime provinces with Canada was regarded by him as an assurance of mischief and even of peril. The Canadians were ruled by a race of jobbers. They had no sympathies or interests in common with their fellow-subjects of the seaboard. In truth, all one's ideas of the industrious and self-reliance of the colonies were destroyed. From every point of view the union of the maritime provinces with Canada was regarded by him as an assurance of mischief and even of peril. The Canadians were ruled by a race of jobbers. They had no sympathies or interests in common with their fellow-subjects of the seaboard. In truth, all one's ideas of the industrious and self-reliance of the colonies were destroyed. From every point of view the union of the maritime provinces with Canada was regarded by him as an assurance of mischief and even of peril. The Canadians were ruled by a race of jobbers. They had no sympathies or interests in common with their fellow-subjects of the seaboard. In truth, all one's ideas of the industrious and self-reliance of the colonies were destroyed.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail, by the Royal Mail Steamship Africa, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last. The Mail for this Island arrived on Thursday morning. London and Liverpool dates are to the 10th and 11th inst. We have given in other columns a large portion of the news thus received.

We give from the London Morning Star of the 10th inst., an interesting article on Mr. Howe's recent utterances on the question of Confederation. The Star was, until very recently, strongly opposed to Confederation.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

It will be seen that an election for six members in the Legislative Council, whose seats have become vacant according to law, will be held in December next. We do not suppose there will be much public excitement in reference to the filling of these vacancies; but we may, if space permits, offer some remarks on the subject in our next No.

(In giving the second portion of the article which we commenced last week, from the pen of a writer who has contributed much to these columns, touching the relative merits of the Liberal and Conservative parties in this Island—it will be seen that the writer discusses, with out any reserve, the question of a Coalition, as one of every easy solution—both parties having now few political differences in common. While we recognize and admire the ability of the production, we beg to say that we do not concur with the writer in his views as to the desirability of a Coalition at the present time. Such a thing might not have been unreasonable or undesirable two years ago; but now we are on the eve of a general election, at which both parties will measure their strength, and use their old party shibboleths. The Liberals are, we understand, certain of getting a majority in the new House—the Conservatives or Tories are quite confident that they will have the majority, and that their friends will thus be able to keep their places in and under the Government. We need not say that we hope the Liberals will be the winners in this race. If they be defeated, however—or if they should only come in, neck and neck, with their opponents, so as to cause a dead lock in the House, then we shall look with favour on the proposal to amalgamate the two parties, and shall consider a Coalition not only desirable, but absolutely necessary. But before we talk much about such a thing, let us first get the elections over.—EDITOR EXAMINER.)

NO. 2. CONSERVATISM AND LIBERALISM.

(Continued.)

In looking back upon what I have just written, I find that, in my cursory notice of the opinions expressed in the House of Assembly, last Session, concerning the necessity of appointing a Financial Secretary, I have inadvertently failed to state the very pertinent remarks, relative thereto, which were made, at the time, by Mr. McLennan—a gentleman of sound judgment and practical mind, and who, unlike some frothy would-be senatorial orators, whom I could name,—never rises to speak in "the House," without having something to say, and, besides, never fails to say that something in the most direct and effective manner. On the occasion alluded to, he said: he was not opposed to having a Financial Secretary; for he was strongly of opinion that he would save double his salary to the country. The sum of £100, he observed, was paid to the Auditors of Public Accounts; and, although he believed those gentlemen did their duty faithfully, yet he thought it could not be expected that the Public Accounts would be laid before the House, by them, as correctly as they would be, if they were regularly kept by a Financial Secretary; further adding that, a few years ago, when he was a young member, and was Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts, he felt he was placed in a very awkward position, having to run round both sides the House, for more than a week, waiting upon members to agree to a Report,—a position of doubt and difficulty in which neither he nor the House would have been placed had the accounts been duly kept by a Financial Secretary.

With respect to the qualifications of members, if we exercised the elective franchise in a manner worthy of a free and enlightened people, we would take care that our representatives in Parliament should be men, "the most upright, the most intelligent, the best informed, and the most patriotic—of the most enlightened views, of the most disinterested motives, and of the most generous public spirit—gentlemen of the noblest minds and most philanthropic feeling—men drawing their inspirations from the primitive notions of all truth, and not from vague and chimerical fancies of humanity;" that

"Our deputies, the land's elect," should be chosen

"Her choice of worth and mind."

But, although I maintain that our parliamentary representatives should be men of education, of enlarged and liberal views, and above all, men of unblemished reputation and of truly Christian principles, I am most decidedly of opinion that, in a country like this, in which perfect civil and religious liberty prevails—in which not even a shadow of disability rests upon any one, on account of origin, class, or creed—in which the once charmed and exclusive circle is completely broken, and all, without any distinction, save that of merit and ability—no element, more seriously injurious to the peace and harmony of society, or which is more directly calculated to prove detrimental to the patriotic spirit of a Christian people, can possibly be introduced into electioneering contests than the strife—engendering bitterness—which, sometimes, most unhappily attends them, arising out of the unchristian and baseless jealousy, entertained and displayed by members of one Church to those of another. Political contests are almost invariably bitter and fruitful of social discord; but nothing tends so much to embitter contending parties against each other, as antagonistic religious views and opinions when, on such occasions, they are appealed to and brought into action; and, therefore, I think, it is much to be desired that every theological element should be excluded from political life.

The wars, most profanely called "Holy Wars," have been the most sanguinary, cruel, ungodly, and unchristian, that have ever been waged on earth; and political contests and dissensions, based upon differences respecting religious faith and observances, have been the most bitter, the most rancorous, and unchristian, that have ever broken the peace of communities, or rendered the governments of countries partial and unjust. Such contests are equally injurious to the public mind, and are bound to take warning by his inconsistency.

truly Christian men amongst us. Truly it has been said by a calm, philosophic and eloquent writer: "Religious differences are the bitterest on the page of history. Splitting hairs upon the most unimportant points of discipline have produced more wars, bloodshed, and lasting ill-feeling, than all the strictly political questions ever raised. A religious war is ever blind, the antagonists uncompromising, irconcilable—the result a hollow peace, produced by physical force. Even in this enlightened age the cry of 'Church' rouses the angry passions of men to the same fury that a scorpion effect on the savage temper of the bull. How sad it is to behold men, professing the same faith, placing their dependence for salvation in the same strong support, raging like wild beasts in the arena, pouring forth vituperations and abuse upon each other, forgetting that He whom they call their Lord and Master gave them a new commandment 'to love one another.' The Arab and the Bed Indian, thieves and murderers though they are, yet understand hospitality and the rights of a weak and perishing fellow-creature; but some professors of Christianity will not give a brother of another faith even a cup of cold water!"

The true follower of Christ, however, on the other hand, though most strongly attached to what he regards as the spirit of Christianity, looks with indifference on the mere rites, usages, and forms of ecclesiastical polity, and is by no means disposed to be severe, even on infidels and heretics whose lives are pure, and whose errors, to him appear to be the effect rather of some perversion of the understanding, than of the depravity of the heart. True Christianity, consists, in my opinion at least, not in the mere letter of creed, in formula, or in ceremony, but in the spirit in which a man carries his belief into practice in his daily life and conversation, and in his general intercourse with his fellow men.

At the present crisis of our public affairs, it appears to me that nothing of a political character can be more desirable, or so likely to be attended by beneficial results, as a Liberal and Conservative coalition—a coalition, the result of reflection and wise instinct, on the part of the Liberal and Conservative leaders, men who have acquired practical experience, and are animated by a warm and intelligent love for the well-being of the people, and who, I trust, are at present quite prepared to give all their differences and jealousies, personal as well as party, charitable Christian burial. Such a coalition, formed as the result of patriotic sentiments rising superior to mere place-hunting, arising out of true devotion to the general welfare of the country, I can well conceive to be at present practicable,—hollow and insincere compact as coalitions generally are; for I believe, may I know, that something of this high-minded patriotism has taken possession of the minds of some of our leading public men, and that they would esteem themselves most happy in being enabled, through the concurrent wishes of the people, as expressed at the hustings, to give it effect. Fortunately, too, almost every thing, at present, seems auspicious for such a coalition; for, although it cannot be denied that there is much reason for fearing that, in giving their votes at the polls, many may lead too willing an ear to the rash advice of the deeply designing and selfish men, whose complaints have already resulted in so much loss and misery to many of the poorer and less informed of the involved and struggling tenantry throughout the Island, yet, if our leading men of both parties wisely manifest a disposition to unite for the promotion of the general welfare, the great majority of the electors will sustain them, and—while rejecting the seditions and disloyal who may come forward as candidates for their suffrages, and resolved also no longer to elect men of inferior capacity, thrust upon them through the machinery of convention—manifest a determination to place the conduct of their affairs wholly in the hands of men, qualified by nature, education, training, and experience, for a faithful and efficient discharge of the high and honorable trust—the highest and most honorable that a people can bestow—and by the fulfilment of so wise a determination to prevent the rule of men of inferior intellects, whom party prejudice has too often elevated to power, which they were as little qualified to wield, as Phœnix was to guide the chariot of the Sun.

Amongst the leading men of both parties there seems to be almost a perfect coincidence of political principles. The only question upon which a difference of opinion now exists among them, is that of Confederation; but the calm, courteous, and dignified spirit, in which, in the House of Assembly, last Session, that question was debated by these leading men, affords a sufficient proof that such difference will not, as it needs not, prevent their entering into an honest and honorable coalition. Their present position, with respect to each other, appears to be like that of two closely contiguous "kindred shores," agitated by their mutual attraction, through the influence of which they are about "to commingle into one." The leaders of both parties seem now at length to be happily convinced that there is no necessity for a State's being so divided that one-half should ever be seeking the immobilization of the other half, and for the accomplishment of that object be even almost ready to destroy itself. They now see the folly of living upon such internecine terms; are both willing to stand unitedly by our Constitution, and to aid each other with brotherly hearts and hands in diffusing its blessings with greater freedom and equality throughout the land—prepared in legislation and government, practically to recognize religious toleration as the great principle upon which all liberal constitutions turn, and upon which liberty, knowledge, and enterprise depend; and assured that, through such policy, political equality will, in due time, find its level, whilst, without it, the most specious appearance of liberty exists only in name.

Now, although, owing to the almost perfect coincidence of political principles on the part of the leading Conservatives and Liberals, these two parties can now no longer be said, distinctly to exist—to be unloved men, and not principles, are to be allowed to constitute a political distinction—still the leading men, on each side, would, no doubt, could they accomplish it, prefer a recession to power, supported by their "old comrades in arms," and their old political adherents among the people,—and, in government, in exclusive connexion with their old political associates in office. But this may not be with either the one party or the other; for it seems to be quite evident that sufficient influence is not possessed by the chiefs on either side to give them a majority in the Assembly. And fortunate it is for our prospects of wise legislation and good government, that such is the position of the two rival parties in the popular estimation; for, at the approaching General Election, if the people succeed in effectually freeing themselves from the influence of old party prejudices, jealousies, and animosities,