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. XIV. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, November 19, 1864. New Series.---No. 51.

LONDON HOUSE!

Established 1820.

1864. FALL. 1864.

BY the COMMODORE and UNDINE from LIVERPOOL, LOTUS from LONDON, HELEN DAVIES from BARBADOES, SEVEN BROTHERS, BEAVERLY and steamer COMMERCE from BOSTON, the subscribers have completed their importations for the season, which, having been selected by one of the Firm,

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 hhds and tierces Barbadoes SUGAR,	8 bales Carpet & Wool lens,
20 hhds Muscovado Molasses,	17 packages Glasgow Goods, in Gala Plaids, Shawls, Wincies, Printed Shirting, Flannels and Shirts, Bags and Bagging, Osnaburgs, Canvas, Calicoes &c. &c.
50 chests Prime Congo TEA,	3 bale Blankets,
7 cases Ready-made Clothing,	7 bales Paper Hangings
2 do Gents' and Ladies' Rubber Coats and Capes,	6 do Cotton Warp,
6 do Ladies' Boots & Shoes,	9 do Printed, Unbleached, and White Calicoes,
4 do Rubber Boots & Shoes,	3 do Stripe & Check Shirtings,
4 do Silks and Ribbons,	2 do Buffalo Robes,
6 do Millinery,	2 do Wrapping Paper
7 do Haberdashery,	Hhds Paint Oil,
5 do Linen Drapery,	118 packages assorted Paints,
1 do Hosiery,	50 sides Sole Leather,
1 do Gloves,	1 case Guns
5 do Shawls & Mantles,	3 do assort'd Cutlery,
1 do Ladies' Furs,	1 do E P Ware
3 do Fur Caps,	1 do Indigo
1 do Damask & Moreens,	25 tons assorted Iron,
4 do Floor Cloths,	35 bdls Spring, Cast and Blister Steel,
2 do Glaze Lining,	225 pieces Plough Metal
5 do Townend's HATS & CAPS,	125 pkgs Nails & Spikes
4 do Felt Hats,	90 do Ironmongery
2 do Ladies HATS and BONNETS,	
9 do Sundries,	
3 bales Cloth,	

Casks Baking Soda, Whiting, Putty, Washing Soda; Barrels Crushed Sugar, Currants, Jamaica Ginger, Porter and Ale, Epsom Salts; Kegs Powder, Cudbear, Mustard, Boxes London Soap, Tobacco, Starch, Raisins, Extract Logwood, Lozenges, Glass, Pepper; Bags Rice, Coffee, Allspice, Leaks, Coils Manilla Rope, Dozens Brooms and Pails, &c.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

THE IMPORTATIONS

FOR

SPRING 1864

ARE

NOW COMPLETED

AT THE

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND

An Extensive and General Supply of

BRITISH and FOREIGN

MERCHANDIZE,

COMPRISING

All the requisite Articles in

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

—including—

The leading novelties for the Season.

Superior Tea,

and other GROCERIES,

Gents' General Outfits,

HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

Iron Bedsteads,

AND

FURNISHING GOODS.

Purchased on the Best Terms, and selected with the greatest care, and

Sold at the Lowest remunerating Prices.

W. & A. BROWN.

Ch'town, June 20, 1864.

Wholesale and Retail

BOOT & SHOE

MANUFACTORY!

We are now preparing our

FALL STOCK

OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

in every variety,

SUITABLE FOR THIS MARKET.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers

are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will supply upon as

Reasonable Terms

as may be desired.

GEO. NICOLL,

Queen Square,

immediately opposite the Post Office.

Aug. 29, 1864. tf

1864.

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVED

AT THE

LONDON HOUSE.

H. HASZARD

BEGS to announce the ARRIVAL of his SPRING and SUMMER STOCK of

BRITISH DRY GOODS,

Hardware, &c , &c.,

In all the varieties of the LATEST STYLES in fashion, and Material suitable for the season, having been carefully selected and purchased on favorable terms, will be sold

CHEAP FOR PROMPT PAYMENT.

Upper Queen Street,

Charlottetown, May 30, 1864.

Encourage Home Manufacture.

Patronized by Mrs. Dundas, His Excellency's Lady.

J. HOBBS, Practical Hatter,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of P. E. Island that he is manufacturing Ladies' SILK HATS in the LATEST STYLE from the best Fresh Silk Plushes. A supply always on hand, and all orders promptly executed.

J. H. begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgements to his friends for the amount of patronage received in the HAT and CAP BUSINESS, and assures them that it will be his endeavour to make as good, and sell a cheaper, Hat and Cap than can be imported.

Gent's Silk Hats, Cloth and Fur Caps, made to order.

Lady's Felt Hats altered to the latest style.

Gent's Clothes and Lady's Mantles cleaned and renovated.

Opposite Temperance Hall.

October 24, 1864. 1m

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 Levers	9 0 0

Watch Chains and Keys, Finger Rings, Steel Ear Rings and Brooches, Gents' Pins in great variety, by

A. PURCHASE, Watchmaker,

Smardon's Corner.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to announce that he has this day admitted Mr. EDMUND F. BYRNE into Co-Partnership. The business will be carried on under the style and firm of DELANY & BYRNE.

He also begs to tender his thanks to the public for the generous patronage extended to the late firm of Delany & Wilson, and respectfully solicits a renewal of the same for the new firm.

T. DELANY.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31st, 1864.

IN connexion with the above, we desire to acquaint our friends and the public that we HAVE RECEIVED, per *Commodore* and *Lotus*, from ENGLAND, and *Franconia* from BOSTON and HALIFAX, and are NOW OPENING, at the Old Stand,

Renfrew House,

GREAT GEORGE STREET,

A LARGE STOCK

OF

General Merchandize,

Comprising:

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

in all the new styles.

Wincies, Coburgs, Lustres, &c.

Mantles, Shawls, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

Grey, White and Printed Cottons, Shirtings, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Denims &c. &c. &c.

Red, White, Blue and Fancy FLANNELS, Serges, &c.

Black Cloths, Colored and Black Does, Fancy Tweeds, Heavy Coatings, Fine Melton do, *Clothing, Under do*, White Cotton Shirts, Fancy Flannel do., Collars, Ties, Fur Caps, (some very choice). Felt and Tweed Hats, Mens' and Boys' Cloth Caps, &c.

A large Stock of Ladies' Fashionable FURS, Sontags, Hoods, Skeletons, Skirts and Skirtings, &c.

Mens, Mrs.' and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

and a variety of other Goods.

GROCERIES — Tea, (warranted good). Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Raisins, Soap, &c.

HARDWARE — Nails, Ploughmounting, Glass, Paint, Putty, Rope, &c.

We respectfully request a call from Town and Country buyers, feeling satisfied of our own ability to give them satisfaction. We may observe that, with a view to obtain that patronage so necessary to success, we shall offer our customers such goods only as we can warrant, and at the lowest possible prices.

DELANY & BYRNE.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

Mantles,

Shawls,

Dresses,

Dress Material,

Gala Plaids,

Plain Whincies,

Fancy Whincies,

Woollen Scarfs,

Fur Boas, &c.

OUR NEW STOCK

For the Season

NOW READY,

To which we invite the attention of purchasers.

DAVIES & WEEKS.

Oct. 24. m r w isl p h 4in

FALL CONSIGNMENT!

N. RANKIN HAS RECEIVED, ex Barque COMMODORE, from LIVERPOOL, G. B, the following Goods

On Consignment,

and which are now offered to the Trade at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper:

5 casks Glenforth MALT WHISKEY
40 cases Pure Geneva do
100 do DeKuyper Geneva
50 boxes Blake's Liverpool SOAP
40 do T D PIPES
50 chests English CONGO TEA.

Char'town, Oct 24, 1864. 2m

BOOTS & SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER STEAMER *FRANCONIA*,

500 Pairs

Ladies', Gents', Boys', Misses' and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

which may be had VERY CHEAP from the subscriber.

H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, August 22, 1864. isl

1,000! 1,000! 1,000!

STOVES,

STOVES! STOVES!

THE subscribers have now completed the IMPORTATION of their

Fall and Winter Stock

OF

STOVES,

embracing every variety, and being the largest ever imported by ANY ONE FIRM into P. E. Island, consisting in part of

The Celebrated Black Diamond Cook, for coal.

WATERLOO COOK, for Wood.

Parlor, Hall and Bedroom Stoves, for Wood or Coal.

Ships' Cook and Cabin Stoves, in great variety.

BOX STOVES,

suitable for Churches, School-houses, Workshops, &c.

FARMERS' BOILERS,

Extra Pots, Tea Kettles, Grates and Soapstone for Cook Stoves.

We would invite intending purchasers to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

DODD & ROGERS,

Dodd's Brick Store, Pownal Street.

Charlottetown, Nov. 7, 1864.

TRINITY HOUSE,

Georgetown!

THE subscriber, in calling the attention of the public in GEORGETOWN and KING'S COUNTY in general, to his present ENLARGED STOCK of BRITISH and COLONIAL MERCHANDIZE, which forms a selection seasonable, varied and useful — in quality, the best— in price, the lowest, — would, at the same time, most respectfully state that all Book Accounts, Notes of Hand, and other sureties, due him at the 1st instant, must be paid on or before the 1st JANUARY next, 1865, as a contemplated alteration in his business at that period will cause the then unpaid amounts to be handed over for IMMEDIATE prosecution, which, of all things, should be prevented.

For Sale on Commission!

Best TEAS, per chest; FLOUR, per barrel; TOBACCO, per box or keg; LEATHER, all sorts; BREAD, per bbl; Brick, &c.

☞ A quantity of Cooking and Parlor STOVES expected soon.

All former advertised agencies still continued.

W. SANDERSON,

General Agent.

Georgetown, Nov. 7, 1864. isl pro 6w

Final Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment. All accounts remaining unpaid after the FIFTEENTH day of DECEMBER next, shall be sued for, without any distinction of delinquents.

REUBIN TUPLIN.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
Margate, New London, Nov. 10, 1864.

I HAVE TO REQUEST

OF

My Country Customers

THAT

THEY CALL AND SETTLE

Their respective Accounts,

PROMPTLY,

Before the 20th November.

W. E. DAWSON.

October 24, 1864.

Square Rod Tobacco.

ISLAND MANUFACTURE.

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

MORIN LOWDEN.
D. J. RICHARDSON.

Oct. 10, 1864.

Rubbers!! Rubbers!!!

JUST RECEIVED, per *Commodore*. 15 Cases RUBBERS, consisting of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

which will be sold CHEAPEST IN THE CITY, at Dodd's Brick Store, Pownal Street.

DODD & ROGERS.

Ch'town, Nov. 7, 1864.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having, for the last four months, been engaged in making large and important additions to his Factory, the CITY TANNERY, and which are now on the eve of completion, he deems the occasion to be one on which it most certainly behoves him to make some manifestation of the very grateful estimation in which he holds the liberal patronage which, for a period of six years— the time which has elapsed since he established his Factory—has been extended to him by his numerous friends in Town and Country; and which has not only incited him to the extension and improvement of his premises for manufacturing purposes, but also enabled him to meet the very heavy outlay thereby incurred.

To those friends, therefore, he now begs leave to tender his sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the very large amount of patronage for which he is already indebted to them; not doubting that his future endeavours, ON A MORE EXTENDED SCALE, to supply them, on the most reasonable terms, with the very best articles in his line, will, on their part, be met by a corresponding appreciation and encouragement of his enterprise.

The additions which he has made to his Factory, and the improvements which he has effected therein, are such as will enable him in future to manufacture about

Eight Thousand Sides of

SOLE LEATHER,

a year, besides his former usual quantity of UPPER LEATHER; and having, besides, succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced

First Class Sole Leather Tanner,

from the United States, he confidently trusts that he shall have it in his power to offer to an appreciative public an article of SOLE LEATHER superior to any previously manufactured in the country, and fully equal to any imported.

W. B. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, Sept. 19th, 1864. all p 8w

PUBLIC LANDS.

Townships Nos 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 53, 54, 55.

THE Commissioner of Public Lands will attend for the receipt of amounts due from Purchasers of Lands on the above Townships—

On MONDAY, the 21st day of NOVEMBER next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at Mr. John Casey's, Grand River Road, Lot 53.

On Tuesday, the 27th day of November, at Mr. Alexander Hayden's, Dundas, Lot 55.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 23rd and 24th days of November, at John Sutherland's, Esq, St. Peter's Bay, Lot 41.

On Friday and Saturday, the 25th and 26th days of November, at Widow Kennedy's, Morrel, Lot 40.

At which dates and places all persons indebted to the Government are required to attend, and pay their respective amounts then due. And all persons, whose names have been already advertised, omitting or neglecting to make such payments, are hereby informed that the Sheriff will be immediately instructed to proceed to the sale of such lands, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic. cap. 18.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Land Office, Nov. 7, 1864. 3ins

NOTICE TO TENANTS.

THE subscriber begs to inform the tenants of the several Proprietors that he is agent for, viz: Viscount Melville, of Edinburgh, Rev. John McDonald, of Sussex, Messrs. Thomson, of Belfast, and John A. S. McDonald, of Montreal; that he has, by last mail, received from them positive instructions that their respective rents must be forthwith collected, together with a portion of the arrears, and to take legal proceedings in the Supreme Court against any who may refuse or neglect to pay.

He now request that all will be prepared by the 25th of November instant, when he will hereafter notify the several Tenants where and when to meet him.

J. R. BOURKE, Agent.

Mill View, Nov 7, 1864.

MAILS!

THE MAILS for the neighboring Provinces, the United States, &c. will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded from the General Post Office as follows:—

To the United States, Canada, and New Brunswick, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock.

To Nova Scotia, via Picton, every Monday and alternate Thursday, commencing Thursday, 3rd instant, at the hour of 9 o'clock, a m; and via Brule, every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

For England, Newfoundland, and the West Indies, via Pictou, as follows:—

On Monday, the 7th November,		at 9 a. m.
Wednesday, 9th	do	at 8 p. m.
Monday, 21st	do	at 9 a. m.
Wednesday, 23rd	do	at 8 p. m.

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Nov. 1, 1864.

AUSTRALIA.

THE COLONY OF VICTORIA, THE GOLDFIELDS, &C.

We take the following summary from the *Melbourne Argus* of August 25th:—"The question of transportation has occupied a very large share of public attention during the month. The essence of a despatch from Mr. Cardwell, communicating the determination of the Home Government as regards transportation to Western Australia, has been made public; and the debate in the House of Lords on the Penal Servitude Bill has left us at no loss to understand the arguments on which the decison of Her Majesty's Government has been based. Mr. Cardwell's despatch has excited a general feeling of disappointment, which finds vent through every public channel. The Ministry have already invited all the Colonies, excepting Western Australia, to unite in common action to oppose the continuance of the system, and there can scarcely be a doubt that this course will be taken. They also send home by the present mail intimation of their intention to withdraw from the contract for the postal service with the mother country unless the mail steamships cease to touch at any port in Western Australia. The border customs question has assumed an aspect which promises some trouble to the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales, and some inconvenience to the inhabitants of the Riverine District and the merchants who trade with them. The Murray River Railway will be finished in the course of three or four weeks. Echuca, the township on the Victoria side of the river, will then become the port for the trade of the vast plains which stretch northwards to Cooper's Creek, watered by the Lachlan, the Murumbidgee, the Darling, the Warrego, and other rivers. These plains, however, are within the limits of New South Wales and Queensland, and, as the tariff of Victoria is much more liberal than that of New South Wales, the Sydney Government proposes that the Victorian authorities should collect the extra duties on goods sent across the Murray from this Colony, handing the amount over to the Treasurer of New South Wales, on payment of a commission for collection. In commercial matters the state of the Colony is sound, and the yield of gold for the year has, so far, been very satisfactory."

This is the dull season of the year for all engaged in out-of-door work, and it is but natural that dulness should be complained of on the goldfields. None of the movements lately have been on a large scale, the greatest number of men being collected at new spots in the Whipstick part of the Old Bendigo district, which has in past years been the scene of so many rushes, of longer or shorter duration. The gold found in this scrubby tract of country is mostly coarse; that is to say, consists principally of lumps of large or small size, and is widely scattered, not in runs or leads, so that the expectations raised by the opening of a good patch are seldom realized. Water is also scarce in most parts of the scrub, and the advent of summer has often sealed the fate of a promising rush. The places lately opened may or may not be of a more permanent character, but they are at present of more importance than any of the other portions of the new ground taken up within the last month or two. At one of these a nugget weighing 24 ounces was found, and this alone formed no mean attraction at the commencement of a rush. In the other principal mining districts the changes have been few. The deep leads in the vicinity of Daylesford are being steadily followed up, and the place affords further evidence, if such were needed, of the value of a fixed population, as of all the towns on the goldfields it has made the most progress within the last 12 months. The usual number of new reefs has been discovered, and the richest of these are, of course, among the mountains. If those at and near the Crooked River at all answer expectations when crushing power is brought to bear upon them, Wood's Point must fall from its pre-eminence, for scarcely a week passes without the announcement of some fresh discovery, and the exhibition of specimens better than the last, notwithstanding the great difficulty of prospecting among the mountains while so much snow lies upon the ground. When this clears away they will be explored in all directions. On the older reefs very high yields have been the exception of late; an increase of crushing-power making up for the declining average yield from the quartz. Still, large cakes of amalgamated gold are occasionally turned out from the mills—a lot of stone from the oft-named March Reef, at Inglewood, having lately produced one of 512oz 12wt. Another, weighing 55oz., was also obtained at Pleasant Creek, the produce of 283 tons of stone out of a claim on the cross reef, and some smaller parcels of stone out of Sloane's Reef, at the same place, have averaged from 3oz to 10oz. to the ton. The lately found rich veins in different reefs at Tarrangower have also been yielding stone highly suggestive of the old times in this district, and the first ton from a new reef, found at Creswick three or four weeks since, produced 61oz. 5dwt.

SURRENDER OF THE NEW ZEALAND REBEL CHIEFS.

The last mail brought an account of the defeat of the Maori rebels at Pa Te Ranga, the position taken up by them after their evacuation of the Gate Pa. This last event has proved more decisive than was at first anticipated. The Maori combinations have been completely broken up, and peace is probably re-established. Several of the principal leaders have given in their submission, and it was reported that William Thompson was about to meet the Governor and take the oath of allegiance. The *Melbourne Age* of August 25 has the following narrative of the recent movements:—"After the fall of Te Ranga, the Maories, to the number of about 1,400, assembled at a pa, a few miles distant, which however, they soon deserted. Another pa, at Kahakaharoa, and which was considered to be impregnable, was also found by an expeditionary force directed against it to have been deserted, though a few days previously it was reported to be occupied by several hundreds of the enemy, who were busily employed in honeycombing the interior. The pa was of course demolished, but no trace could be obtained of the course the former occupants had taken. All subsequent intelligence relates to the prospects of peace. The Tauranga natives have given in their adhesion to the crown, as many as 150 men having voluntarily surrendered, and signed the declaration of allegiance to the Queen on the 25th ult, before Colonel Greer, of the 68th Light Infantry commanding. Two hundred stand of rebel arms have also been given up. Amongst these converted rebels are the principal chiefs of Tauranga; Enoka, nephew of Rawri, Hori Ngati, of the Ngaeterangi tribe; Pene Taka, who distinguished himself at the Gate Pa; Pene Taka, chief of Judea, and Hamiora Tahore, Hori Tuepae's son. The entire of the Waikato and Waipa country is in the hands of the troops and colonial contingent. The natives have been expelled, broken, and defeated; and, although there are still about 300 rebels in the Thames country, besides the small following still with William Thompson between Matamata plain and Tauranga, the Thames district is also in their hands. So also is the lower Waikato, and the wooded ranges where the enemy roamed in perfect security at the beginning of the campaign. And lastly, the Tauranga district, so long closed against law and the Queen's authority, and recently so well tought for by the rebels, is unquestionably in the hands of the Queen's forces. His Excellency the Governor, with General Cameron and staff, proceeded on the 3rd inst. to Tauranga, for the purpose of granting an interview to the rebels who recently gave in their submission, and signed a decleration of allegiance, in the presence of Colonel Greer. During the visit to Tauranga, his Excellency intends to grant an audience, as solicited, to William Thompson."

With respect to the land question as between the Government and the natives, the *Southern Cross* of Auckland says:—"The purchase of half the native block of land lying between the Manukau and Waikato rivers, bounded on the east by the Waiuku creek, has just been completed by Messrs. Turton and Rogan for the Government. The other half has been confiscated, and only for the merciful consideration of his Excellency and ministers the entire block would have shared the same fate. The natives who now reside on the land get a high price, to be paid to them in five annual instalments. They have also been allowed to select 3,000 acres of the best land in five seperate blocks, and have access to the creek sea secured to them, together with lakes reserved for eel-fishing. The land will be settled by immigrants sent out by Mr. Reader Wood. The block contains 47 000 acres." The circumstance is accepted by the *Southern Cross* as a proof that neither the colonists nor the ministry have any desire to grasp unfairly the land of the natives.

THE LATE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

WE published in the EXAMINER of last Monday a short sketch of the late Duke of Newcastle. The following appears to be a fuller and truer estimate of his Grace's character, and is taken from the London *Saturday Review*, a journal eminently qualified to sketch it:—

The death of the late Duke of Newcastle, though it had long been expected, cannot but produce a painful impression. The vigorous longevity of the older generation of living statesmen adds to the strangeness of the fatality which has removed almost all their natural successors. The Duke of Newcastle was born two years after Lord Palmerston took office, and he was still in the nursery or the schoolroom when Lord John Russel entered Parliament. His own career was marked out for him by his rank, and while he enjoyed the many advantages of high station, he diligently and conscientously performed through life the corresponding duties. With fair abilities cultivated to an average standard, he was more remarkable for character than for intellectual capacity. Many of his more brilliant collegues and contemporaries were also more liable to be misled by crotchets and to be frightened by responsibility; but the Duke of Newcastle could always be trusted to form a straightforward judgment, and to act on his convictions. He was almost the only follower of Sir Robert Peel who foresaw, from the moment of the Conservative disruption, the necessity of the Liberal alliance which was ultimately concluded in 1852. After his retirement from the Cabinet during the Crimean campaign, while Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr Sidney Herbert threw themselves into violent opposition, the Duke of Newcastle steadily supported the Government and the war. He once boasted, with modest vanity, that he had often succeeded in keeping out of mischief persons whom he allowed to be his superiors in ability. Courage and honesty are intellectual as well as moral gifts, and common sense is not the commonest of qualities. Integrity of purpose, combined with ordinary clearness of understanding, is a better guide than subtle originality in the determination of practical conduct. The Duke's administrative faculty was perhaps scarcely equal to his political judgment. He possessed energy, self-reliance, and untiring industry; but he shared with contemporaries more accomplished than himself the defect of an imperfect judgment of the capacities of others, and consequently he never succeeded in surrounding himself with able coadjutors. According to the homely proverb, it is foolish in a man to keep a dog and bark himself, and a Minister ought as seldom as possible to do what can be equally well done by his subordinates. At the War Office, which was and is the worst organized of all public departments, the Duke of Newcastle attempted the hopeless task of remedying the universal confusion by involving himself in the management of details which were the proper business of others. He would perhaps have occupied with credit the place of First Minister, if he had been supported by a strong Cabinet, which might always have relied with confidence on his perfect loyalty to his colleagues. While he was still young, on the recall of Lord Ellenborough, Sir R. Peel intimated his intention of appointing him to the office of Governor-General of India, which was eventually bestowed on Sir Henry Hardinge. Several years afterwards he would probably have held the post, if private reasons had not compelled him to decline or discourage the offer.

Like several of his political associates, the Duke of Newcastle began life as an hereditary Tory, and the sincerity of his subsequent conversion was above all suspicion.—The Whigs adopted free trade a few years or months before Sir R. Peel and his followers, and both parties yielded to the force of irresistable arguments. The change, however, presented to the Whigs the only chance of coming into office, and to the seceding Conservatives the only risk of losing it. The awkward and tortuous manner of reversing the former policy of the party was the exclusive fault of Sir Robert Peel. His younger adherents would have been more candid in speech, though they could not have been bolder in action. The temporary unpopularity which they incurred entailed no overwhelming sacrifice on the heir of a dukedom in the prime of life; but Lord Lincoln, under a mistaken sense of duty, undertook the painful task of contesting, in opposition to his father, the county which he had previously represented as his nominee. After the fall of the Government, he steadily adhered during the remainder of his life, not only to the doctrine of free trade, but to the liberal opinions with which it was naturally associated. He was not old enough to have shared in the admission of Roman Catholics to full civil rights, but when the silly Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was promoted by a party which despised its own servility to the demands of a vulgar mob, the Duke of Newcastle, with the section of politicians to which he then belonged, protested vigorously and ably against the attempted infringement of religious liberty. He always sympathized with the progress of freedom in different Continental countries, and, when he visited America as the official guardian of the Prince of Wales, he was not embarrassed by any prejudice against Republican institutions. When the Russian war broke out, he was one of the few members of the higher aristocracy and of the Cabinet who heartily shared the national feeling, and who, after the beginning of the contest, thought it expedient and necessary to inflict the utmost possible damage on the enemy.—Although he bore the brunt of the subsequent popular dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war, many of the disasters which occurred would have been averted by the adoption of his advice.

* * The Duke of Newcastle felt his misfortune bitterly and permanently, and, long after full justice had been rendered to his services, he was troubled with a morbid fancy that he was still the object of extreme unpopularity. There has for some time been little difference of opinion as to the merits and defects of his administration. He was almost the only member of the Government who wished to carry on the war in earnest, and he was singly responsible for the expedition to the Crimea which brought the struggle to an issue. It was not his fault that the army was too weak in numbers for its duties, but he may be charged with rashness for employing 30,000 men to do the work of double their number. The comparative efficiency of the department under Lord Panmure must be attributed almost exclusively to the exertions of the Duke of Newcastle. Some of his appointments to high posts in the army were ill-judged, but his choice of Lord Raglan contrasts favourably with the reckless indifference of the later nominations. His heart was so thoroughly in the business which he had been forced to abandon, that the first occupation of his compulsory leisure was a visit to the seat of war. Before his return to the Colonial Office, on the formation of Lord Palmerston's second Ministry in 1859, he had more than once refused office. In the meantime he found employment for his energies in the management of his great estate; and he sunk—at enormous expense, and in defiance of numerous prophecies of failure—the most easterly coal-pit which has yet been opened in England. Though he was never a rich man, he was an active improver of his property, and he was especially attentive to the extension of cottage accommodation. Nor ought his labours on the Education Commission to be forgotten in any estimate of his character and public services. He was equally assiduous and liberal in the discharge of his duties as a local magnate, and he had the advantage of sharing the tastes for farming, for hunting, and for shooting which become an English country gentleman. No man was more respected, and few were better liked in all ranks of society. In manner, in character, and in all his habits, he was essentially a manly man. If his conversation was not remarkable for elevation or originality, a statesman who has dealt with conspicuous men and with great affairs for thirty years can never be at a loss for anecdote and information. His character, as well as his undisputed position, exempted him from all tendency to presume upon his rank. He was fully aware that a duke whose ancestors had sat for nearly six centuries in the House of Lords could not attribute his success in life exclusively to his own personal merits. He always spoke of Sir Robert Peel, who had first introduced him into public life, with gratitude and respect. When he exercised the privilege of criticizing his contemporaries, he was always willing to recognise their possession of eloquence or of other qualities to which he made no pretension. Ordinary acquaintances were as secure in his company from condescension as from arrogance. It is some compensation for the alleged inconveniences of an aristocratic society that English Ministers and political leaders are almost always gentlemen. As a Colonial Minister, the Duke of Newcastle carried out on every occasion the principle of conceding to the colonies the entire control of their own affairs.* *

THE New York *Albion*, of a late date, furnishes the following interesting notice of the late Conference at Quebec, and of the sayings of the Delegates at the Montreal Banquet:—

CONFERENCE; CONSOLIDATION.

We have looked in vain during the past week for the expected semi-official announcements, embodying the proceedings of the Quebec Congress. While, however, reticence was the rule, harmony and good feeling have been the order of the day, at both the formal entertainments offered to the Delegates at Montreal and Ottawa. If we were sharp in denouncing a disposition to play before the work was done, we surely do not grudge the honors publicly bestowed upon gentlemen who have laboured so hard and so successfully. Passing this matter by, we learn now that official etiquette forbids any promulgation, until the scheme has been laid before the Sovereign. It may not perhaps be amiss to remind our Provincial Council of Thirty-three, that the people of the various Provinces may raise another point of etiquette, and insist upon first knowing what is to be submitted to her Majesty, and passing their own judgment thereupon. Great constitutional changes are not effected in "Privy Council" in this progressive and exciting age of free but constitutional government, which are based upon the will of the governed. We only suggest, however, and leave the decision to those more immediately interested.

A word upon the Montreal banquet. Sundry toasts elicited happy responses, from Sir Fenwick Williams on behalf of the Military, and Sir Richard McDonnell for the Civil Authorities of the Provinces. The Maritime Delegates were able and eloquent in their advocacy of the proposed Union, as based upon mutual interests, material as well as national. Many strong points in its favour were advanced by Messrs. Archibald (N. S), Gray (N.B), Shea (N.F), and Whelan (P. E. I), whose combined speeches covered nearly the whole ground of argument. Messrs. Cartier, Galt and Magee, being the representative men of conflicting Lower Canadian interests and nationalities, joined hand-in-hand for the common object; and the former was most felicitous in his allusion to the composite character of the United Kingdom. "He heard," says the report, "a great deal just now about the question of race. Let them look to England. Did they not there find a union in which three distinct nationalities worked harmoniously? Where was there an Englishman who would like to part with that portion of national glory, which had been won by the persistence of worthy sons of Scotland? Was there any Englishman who would like to see eliminated from the national record the achievements of the brave sons of Ireland? He did not think England would have attained to her present proud position, had it not been for the combination of qualities possessed by the three races."

We noticed yesterday in a brief telegram from Toronto, to a morning contemporary, the stale news that "the Northwest is to be provided for, and an intercolonial railway is projected!" We have only to read the speeches of British Statesmen delivered during the last fourteen years, to find foreshadowed that not only the North-West but the British half of this North American Continent, is to form part of a body politic, that is destined rise and exert its influence for good in the great and growing future of this new world. As well might the old thirteen Colonies have entered into a league, without providing for the addition of the Mississippi Valley or the Rocky Mountain slopes, as for the comparatively small inhabited portion of British America to unite, without providing for the embrace of the fertile territories of the Saskachewan, and the protection and development of that pathway to the Pacific and the East, over which traders and settlers by myriads will pass through British territory to India and Australia in the event of a European war closing up the Mediterranean route.

As to the Railway, we think it has been already too long "projected." It should have been a realized fact 'ere this; and when the Provinces were offered the guarantee of the home Government gratis, in '62, enabling them to secure the necessary funds at 3½ per cent. interest on 40 years' time, they should have at once accepted the offer. Such facilities for travel, once accepted, and such mutual agency, would have proved the most convincing arguments in favour of political junction. The "projected" road should now be tending Westward, if that to the East had not already been too long in embryo. The absence of perplexing tariffs, between the several states of this Republic, in our opinion, has been only second to their perfect system of intercommunication, in advancing their rapid national growth and material prosperity. We therefore consider it wise in the Colonists to give these subjects a more prominent place in their councils, and to consign to a secondary place, in the background, these very formidable military organizations, of which so much has been said, but which, without these facilities of transportation, would prove of little avail. Besides, why should a youth assume a threatening attitude, in the face of a full grown and athletic man? Far better fill a modest place, until time with its natural developments, coupled with perhaps better politico-moral principles, may have placed him on more even terms with his astute and powerful neighbour. We are not of those who believe that brute force is to be the main stay of nations; and we think, moreover, that a well-planned Constitution and well-executed laws are a more enduring defence. The moral power exerted by good and wise councils, in contrast with despotic rule—whether of an Ultra Democracy or of a bigotted Aristocracy—should be a nation's bulwark in this nineteenth century.

LORD STANLEY ON CANADA.—There is one colony with regard to which we are in a position of great perplexity—I mean Canada. In the event of a rupture with the United States—I hope it is most improbable, but in their present temper nothing is impossible—Canada is our vulnerable point. It is the most indefensible country in the world—a long narrow strip, with no depth of country that is habitable to fall back upon, and with a sparse population who have had no experience in war. And yet the case is not one in which we can honourably say to the Canadians, "Defend yourselves; it is not our affair." If they were to be brought into a war in consequence of a quarrel between England and the United States—a war which they had done nothing to bring about, and as to which they had not even had a voice—we could not in honour or in duty abandon them. All that we can do is to call upon them so long as they retain their connexion with us to do more towards their own defence than they have as yet done, and to make our assistance conditional upon their doing that. That we can do, and we can avoid sending troops into the interior, where they are neither numerous enough to be of use, nor in a position where, if attacked, they could retire with honour. Canada I look upon as an exceptional case.

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