

THE EXAMINER

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, February 13, 1865.

New Series.—No. 11.

KING SQUARE HOUSE.

Cloths, Cloths, Cloths,
In Beavers, Whitties, Meltons, Flies,
Black, Brown and Drab BROAD-CLOTH,
Mantle Cloths, Doukies, 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
price.
BEER & SONS.

LADIES' FURS,
FURCH, Opposum, Musquash and Mink
Frame Bos, Muffs and Cuffs to match.
Monkey Skins. 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 Small Coal. Also some very hand-
some Parlor Stoves for both Coal and Wood.
Box Stoves for Schoolhouses and churches.
The Levlamb Cook Stove for Wood.
BEER & SONS.

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

COMPLETED
AT THE
BRITISH WAREHOUSE,
QUEEN SQUARE,
IMPORTATIONS
FOR FALL 1864!

THE SUPPLY OF
British & Foreign Merchandise,
COMPRISING OUR
STOCK IN TRADE,
WILL BE FOUND
Second to None
IN THE CITY.

For Variety, Quality, Style or Value.
Selected with the greatest care, purchased on the
best terms, and sold at the lowest
remunerative prices.

We Solicit Inspection.
W. & A. BROWN.
Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1864.

Square Rod Tobacco.
ISLAND MANUFACTURE.

THE Subscribers having purchased the
Tobacco of the late Geo. F. C. Lewis,
Esq., have entered into a co-partnership
with the manufacturer, and are now
preparing to offer for sale, under the style and firm
of LEWIS & RICHARDSON, at their Store in
Queen's Street, the best quality of Square Rod
Tobacco. Strict attention paid to orders from the
country.
MORIN LOWDEN,
D. J. RICHARDSON.

Oct. 10, 1864.

G. L. STRICKLAND,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist.
Office, Green Street, near Water Street.

TEETH inserted on Gold, Platinum, Silver
and Vulcanite (without extracting the roots,
if desirable).

Patients will be attended with the most
tact and skill to satisfy themselves they are as
represented. Teeth filled with Sponge Gold,
Gold, Silver, Platinum and Lithodion, and restored
to their natural shape and usefulness.

The most improved instruments used in extracting
Teeth, and other operations.
Particular attention paid to regulating teeth.
Dr. S. will guarantee to give satisfaction in all
cases, both as to quality of work and price,
which shall be as reasonable as at any Office in
this or the neighboring Provinces. All work
warranted.
November 28, 1864.

DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS DE CHEVRY,
Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris.)
Queen Street, Charlottetown.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in ivory
style, with such a close imitation of nature
that the most skillful eye cannot discern the differ-
ence. The greatest care is bestowed upon the
manufacture of the plates, and their make and finish
bear evidence of the workmanship. All dental
operations are performed with professional dex-
terity. Teeth inserted with or without extracting
the roots—the best substance are employed. All
work warranted as represented. *Extraordinary
advices given daily free of charge.*

DENTIFRICE ELIXIR,
Prepared by the Mouth and Preserving the Teeth.
from Paris. This Elixir strengthens the gums,
renders the breath agreeable, and keeps the mouth
in a constant state of freshness and health, and is
indispensable to those who wear artificial teeth.
Directions.—Put a few drops of the Elixir in a little
water, dip the brush, and clean the Teeth as usual.

SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER,
Infallible remedy for the Toothache.

DR. DE CHEVRY will be found at his
Office at all hours of the day.
Laboratory Herring for Sale.
122 BIBLES, No. 1 HERRING,
13 Bibles do do do do
40 Bibles, No. 2, do do do do
JOHN S. PURDIE,
Charlottetown, Jan. 30, 1865.

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.

DAWSON'S BUILDING,
CORNER OF GREAT GEORGE AND
KENT STREETS.

WILLIAM H. WILSON
HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE
STOCK OF
General Merchandise,
—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in all the latest
styles; Coburgs, Alpaca, Lustras, Delaines,
Wines, French Merinos and Cottons.
Grey, White, Striped and Printed Cottons.
SHIRTINGS, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Drills, Jeans,
Sheetings in Grey and White.

White, Red, Blue, and Fancy FLANNELS;
Broad Cloths, Doukies, Tweeds, &c. &c.
Superior Melton, very cheap; Mantle Cloths,
Mantles, and Ready-made CLOTHING.

FEATHERS, Hats, Shawls, Bonnets,
Hosiery, &c. &c.
HARDWARE, Shoels, Hoes, Plough Mounting,
Weavers' Reeds, Nails, &c. &c.
TABLE CUTLERY, Sheath Knives, Powder,
Shot, Caps, Blister Steel, &c. &c.
BOYS' SHIRTS, Ladies' Dressing and Minceed
RUBBERS, Rubber Shoes, &c. &c.
GROceries: TEA, superior quality; Sugar,
Molasses, Raisins, Tobacco, &c. &c.
HOOP-SKIRTS, in great variety.

W. H. W. begs to call special attention to his
Stock of FURS, imported direct from the
Montreal Factory, consisting of—
BOAS, in Mountain Martin, Stone Martin, Fitch,
Black Kitch, and Persian; and Minceed
A few Princess Royal BOAS, very superior
CAPS, in Hair Oiled, Plucked Oiled, Grey
Flushed Alford, and a lot of other styles.
Dawson's Buildings, Nov. 7, 1864.

TEA AND FLOUR.
100 BBL'S. Super. and Extra State
FLOUR,
30 Chests superior Congou TEA.
Warranted a good article, on sale, cheap for cash,
or approved credit.
R. W. BRECKEN,
Peake's Buildings, adjoining Bank of P. E. I.
Jan. 16, 1865.

LIVERPOOL TRADER.
The A. Clippier Bark "ENDINE,"
LAWRENCE KIRKMAN, Commander,
will sail from the above Port on
SATURDAY, the 1st day of APRIL.
Merchants wishing to have Goods early in the
Spring, will do well to order them by this ship.
For Freight apply in Liverpool
to Messrs. JOSEPH POPE & Co., Traders Chamber,
or here to
JAMES C. POPE,
Cl' town, Jan. 23, 1865. KW 1 Pt. 5a

Spring Ship from Liverpool,
1865.
THE NEW A 1 SHIP "L. C. OWEN,"
ROBERT FRASER, Commander, will
sail from the above Port, for CHAR-
LOTTETOWN, on SATURDAY, the 1st
day of APRIL. For Freight or
Passage apply to Messrs. William Stewart & Co.,
1 and 2, Trafalgar Chambers, South John Street,
Liverpool; in Charlottetown,
L. C. OWEN & CO.,
January 23, 1865.

The Fall Supply
OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
GOODS
IS NOW COMPLETED
by the arrival of Ships COMMANDER, UNDIANE
and LORRAINE, which, for QUALITY and CHEAP-
NESS, will contrast favourably with any other
Importation for the season, and must insure a
Rapid Sale.
WILLIAM HEARD,
Queen Square House, Oct. 31, 1864.

LIKENESS
TAKEN IN EVERY STYLE,
AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.
GEORGE P. TANTON.
Photographs, Photographs, Photographs, &c. &c.
January 9, 1865.

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

FLOUR,
TEAS, WINES,
SPIRITS,
and GENERAL GROCERIES.

N. B.—W. S. S. would call the attention of Retail
Dealers to his Stock of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.
Cl' town, May 23, 1864. isl r w if

WATCHES and 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,..... 4 0 0
Watch Chains and Key Rings, Steel Ear
Rings and Brooches, Gents' Pins in great variety,
&c. &c.
A. PURCHASE, Watchmaker,
Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

EARTHENWARE!
FOR SALE by the Subscribers—10
CREATES of the above.
G. & S. DAVIES,
January 2, 1865.

MOLASSES!
FOR SALE by the Subscribers—33
Pancakes Retaining MOLASSES.
G. & S. DAVIES,
January 2, 1865.

YARMOUTH
Improved Stoves.
THE Subscriber has this week received
from the Manufacturer, a full and complete
cargo of those celebrated
Cook, Box & Franklin Stoves,
Eschmoller Blue Wave. Those Stoves cannot
be surpassed for DURABILITY, NEATNESS and ECO-
NOMY, and are the only Stoves imported here
that give general satisfaction, and now offered for
sale, LOW FOR CASH, Merchants, Produce,
or twelve months credit on approved notes.
Advice to the poor gratis.
A good Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.
R. J. CLARK,
Orwell Street, Nov. 21, 1864.

RETFREW HOUSE, Thomas's Old Stand, GREAT GEORGE STREET.

HAVING COMPLETED our
Importations for the Season,
we desire to call public attention
to our Stock, consisting of

STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
Boots and Shoes, Rubbers,
LADIES' FURS, SKELETONS,
HATS and CAPS,
BUFFALO ROBES,
And a variety of other Goods.
All of which we are offering at
Prices that, we think,
CANNOT FAIL
to give satisfaction to purchasers.

DELANEY & BYRNE,
Charlottetown, 12th December, 1864.

MOLASSES!
25 PUNNS. Retaining MOLASSES,
50 Punns. Demerara DO.,
For sale by
J. S. CARVELL,
Dec. 26.

SUGAR,
10 HIDS. BRIGHT SUGAR,
For sale by
J. S. CARVELL,
Dec. 26.

RAISINS,
25 BOXES choice RAISINS,
For sale by
J. S. CARVELL,
Dec. 26.

FLOUR! FLOUR!
200 BBL'S BAKER'S FLOUR,
50 Bbls. Pastry DO.,
200 Bbls. Extra DO.,
500 Bbls. Superior and Fair,
For sale by
J. S. CARVELL,
Dec. 26.

COAL TAR,
50 BBL'S. COAL TAR,
For sale by
J. S. CARVELL,
Dec. 26.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
THE subscriber has in stock and for sale,
a full assortment of
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,
Consisting of—
Platforms,
Counters,
Grocer, and
Even Balances.
J. S. CARVELL, Agent.
Dec. 26.

BUCKETS & BROOMS,
DOZ. BUCKETS, 25 DOZ. BROOMS,
For sale by
J. S. CARVELL,
Dec. 26.

KEROSENE,
100 CASKS best KEROSENE OIL,
For sale by
J. S. CARVELL,
Dec. 26.

SOLE LEATHER,
200 SIDES heavy New York SOLE
LEATHER,
For sale by
J. S. CARVELL,
Dec. 26.

SOAP and CANDLES.
100 BOXES P. Y. SOAP,
100 Boxes common Soap,
100 DOZ. CANDLES,
For sale by
J. S. CARVELL,
Dec. 26.

REMEMBER
That the very best place to purchase
HARDWARE
IS AT
W. E. DAWSON'S,
who has, by arrival from ENGLAND and the
UNITED STATES, received a very large supply
which, added to the stock on hand, forms the
largest yet offered by him, and at his usual LOW
PRICES for CASH.
Great George Street, Dec. 5, 1864.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS!
IRON, STEEL,
AXLES,
BOLTS & NUTS,
to be had very cheap for Cash at
W. E. DAWSON'S,
December 5, 1864.

Consulate of the United States
of America Prince Edward Island.
JANUARY 5, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that
by the following Order of the President, no
person will be allowed to enter the United States
from this Island, without a Passport issued by the
undersigned, or authenticated by him
J. H. SHERMAN,
Consul for P. E. Island.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Dec. 17, 1864.

The President directs that, except immigrant pas-
sengers directly entering an American port by sea,
henceforth no traveller shall be allowed to enter
the United States from a foreign country, without a
passport. If a citizen, the passport must be from
that department, or from some United States Min-
ister or Consul abroad, and if an alien, from the
competent authority of his own country; the pas-
port to be countersigned by a diplomatic Agent or
Consul of the United States. This regulation is
intended to apply especially to persons proposing
to come to the United States from the neighboring
Provinces. Its observance will be strictly
enforced by all officers, civil, military and naval,
in the service of the United States, and the State
and municipal authorities are requested to aid in its
execution. It is expected, however, that no im-
migrant passenger, coming in manner aforesaid,
will be obstructed, or any other persons who may
set out on their way before intelligence of this
regulation should reasonably be expected to
reach the country from which they may have
started.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND
RETURNS thanks for the very liberal
patronage extended to him since commencing
the practice of his profession, in various branches,
in this City, and trusts a yet more attentive and
satisfactory service will be continued towards him;
that the same may still be continued towards him;

By the LATEST ARRIVALS he has increased his
present large Stock of
Choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, in variety;
selected from the best London House, by those
celebrated for doing justice to the business.
The Dispensary department will be under his
own immediate superintendence.
DR. SUTHERLAND begs also to announce, that he
travels the fact of having practised in Scotland several
years, and nearly twenty years of personal
Colonial practice in every branch of the profession,
combined with unremitting assiduity and regular
attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and
ensure satisfaction.
Advice to the poor gratis.
Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
December 26, 1864.

POETRY. LINES FOR ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Fair lady, on this day of love
My spirit, like a timid dove,
Exulting flies to thee for rest,
And nestles on thy gentle breast.
Thou seemest of thy life a part,
A haunting presence in my heart,
A glory in my day-dreams bright,
An angel in my dreams at night,
Like you pure bow of airy birth
A vision more of heaven than earth,
Soft, lovely, beautiful, divine—
But wilt thou be my Valentine?

I've looked into thy deep eyes oft,
Where heaven seemed sleeping blue and soft,
I've gazed on thy beauty long,
I've heard thy watching voice in song.
I've listened when thy deep words came
As if thy lips were touched with flame,
I've marked thee smile, I've marked thee weep,
I've best thee in the hour of sleep,
I've felt thy heart beat bold to hear
Love's cadence stealing on thy ear,
And I have been supremely blest
When thou wast folded in my breast,
And thy dear lips were pressed to mine—
But wilt thou be my Valentine?

Dove of my spirit! gentle dove,
Thou bring'st the olive bough of love
To me, when waters wait and dark
Are wetting wild beneath my bark.
Sweet queller of my bosom's strife,
Best haurner of each thought of life,
Dear brightener of my soul's eclipse,
Sultana of my longing lips,
Queen fairy of my fairy dreams,
Yield! Nalad of my soul's deep streams,
Bright rainbow of life's stormy day,
Lone fountain of my desert way,
Soft dew-drop of my heart's own flower,
Young song-bird of my spirit's bowyer,
My star when all besides is dim,
My morning prayer, my evening hymn,
My hope, my bliss, my life, my love,
My all of earth, my heaven above,
On lightning pinions swift and free
On fainting plumes to thee,
And wilt thou be my Valentine?

THE PURE, THE BRIGHT, THE BEAUTIFUL,
That stirred our hearts in youth,
That impulse to a wordless prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;
The longing after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry—
The striving after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need;
The kindly words in grief's dark hour
That prove a friendly aid;
The plea for mercy softly breathed,
When justice thunders high,
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things can never die.

The memory of a clapping hand,
The pressure of a kiss,
And all the trifles sweet and frail,
That make up love's first bliss;
If with a firm unchanging faith,
And holy trust and high,
Those hands have clasped, those lips have met,
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,
That wounded as it fell;
The chilling words of sympathy,
We feel, but never tell;
The hard repulse, that chills the heart
When hopes were bounding high,
In an unfeeling record kept—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to waken love—
Be firm and just and true.
So shall a light that cannot fade
Beam to thee from on high,
An angel voice will say to thee—
These things shall never die.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
(From the New York "World," 26th ult.)

It is not easy to conceive how anything
could be worse managed than our relations
with Canada. Passion and petulance take
the place of statesmanship; and notwith-
standing an honorable disposition to do jus-
tice, both on the part of the Canadian
government and the mother country, we are
drifting, almost rushing, toward hostilities.
The St. Albans raid caused national
just indignation; but the Canadians forth-
with called out a large body of militia to
watch their frontier and prevent a repetition
of the outrage. The judge who discharged
the raiders from custody has been suspended
from his functions; and at the meeting of
the Provincial Parliament at Quebec, the
Governor General, immediately on receiv-
ing the answer to the speech from the
throne, sent down a message recommending
an appropriation to replace the nine thou-
sand dollars given up to the raiders by the
Montreal police. The colonial government
could not well show more alacrity in offer-
ing satisfaction for the affront to our sov-
ereignty, made without its complicity and
against its wishes.

But this just and amicable disposition is
met, on our side, by an intemperate and un-
dignified exhibition of toughness and spleen.
The acts by which this wretched irascibility
is manifested form a long catalogue.

1. The annoying and expensive passport
system instituted by Mr. Seward, which has
nearly destroyed the business of the Cana-
dian railways.

2. The notice given by our government
for the termination of the convention un-
naturally limiting the naval force on the great
lakes.

3. The passage by Congress of a joint
resolution for abrogating the Reciprocity
Treaty.

4. The reporting to the House of Repre-
sentatives, by the Committee of Ways and
Means, (Jan. 18) of a bill for putting the
frontier defences of the most efficient con-
dition. Among other appropriations, this bill
makes the following: For Fort Wayne, at
Detroit, \$125,000; for Fort Niagara, at
the mouth of Niagara River, \$50,000; for
Fort Ontario, at Oswego, \$100,000; for
Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake
Champlain, \$100,000; for the forts at
Portland and other places in Maine,
\$700,000.

5. The resolution offered by the chairman
of Foreign Relations of the Senate, looking
to the abrogation of the stipulation in the
Webster-Ashton treaty, for the mutual
surrender of fugitives from justice.

6. The bill introduced in the House of
Representatives by Mr. Littlejohn (January
19) for the construction of a ship canal
around the Niagara Falls of sufficient dimen-
sions for the passage of gunboats and
vessels of war.

These governmental acts, some of them
so annoying to Canada, some so detrimental
to her prosperity, and some so menacing
are piled upon one another in such quick
accumulation, as to wear the appearance of
a petulant and unthinking readiness to pro-
voke the gravest and most extreme conse-
quences. The termination of the Reciprocity
Treaty is the only one of them that
should have been adopted at present; and
even this should have been so managed as
not to look like a measure of retaliation,
but of deliberate regard for our commercial
and fiscal interests. However unequal may
be the operation of this treaty, there is no
room to doubt that there may be a great
and mutually beneficial intercourse between
these thriving countries having a common
boundary of navigable waters. The reason-
able thing to be done is to negotiate a new
treaty, putting the lake and frontier trade
on an equitable basis. It would facilitate
such negotiations, if we manifested toward
our Canadian neighbors a spirit of fairness
and moderation. If they suppose we are
hostile, and desire their punishment or hu-
miliation, their fears of being over-reached
will cause them to look with suspicion on
the most just and reasonable proffers. As
the treaty remains in force a full year after
it by a new one, before it expires and if
it is not by then renewed, it will be com-
plicated by things extraneous to its merits, the
giving of the notice would have a good
effect in expediting negotiations.

All the other things in the foregoing ca-
talogues of retaliation are ill-timed and un-
called for. We neither need a large naval
force on the lakes nor a ship canal around
the Falls to facilitate the passage of such a
force between Ontario and the upper lakes.
It should be our policy to keep a British
fleet off the lakes; and, as far as possible,
trained troops and defensive fortifications
out of the Canadas. If a war breaks out
in winter, when the lakes and the St. Law-
rence are closed by ice, all we have to do is
to seize and hold one point on the St. Law-
rence canal, and, as a matter of further
precaution, some one point on the Welland
canal, and when navigation opens no British
vessel can pass up. If war breaks out in
summer, operations would have to be more
prompt, but the same thing is feasible. As
soon as our relations are hostile, we need
only to throw a force across the St. Law-
rence and blow up some of the locks of the
St. Lawrence canal. The Welland canal
can be seized and held or obstructed long
before any British ships could reach it, even
if they succeeded in getting into Lake On-
tario. The cities on Lake Erie could turn
out fifty thousand men at six hours' warn-
ing, and the immense fleets of propellers
and other grain vessels would afford them
transportation. Why then should we incur
the expense of a navy on the lakes, and the
still greater expense of a ship canal through
the solid bed of rock around Niagara? The
canal would have to begin above the upper
and extend to a point below the lower
rapids, a distance of six or seven miles.

Nothing could be worse for us, in the be-
ginning of a war, than for England to have
a large naval force already in the lakes.
We have a hundred vulnerable points there
to her one. If we attempted to convoy our
lake commerce, the British fleet would bom-
bard our towns; if we protected our towns,
our vast mercantile marine on those waters
would have to take refuge in Lake Michi-
gan, beyond the straits of Mackinac and
its fort. With a fleet in the lakes at the
beginning of a war, England would have an
immense advantage over us; our lake com-
merce being a hundred times as great as
hers. Without a fleet in the lakes, the ad-
vantage would be on our side, in the swar-
ming population of our lake cities, our ability
to seize her canals, and the enormous facil-
ities for the transportation of troops afford-
ed by our lake vessels.

Secretary Seward's passports, and Senator
Sumner's steps toward the abrogation of the
convention for the mutual surrender of crimi-
nals, are beneath the dignity of discus-
sion. It is irritating annoyance, and the
other childish spite; both are unworthy the
character of a great and enlightened gov-
ernment.

If Canada has offended us, let our gov-
ernment make a firm and respectful demand
for satisfaction and redress. If redress
cannot be obtained from the British govern-
ment, let us assert our dignity as becomes a
proud nation too conscious of power to be
peevish. To stop travellers on highways
and make them fork over five dollars per
man, in this age of travel and intercourse,
and commerce, or to make our country a
safe asylum for every Canadian felon and
cut-throat who can escape across the fron-
tier, is a belittling and despicable method of
resenting an affront to our national sov-
ereignty. It is all the more unseemly in the
face of the manifest disposition of the Cana-
dian government to remove just causes of
complaint.

DREAMS OF CONQUEST.
(From the Chicago (U. S.) Times, January 14.)

The beggar in his bed of rags, in his own
squalid garret dreaming of kings, in his own
marble palace, and dispensing from his own
board the lavish hospitality of unlimited
and generous wealth; the strong man pro-
trated with fever, and habbling of green
fields or muttering of conflicts in the battle
of life—are counterparts of this nation, as
it coolly talks of provoking a contest with
England and France. Noting but the false
and gorgeous visions that visit the couch
of the wretched, or the unconscious vagaries
growing from delirium of fever, are the
things whose unreality and falseness are at
all comparable to the dreams of conquest
entertained at the present moment by the
people in this country.

Absorbed in the grandeur of the spectacle
presented by the end, it is forgotten that we
possess no means for its accomplishment.
We are like one whose imagination creates a
costly mansion. He sees its marble walls
arise; he fancies its ceilings; he hangs its
rooms with the finest works of genius; thick
carpets deaden the footfall; the dreary
plush of furniture comes in soft music to his
ear. Enraptured by the creation, he resolves
to erect such a habitation, forgetting that
he has not a dollar either in bank or that he
can borrow.

So this nation, looking into the future,
sees a homogeneous people, extending from
the Arctic ocean to the isthmus, and from the
Atlantic to the Pacific. Its flag waves from

the peaks of the Cordilleras and the Alle-
ghanies; its ships cover all waters; its lan-
guage, laws and institutions prevail over
half a continent; its democratic civilization
leads that of the world. Such is the mag-
nificent vision which presents itself to those
who contemplate the possession of Mexico,
of the Canadas, and Central America.

And who is to propose to accomplish
all this? A narrow belt across this vast
country, upon which dwells a heterogeneous
people, numbering less than 30,000,000.
This territory has a smaller population than
Great Britain and Ireland; smaller than
Austria; smaller even than France. A hun-
dred different nationalities are gathered here,
each of which has its own kind of govern-
ment; has its peculiar sympathies and sepa-
rate interests. Nor is this all that is
possessed by this dissimilar people who pro-
poses to conquer and occupy half a continent.
Instead of demonstrating its ability to pos-
sess and reign with unanimity over the vast
territory it dreams of occupying, it has
shown its inability to hold even the
eastern portion of that narrow strip which it
calls its own. Divided into two parties,
this people has fought for four years, on the
one hand to preserve the unity of the Gov-
ernment, and on the other to have sepa-
rate and independent States. For four years
these parties have fought, until one is
lessly insolvent, and the other in a condition
not greatly different. The one has no com-
merce, while that of the other is about driven
from existence.

And yet it is these two broken, pauperized
factions that propose to unite in their insolv-
ent and pauperized condition, and attempt
that which Alexander the Great accom-
plished by a united and vigorous nation. Two
weak and unknit fragments of a nation
propose to unite, and commence hostilities
against two nations, either of which
numbers more than did these fragments
in their palmy days of national ex-
istence. Two boys, each armed with a
gun until both were almost exhausted, and
who should then agree to unite and attack
Hoeman and Sayers together, would afford a
case somewhat similar to the people of the
North and South uniting against England
and France.

This is a broad common sense view of these
visions of subjugation which fill the
minds of those who overlook the present.
There are other reasons why these dreams
could not well become realities, even were
we a united people and fully able to carry
our standard wherever we should will it to