

The debate in the new Dominion Parliament affords a considerable promise of the success of the experiment of British American confederation. The speech from the throne, as the opening address of the Governor General, is called, has elicited a general discussion on the affairs of the new government. The various measures presented are treated with a degree of shrewdness and an absence of party feeling that is perhaps one of the most favorable indications of the future. Members manifest a disposition to forego personal feelings to an extent that is in marked contrast with the angry spirit of Canadian politics.

WEST INDIES.

The Governor of St. Thomas had returned from Europe to deliver that Island to the United States, according to the stipulations. The amount to be paid \$7,600,000 dollars. The United States steamer *Sagoyah* went to St. Croix to take off the crew of the *Monongahela*, which is totally lost. The *Sagoyah* was also considerably damaged. Jeddah has returned to the West Indies and is in Jamaica. Kingston is to be the future Station for the English Mail Steamer, St. Thomas having been abandoned.

THE HEROINES OF PARAGUAY.

We have been favored with a copy of a newspaper published in the Spanish language, at Asuncion (the capital of Paraguay), of a recent date. One of its leading articles contains a letter from Marshal Lopez, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and President of the Republic. The epistle is directed to the Vice President, authorizing him to take the women of Paraguay for their patriotism, and especially for a particular proof of it recently given by them. It appears that they formed the noble resolution of placing all their jewels and gold upon the altar of their country, to aid her resources in maintaining the unequal conflict forced upon her by the aggression of neighboring States. They also expressed their resolve, if that were not a sufficient sacrifice on their part for the common cause, to take the field and lay down their lives in defence of their country, rather than permit it to be deserted by conquering enemies. In the despatch of Marshal Lopez the Paraguay heroines are warmly and gratefully eulogized. Happily the General is able to decline the acceptance of these sacrifices, as the resources of the country and the offering of his fellow citizens are more than sufficient to meet all the exigencies of the struggle. He proclaims his conviction that his army possessed adequate material and resolution sufficient to drive out the troops of the invading Powers. There is, however, one portion of the despatch which completes the romance of the touching incident. The General, as President of the Republic, offers to accept one-twentieth part of the proposed gift, and to pay his soldiers, or equip or arm other citizens (all which objects have been secured by ordinary means), but to be engaged into gold pieces, the first in Paraguay, so that hereafter, when victory has secured the liberty and honor of the country, whoever touches or sees these commemorative coins cannot fail to remember that Paraguay was the land of heroines as well as heroes, when encroaching foes had the temerity to believe that she could be easily vanquished.

MARSHAL O'DONNELL.

Leopold O'Donnell, Marshal and ex-Minister of Spain, and at one time Governor-General of Cuba, died on the 6th inst. The O'Donnells are of Irish extraction, but fled their country in the reign of James I. His grandfather was banished about the year 1809 and entered the Spanish army at an early age. He had attained the rank of colonel before he was 25 years of age, and in the struggle which Don Carlos commenced for the recovery of the rights he lost by the abdication of the Salic Law of the Bourbons, which excluded females from the throne, O'Donnell fought courageously for the young Queen. He became in 1828, chief of the staff, and was subsequently placed in command of the army of the centre. At the close of the Carlist war he was made a general of brigade and created a Count of Spain. In 1849 he embraced the cause of the Queen Mother, and was afterwards banished to France, but the next year he demanded the right to return to Spain as a friend of the established government, and Espartero, who had been made regent during the minority of the Queen, granted his request. He soon formed a formidable insurrection, but the failure of the Carlist army forced him to flee to France. In 1845 Espartero fell, and now O'Donnell was recalled with the Government of the army of Cuba. He soon returned to Spain, however, and upon the presidency of Narvaez began in earnest his political career. It is impossible to follow him in detail through the tangled net of Spanish politics, but he was a prominent figure in the various plots of the unfortunate reign of Isabella, before a conspicuous part. He was leader in the insurrection of 1844, and called upon the people to unite and restore the constitution of 1807. In 1856 he became Prime Minister, and in 1859 he led the Spanish troops in the war with Morocco, bringing that struggle to a successful and speedy close. He still continued to take a leading part in the affairs of the kingdom, and in 1875, on the resignation of Narvaez, was made President of the Council and Minister of War, a position which he again yielded to Narvaez the following year.

THE MEMBERS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The following eulogium is from the *Post*:—All the journals, all the members and all the inhabitants of Ottawa, recognize the representatives of the Maritime Provinces as far superior speakers to those of Canada, and especially of the Province of Quebec. We cannot oppose to them any speakers equal to Howe, McDonald, Tupper, Anglin, Tilly and Sawyer—and what is more extraordinary, all the lower Provinces equal with the Maritime provinces, though not equal to Howe, McDonald, Tupper, Anglin, Tilly and Sawyer. Ireland is exporting wheat to France. Six vessels which have lately left Cork for the continent carried 25,000 barrels of wheat, but in all the intervals, they had equalled the same quantity.

FRANCE AND CANADA.

The Berlin papers throw a little light upon the late events in Europe. They indicate that Victor Bonaparte labored zealously to induce Bismarck to commit himself to the Italian side, and had he succeeded he would undoubtedly have resisted the French demands. The mingled hopes and fears which he had with regard to success in securing the alliance of Bismarck, probably inspired his wavering, unresolute policy. But Bismarck studiously avoided making any definite replies to the Italian effort. It is probable that he sympathized with Italy, but he has deemed it prudent not to engage in a war with France until a French cause, and not simply an Italian cause, is presented.

A GRATEFUL TELEGRAM.

In 1859, Mr. K., a prosperous business man of St. Louis, captured a thief in his sleeping apartment. The culprit pleaded so hard for release that Mr. K. set him at liberty, on a promise of future good behavior, giving him some money besides. Mr. K. following him up, and finding him in business, in fact, hunting for a situation. Stranger said, "Please walk with me a short distance." The two repaired to a hotel, where the stranger introduced himself as the repentant thief. He offered K. to accept a loan of \$10,000, with which to recommence business. He said that during the year he had made large sums of money, and was anxious to express his gratitude to K. in some substantial manner.

ON THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE EDWARD WHELAN.

Life, whose remains with solemn rites, this day, In the cold bosom of the earth we lay, Was due by nature happily denied. With rest forever to be granted. This was the generous heart, the ever-flowing soul, Which, in the love of man, embraced the whole. Trained at a modern Gadelic seat, For such a master a disciple meet, With ease, his own he made each lofty view, And 'e'en as pupil, HOWE almost grew. He was the facile pen, the fluent tongue, And, on his periods, French her pearls strong. Bright was his wit, his raillery kind, And ever assisted by some meaning mind. Thus 'e'en when opponents he surely hit, No stroke of malice 'er defamed his wit. A party leader, free from party spirit, With power to slay, his soft lips to smite; And though the victor, 'er the fallen, he Ne'er triumphed with debasing mockery; Ne'er struck the humbled to depress the more; Ne'er rendered sense of loss more keenly sore; Yet justly held he, in a state refined, They who the stronghold of misrule have stormed, And swept the barriers to redress away. Hence the best right to governmental sway, This, whilst freed-omen owned his aiding hand, Placed him amidst the rulers of our land, Placed him in power, where, honored, long he stood, A faithful toiler for the people's good.

LOCAL AFFAIRS AND RESULTS.

There is a place in the Sherbrooke District, called Soper Island, which is lately been the scene of a sanguinary affair. Two families residing there, the Lawlors and Thorpes, had long been at variance. Last week, one of the Lawlors fired a shot and wounded a Thorpe in the arm. The assailant, perhaps repenting of his misdeeds, was then on his way to return to the house, when he was fired upon by the Thorpes, and he was followed by the Thorpe family as he fled. He was seized and handcuffed him, went to his residence, and there he died, the family having to make a precipitate retreat to save their lives. They precipitated to show any person who attempted to touch the body, and to take up the furniture. Two Lawlors—father and son—were arrested; the latter asked leave to go and see his wife, which was granted, when he cleared out the back door and has not since been seen. Old Lawlor and the Thorpes who fired the shot are now on their way to the Halifax Jail.

A NEW MACHINE.

A new machine is now in use in Paris for cutting hair. The sensation produced by its revolutions round the head is said to be very agreeable, and the rapidity with which it cuts the hair is one of its recommendations to notice. The machine is so constructed as to enable the operator to cut a crew, to adjust the cutting blade so as to take off just the quantity of hair desired. Its movements are guided in suspending rollers, like those used with the hair-brushing machines.

The Miraculous *Glacier* of the 23rd ult.

Since the late issue we have had a regular week of cold winter weather. Snow has fallen and the river is so full of ice that it is not only difficult but dangerous to attempt to cross. We understand that several vessels with provisions from Quebec are in the river, but unable to get up owing to the ice. On the 23rd ult. the *Claremont* from Port Hope, on the opposite side of the River was cut through by the ice and sunk.

A Washington correspondent says

there was much talk in Washington on the evening of the 23rd ult. of schemes that have been formed in high circles for a great exportation of gold, by which mammoth fortunes were to be realized. It is charged that the important report was secured for the purpose of putting up the price of gold, and that Secretary McCulloch to checkmate the gamblers, threw out \$2,000,000 upon the market and thus prevented the rise. Such are the statements given in Congressional circles, and which are generally believed.

The People of Hungary, who have been

long without a king of their own, were wild over the coronation of Francis Joseph, but those who were in high office compared with the pleasure which one *Francis* after applying Grace's Salt to cuts, bruises, and every species of inflammation upon the surface of the body. Every family should use it.

The New York Herald, whose plan to pay

of the national debt by subscription did not succeed to any great extent, has brooded another. It proposes to do it by a bond of \$20,000,000 in New York City Hall Park, each holder to buy up to what he has. The *Herald* offers a rate of \$100,000 towards the bond, which is deemed a beginning.

A carriage factory is to be started in

the city, and the leading feature of its business will be the manufacture of coaches and carriages with the exception of India rubber, for which a patent has been obtained.

CRETAN FIGHTING.

While the Cretans have been fighting, Crete has been quaking. Particulars have reached us of two shocks of earthquakes which were felt at Canoa, on the evening of September 13, and on the following morning. The second shock was severe, and ten seconds, the oscillations being horizontal and from east to west. One of the old Venetian arched alleys fell bodily, and killed a Turkish soldier, and an hospital attendant. Scarcely a day had elapsed, and the people were again in a state of about ten minutes, went down four feet; then rose gradually above the former level. The water was equally affected, and with great agitation during the rise. The temperature of the sea began to rise, and after some hours had returned to its ordinary level, having in the interval been subjected to powerful submarine currents; it was remarked that the bottom of St. John's Bay, and on the following morning, had suddenly become bright and clean. The London *Albion* remarks: "There are noteworthy facts. Is there not something in the fact mentioned which our electricians could find the advantage of, and devise a method for the purpose of the Cretans? The Cretans, as they have been called in the *Albion*, are they not a people who have been subjected to a series of shocks?"

Messrs. Brown & Ham, and C. A. Edmondson

Esq. have started prospectors, and directors of the St. John's Electric Ground Association. They endorse the Cayley Condition Powder, and will use their influence to have them used exclusively on their track the coming season.

Who that values health and life will neglect

the kindly admonitions of nature asking for relief. Upon the first indication of pain, internal or external, use Blood's Rheumatic Compound and Pain Killer.

O'Connell met a concealed literary friend

and exclaimed: "I saw a capital thing in your last pamphlet." "Did you?" eagerly replied his delighted listener. "What was it?" "A pound of butter!"

Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, the famous dry

goods millionaire of New York, it is said will erect a block of dwellings, to cost \$1,000,000, and to be forever the home of the working women of New York. It is to be a home where women may find board and shelter at prices within their reach, and where they may be employed in the execution of other like institutions.

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And business, self from course shall refrain.

The Opposition will, with virtuous zeal, Shall the fair deed with their approval seal; And neighboring states with admiration awe; To such accord, that high-souled principle Which proves, when 'er high principle is stake, Their statesmen still the path of honor tread; And when, by test of some pure motive tried, Their free, consenting hearts no selfish views divide.

CLUTON, Dec. 13, 1867. R. B. IRVING.

The lines which follow the asterisk above the writer deems it proper to observe, were only in the *Argo* when those which precede them were sent to Mr. Irving, for insertion in the *Standard*, and no marking had time to give them anything like a final before the issue of that paper, they have been retained by him until now, for publication in the *Examiner*. He also deems it proper to observe, with respect to these apophthegms, that they were not only fully conceived, but fully written, before he had become aware of the general course adopted by the Government with respect to the issue of the *Argo*. (Charlottetown, Monday, 7th Dec. 1867.)

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, December 16, 1867.

SIXTY we wrote last week on the subject of our highways, a statement has appeared in the columns of the *Frederic*, setting forth the amount and value of the exports from the Port of Charlottetown, from the opening of the navigation, in April, last, to the present time. Our contemporary values "produce alone," by which we infer that he means Oats, Potatoes, Barley and Turnips, at \$101,084. The statement alluded to is useful and interesting in many points of view, but to us just now it affords, most opportunely, the means of illustrating the necessity and advantages of improving our internal communications. Even now, the *Frederic* informs his readers, that two vessels are frozen up in Charlottetown harbor, another in Richmond Bay, and several, laden with our produce, are stranded in Georgetown. We should be wrong, perhaps, in assuming that the departure of these vessels has been retarded solely by the delay in bringing forward their grain cargoes, in consequence of the badness of the roads; but it is certain that during a considerable part of last month farmers were compelled to take half loads, and to content themselves to make one trip per day, where in many cases they might have made two!

The four principal articles of produce which are placed at the head of our contemporary's list are, Oats, 622,250 bush; Potatoes, 194,954; Barley, 14,184, and Turnips, 19,639. Now, we wish our readers, and especially those engaged in agricultural pursuits, to note these quantities, and consider the amount of labour they and their teams have undergone in bringing these articles to market. No data, we believe, exist, upon which an estimate can be formed of the number of days' work of man and horse required to bring this large quantity of produce from the place of growth to that of shipment, and along the shores of the different rivers, and cleared from Charlottetown. Still the broad fact remains unaltered, that nearly the whole has been drawn through roads, answering very exactly to Bunyan's description of the "slough of despond," at a most unnecessary sacrifice of time and strength. Every discerning farmer will perceive how deeply he is individually interested in this question; the fact, too, must strike every one that each year the amount of our produce available for export increases, while the condition of the roads is little if at all improved. Every additional acre of land cleared—every winter's work at drawing lime—by increasing the produce of the soil, renders it more necessary that a system should be commenced in the vicinity of Charlottetown and the principal shipping places, and gradually extended to the main post roads and highways throughout the Island.

It may, however, be urged that it would be comparatively easy—with liberal grants of money, with stone from Nova Scotia, a Blake's Stone Breaker, driven by steam power, and the services of a skilled workman—to make good roads near Charlottetown; but that generally through the Island the expense of Macadamizing is not afforded. Admitting, for the sake of argument, the validity of this objection, at least at the present time, it by no means follows that improvement is impossible. One of the chief advantages we should expect to derive from the engagement of a skilled superintendent, would be that such a person would at once recognize the causes which render certain spots more miry and dangerous than others. The most common of these causes is wetness, arising from insufficient drainage. The first care of the skilled engineer would be to get rid of all stagnation and spring water; after which improvement on the surface would probably be successful.

Again, a man of intelligence and experience would often light upon materials which remained neglected or unobserved by his predecessors, who being insufficiently paid, and not educated for the profession, were content to follow the old system. We entertain a confident expectation that not a few sources, from whence materials may be supplied, will open up, when diligent and persevering search is made. We believe there exist large quantities of surface stones, and that the rock may not infrequently be found cropping up by the roadside, thinly covered with soil. We are aware, too, of the existence of large deposits—not of gravel—but of a mixture of sand and thin flat stones, which would make an excellent road, free from mud, in situations where the traffic is not heavy. Only the other day, the Chairman of the Committee to which we alluded in our last issue, was favoured with a very useful practical communication from a Queen's County Magistrate, suggesting, amongst other things, the use of such deposits, and even advocating hauling from them to a considerable distance, in preference to using mud and earth from the road side. Another gentleman of extensive experience, and whose business compels him to make frequent long journeys, points out that the judicious use of brush, i. e., silt war, and spruce boughs, carefully laid off, at a small expense, cure bad spots, which were deemed past remedy.

Many people think the Island stoneless for laying on roads. We do not appreciate its use in situations where the traffic is heavy; it has failed, undoubtedly, in several instances; but then it has been laid in a manner opposed to all rule and experience. We believe that good Island stone, properly broken, and laid to a sufficient depth upon a carefully drained surface, would make a road which might last, with occasional repairs, until the country is worn out, or overgrown by the broken limestone. The view we have taken of this subject, hitherto, has been purely utilitarian—it has had reference solely to the cost of conveying our produce to market; but there is another view which may be called the social view, and which

affects our personal comfort, and the progress of that intercourse which, under more favorable circumstances, would seem to be peculiarly suitable, during the long evenings of early winter. At present, for nearly three months in spring and autumn, carriages are rarely used, and social intercourse may be said to be suspended, people must travel in carts, on horseback, or on foot, or accept the alternative of remaining at home! We do not despair of seeing this state of things altered. There exists amongst us a very natural reluctance to submit to additional taxation; but we believe if a few miles of really good and efficient road could be constructed about Charlottetown, and other much frequented spots, and paid for in the first instance without having recourse to special taxation, that the people, learning to appreciate the profit and convenience of such accommodation, would be willing, for the sake of a general extension of these advantages, to submit to such an amount of taxation as would pay interest on and provide for the future repayment of the outlay necessary to secure them. We are not in favour of the principle of centralization in connection with the management of our roads. We would prefer local management—when a proper system is once fairly in operation—as being cheaper, and more efficient; and we think that the intelligence and power of observation which the young educated Prince Edward Islanders are remarkable, would very soon enable them to imitate a system which, if based on sound principles, and carried out under experienced management, would assuredly prove successful about Charlottetown and elsewhere.

IN MEMORIAM.

THE LATE HON. EDWARD WHELAN.

THE EXAMINER visits its patrons this week, without a solitary trace of the old familiar hand which has hitherto made it a welcome guest at an every fireside in this community. The great and good man who gave this Journal its existence and its standing, now lies with the past. That mighty spirit-work of time, which strikes off daily its endless editions of immortal souls, has forever severed the bond which united the EXAMINER and its well-known Editor, and let it now, ere the grave has yet scarcely closed over him, be permitted to this Journal to render its last feeble tribute of respect to the memory of the man in whom, for seventeen years, it moved and had its being.

The Honorable EDWARD WHELAN, Queen's Printer and Editor of the EXAMINER, died at his residence, Hillsborough Square, on Tuesday last, the 10th inst., at the comparatively early age of forty-three. Three days before his lamented death, he had been fortified for eternity by the last sacraments of the Catholic Church. He had been ailing since the middle of August last, but not till the past two or three weeks did his illness show any symptoms which were calculated to alarm his friends. In spite of the most unremitting attention on the part of his family and friends, he succumbed, however, to that inexorable visitor, Death, and Prince Edward Island mourns the death of her most gifted son, whose name, we fear, falls on no man. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon, and was one of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in Charlottetown. A few minutes after two o'clock, the four appointed, the funeral cortege arrived at the Catholic Cathedral, where, after the *Requiem* had been sung, and the ceremonies usual on such occasions performed, the procession was formed, headed by the Irish Volunteers under Captain McIntyre, and the Irish Benevolent Society, and proceeded to the Catholic Cemetery. Here, after the last prayers of the Church had been read, all that was mortal of the man who made thousands laugh and weep and be convinced by turns, was left to mingle with the dust—a striking lesson, surely, for those who are addicted to that intolerable vice, which never Mr. WHELAN, the late Editor and Proprietor of this paper, and Her Majesty's Printer for this Colony—the fact of our having to make the record in what may be called an unpropitious hour, but which we feel sure will be put up for the occasion on private measures, the paucity, which our esteem for him as a politician, our admiration of him as an orator and a writer, and our affection for him as a man, would otherwise have compelled us to bestow upon him. This restraint, however, we have but little solid reason to regret; for the editors of our city journals, though they have, at times, been, to a greater or less extent, his political opponents, have, with a magnanimity and fairness which are indeed highly honorable to them, and with scarcely a harsh word, bestowed the most fraternal and the most fraternal of all eulogiums as high as it has almost ever fallen to the lot of a public man to receive.

Obituary.

In fulfilling the melancholy duty which, this day, rests upon us—the penning of an obituary notice of the Hon. EDWARD WHELAN, the late Editor and Proprietor of this paper, and Her Majesty's Printer for this Colony—the fact of our having to make the record in what may be called an unpropitious hour, but which we feel sure will be put up for the occasion on private measures, the paucity, which our esteem for him as a politician, our admiration of him as an orator and a writer, and our affection for him as a man, would otherwise have compelled us to bestow upon him. This restraint, however, we have but little solid reason to regret; for the editors of our city journals, though they have, at times, been, to a greater or less extent, his political opponents, have, with a magnanimity and fairness which are indeed highly honorable to them, and with scarcely a harsh word, bestowed the most fraternal and the most fraternal of all eulogiums as high as it has almost ever fallen to the lot of a public man to receive.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

For the past few weeks we have noticed, on the part of some of our contemporaries, a rather feverish desire for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty between British America and the United States. We do not share in this desire. That the British Provinces reaped many solid advantages from this treaty, we are quite willing to admit; but these advantages were not unaccompanied with serious drawbacks, we believe to be equally undeniable. But this latter fact it is now too much the fashion to overlook.

Three years ago, when it was known that the American Government were perfectly in earnest about the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, great anxiety was entertained by many of our public men about the future of British American commerce. "Wails both long and loud" were not, it is true, heard amongst us; but it became an almost settled conviction that, at the expiration of this Treaty, Colonial trade would receive a shock from which it would not recover for many a long day. The short time which has elapsed since that event, conclusively shows how far our political economists erred in their calculations, and what an egregious blunder the Washington Cabinet committed in dissolving, "without mutual consent," its commercial partnership with British America. We need not now go into a recital of the motives which led the Government of the neighboring Republic to cancel that Treaty. It is an old story, and will not bear repetition. Whether, however, they have succeeded in punishing us very severely for our supposed sympathy with the South, now appears doubtful even to Northern Radicals, whilst it is a well known fact, now admitted by all parties, that the commerce of New England has decreased to an extraordinary extent since the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty. The New England press is now almost unanimous in admitting that the people of the Eastern States have lost by that hasty piece of diplomacy about as much as we have, and yet, that so far as annexation is concerned, we are about as stiff-necked a set of "Britishers" as ever. Indeed, we believe that who Reciprocity was in full blast, annexation was not at as low a discount as at present. It is not denied that the daily increasing sterility of our commerce since the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty, tended very powerfully to popularize the idea of annexation amongst our business men. Our young men in particular, who followed a seafaring life, were apt to become imbued under Reciprocity with a love of republicanism, and especially that form of it which appears in the United States. Thanks to American sensitiveness on the question of Colonial sympathy with Southern "Rebeldom," that danger has been pretty nigh averted, and we ought to feel rather grateful to our cousins over the lines, for no greater mistake could befall British America than that its young men, who will be some day the leaders of its public opinion, would be impressed with the ridiculous idea that if we had a republican form of government here, Halifax would become a New York, and New Brunswick an Illinois. In the eyes of such persons, of course, appearance is only too apt to pass itself off for reality, and licentiousness for that true liberty which co-exist with justice. We are very far from admitting that the prosperity of the United States is owing to their peculiar form of government; nor do we believe that the purest system of democracy that the mind of man can conceive is able to give Canada the climate of Ohio, or the teeming mineral wealth of Pennsylvania. Even if the United States were richer, in proportion to their natural resources, than these Provinces, which we do not admit—far who would think of comparing Upper Canada, for instance, with Vermont—it would show very little commercial sense in any one to rush to the conclusion that a republican form of government is all that we want to bring us abreast of the United States in the great race of national freedom, happiness, and prosperity. There are other things besides material wealth, which are indispensable in every community, and these commodities—we speak with all due deference—the neighboring republic has not got to spare. In morality we have nothing to gain from the United States; and if we were annexed to that country tomorrow, we would lose at least as much morally and socially as we would gain commercially. In order to show that the United States Government have had annexation in view as well in the establishment as in the abrogation of Reciprocity, and that the same object is kept steadily in view by those who advocate a removal of it, we will quote an extract from a very remarkable report presented last year to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington by Mr. E. H. Derby, a special Commissioner, appointed to report on the practicability of establishing reciprocal commercial relations between these Provinces and his own country.

"There are gentlemen of intelligence, and possibly some statesmen, who think it all too public to allow the treaty to expire without any efforts or arrangement for a renewal; who predict that in such case the Provinces will range themselves under our banner, and seek admission into the Union. This accession would doubtless be beneficial; it would bring to the Union a white population which will be more than paid for by the measure to be contemplated, much fair millions. "It would bring us two thousand miles of railways, and vast forests of timber, and fisheries and marines, and nearly two thirds of a million tons of shipping; but will this accession be secured by the loss of the treaty? Is there not danger that the termination of the treaty will result in unceremonious losses, strife and alienation?"

"Peace and a prosperous commerce create a friendship, and tend to alliance; and will not be wise to make a fair treaty, one of reciprocity, to moderate the chief subjects of the treaty, after agriculture; to place salt, tools and machinery, and implements of agriculture, with other items, in the free list; to secure patents and copyrights; to remove all discriminations; and let the Provinces look forward to a union which will eventually result in a more moderate increase their wealth, and contribute to their improvement? Is the present moment, when we are mastering a debt of twenty-eight hundred millions by a severe taxation, an auspicious one for bringing in new States to share our burden? When we have reduced our debt and our taxes, and shown that they result in a fair treaty, one of reciprocity, and that we are not to be paid for her cruisers, will not the moment be more auspicious for the enlargement of our territories?"

This extract shows us what thoughtful Americans think of the amalgamation of the Provinces with the great American Republic, and tells us very plainly that a large number of their public men would view with favor any overtures for the renewal of Free Trade. We cannot, therefore, see that it is necessary for either our press or our people to show any regret or impatience for such a consummation, for we believe that, if left to themselves, the American Government will, before many months, open negotiations with these Provinces on a subject which has resulted in the principal States of the Union a large gain for the Democrats, the party most

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