him, convinced him of my identity, and married him (blushing) the same day.'

'But this in no manner accounts for your presence here several weeks ago,' said Throckmorton, stupidly.

'I must have been mad,' whispered Pennon. 'I realize it now. But, if so, the shock of her real coming restored the reason which the anguish of her loss overthrew. I am sane enough now,' looking at his wife with eyes of calm, immeasurable fondness. 'I am sure enough of this, Beatrice,' clasping the hand which sought his.

'But the singing?' queried Throckmorton.

'I cannot explain it with distinctness,' said Pennon. 'I remember, however, that my phantom wife sang for me, talked with me, laughed and played like any human creature; I believe now, since I think it over, that I did the singing myself and responded to my own conversation. It is not strange that the songs which Beatrice used to sing should so have entered into my memory and soul—that, in the singular condition I was in, I should be able to reproduce them, perhaps even to counterfeit her voice.'

'Then all I have to say,' remarked Throckmorton, dryly, 'is, that you are the most skilful counterfeiter of whom we have any account. If you could forge such notes as those you are scarcely to be called to an account for it. They would have been endorsed as genuine at the bank of heaven itself.'

'In the language of you Americans, it's 'all right now,'' laughed Mazzini, 'so let us all be merry as marriage bells.'

'We shall have a good appetite for the feast,' observed Throckmorton, 'for we were detained on the river, and have had nothing to eat since breakfast. I can imagine myself now drinking, in a glass of that old Madeira, Pennon, the health of the Phantom Wife.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECHOES FROM THE VALLEY.—The best talkers are not always the deepest thinkers. There is a mine of unexplored wealth in some people's minds—a fund of unexpressed knowledge and sense. The silent ones are not to be slighted or despised. There is some truth in the old adage, 'Still waters run deep.' And if we were seeking friends, we would not take them among those who wear all their feelings outside; whose tounge prats glibly of affection, &c.; who never hesitate for words when they are speaking on some subject sacred and dear to us. We would rather select a heart than a tongue. And there is often touching eloquence in silence. An unfinished sentence often tells us more than a whole array of properly spoken ones could do. We are apt to judge from mere appearances. We believe what we hear, and will not take things on trust. Nevertheless, we often judge wrongly. There are wells of worth and excellency lying still and deep beside us of which we little dream. There are during thoughts in many a silent breast—passionate pleadings which cannot be outpoured in words—leaping, living desires, that struggle but canot find utterance. These are the hearts worth winning. Their silent language flashing out now and then a little in the eyes or the face, will repay the student a hundredfold. Thoughts are the parents of deeds. Not a few grand and noble achievements come from men whom the world has called idle dreamers. They have not talked much, but their active minds have produced wonders enough to furnish talk to mere talkers by the score. Their thoughts have been definite and well arranged. They knew they were mighty powers for good or for evil, and used them as those who must give an account. Nevertheless, there are idle dreamers, far too many of them. Doubtless precious hours are frequently waisted in listless, undefined, floating thoughts, that do harm rather than good; while much good might be accomplished by spending the same time in work. None of us are good thinkers who do not live better, act nobler, and work more earnestly, in consequence of our thoughts.

A WITTY SENTINEL.—A lieutenant of the 10th United states recently met with a sad rebuff at Fort Kearney. The lieutenant was promenading in full uniform one day, and approached a volunteer on sentry, who challenged him with, 'Halt, who comes there?' The lieutenant with contempt in every lineament of his face, expressed his feeling with an indignant "Ass!" The sentry's reply, apt and quick, came, "Advance Ass, and give the countersign."

The heavy tax imposed on tobacco has seriously interfered with the trade in that article. In New York the number of cigars manufactured daily before the tax was imposed was over a million. Some two thousand journeymen were employed in making these, and their salaries ranged from $15 to $25 per week. Now a large number of journeymen are out of employment, and they will have probably to follow other pursuits. The most remarkable result of the tax is that it has led nearly one-half the smokers to abandon the use of cigars. It is estimated that there are five hundred thousand of the former consumers of the "weed" abstaining from it.

At Tusket, N.S. on Monday night, two men named John H. Hamilton and —— Benson, got into a quarrel, which resulted in Hamilton drawing a knife and stabbing his opponent in the abdomen, inflicting a fearful wound. Benson lingered till Thursday night when he expired. Hamilton made his escape, and constables are in pursuit. Neither of the men had resided long in the country. We understand that Benson came from New Brunswick, and that Hamilton represented himself as having been in the Federal army. The left hand of the latter is gone from the wrist.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Accounts from Placentia of the 21st says, that for ten days previous the fish were very abundant, and that if the catch continued another week or fortnight it would beat anything had in ten years.

In sinking the land shaft of the Chicago Lake tunnel the workmen struck a jet of carburetted hydrogen, which, having been ignited, burned with a brilliant flame, until effectually extinguished by the brick work lining the shaft. It is said that the rocks and fossils thrown up by the workmen would cause a geologist to dance with delight.

Our private advices from Bermuda report things very dull there and business entirely ruined for the season.

While a party of brothers and sisters, numbering six, was crossing a pond, at Orland, Maine, in a boat one day last week, they were upset, and all, except one, drowned.

The Paris belles have a rage for red hair Some are *dying* for it.

The daily Richmond papers are sold for 40 cents apiece.

A saucy reporter styles the evening style of ladies' dresses at Saratoga "dairy windowed."

A lady in Berkshire was delivered of her twenty-first child last week. Her husband is as well as can be expected.

ALL RIGHT.—A gallant gentleman of the old school, in a crowded waiting-room at a railway station the other day, gave his seat up to a lady, who failed to make the proper acknowledgment. Standing awhile he stooped over as if to listen, and said to her "What did you say, madam?" "Nothing sir," was the reply of the startled lady "Oh," said he, "excuse me; I thought you said, "Thank you."

A TALE OF WOE.—I clasped her tiny hand in mine; I clasped her beauteous form; I vowed to shield her from the wind, and from the world's cold storm. She set her beauteous eyes on me, the tears did wildly flow; and with her little lips she said—"Confound you, let me go."

THE WAR IN THE STATES.

A DEMORALIZED ARMY.

The discouragement and almost demoralization of the army before Petersburg has been kept as secret as possible, and denied repeatedly by the Government journals. But the special correspondent of the *Tribune*, under date of August 11, makes the following terrible confessions:—

"That there was extreme disappointment, and for a time great depression throughout the army, may not be denied—better face the fact. And better face, too, the one alarming element of that fact: that the disheartenment was altogether disproportionate to the calamity which induced it. Men asked each other if a simple repulse, with a loss small compared with that of half a dozen other days of this campaign, could now produce such dispiritment, would not a greater disaster utterly break the power of the army for immediate offence?—Some reasoned thus, who, from their rank, should, at least, never have expressed such a fear."

Now, says the same writer, this depression has been partially removed by the news from Mobile and elsewhere, but it is easy to see that but little is to be expected from an army in that condition. Gen. Grant seems to have almost entirely lost both the confidence and the love of the men under his command. His disregard of their lives has been attended with no compensation in the way of success, and the longing for McClellan in the army can be likened, so we are told, in its intensity, only to the home-sickness of Swiss mountaineers in exile.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The late Richmond papers contain some highly significant suggestions, looking towards future negotiations and eventual peace. Passages like the following require no comment. The first is from the Richmond *Sentinel* of August 12th. The *Sentinel* declares itself "willing and anxious to make peace, provided it be made on terms that shall not impair, trammel or jeopardise the thorough independence, the honor, the rights, interests and territorial integrity of the South. Those who find fault with this paper tread in the precise footsteps, and follow precisely the example of Lincoln. They would have peace (at least they say so) but only on conditions that before entering into the negotiations they be allowed to prescribe all the terms. They and Lincoln each know that there can never be peace on such conditions. They know that freedom of discussion is essential to peace negotiations, to bringing about peace. But their whole sole object appears to be to trammel the administration; so to trammel it that it will be utterly impossible, in any contingency, or on any terms whatever, to open or assent to peace negotiations. It is impossible to conceive that they are actuated but by a single motive, and that they wish to embarras the administration and to bring it into disrepute, wholly reckless of the consequences resulting to the country. It matters not how long the war shall continue provided they can glut their hatreds, and see their predictons of evil fulfilled."

The *Examiner* of the same date is still more definite. It says:—

" * * * * Leaving the military line of each party where they are now, the Confederate States should be invited to send delegates to meet the Yankee States convention, * * Let there be not only an 'armistice,' but a formal renunciation of all right and pretence to coerce these States; and of course an entire withdrawal of all land and sea forces, which occupy any portion of our soil, or blockade any of our ports; and then the Northern States will be in a position to propose to us a reconstruction of the Union, or a convention of States for the purpose of negotiating that. * * * With such change in the existing relations, no doubt there may come also a great change over men's minds. * * * We do not answer for a favourable result of this policy, but the Chicago Democrats will find it worth while to try it, seeing that it is the only chance they have."

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Richmond and Danville road is announced to be in good running order.

A Mobile correspondent states that four ironclad steamers — blockade runners — were at that city.

The captured officers and crews of the Confederate rams Tennessee and Selma, arrived at New Orleans on the 13th.

It is reported that a train, bound from Knoxville to Chattanooga, was captured near Cleaveland by the Confederates.

The 'Herald's' special Washington despatch states that it is the intention of the President to promptly enforce the draft.

The Mayor of Mobile has ordered non-combatants out of the city, and urges the citizens to defend the city to the last extremity.

Kirby Smith is at Alexandria. Dick Taylor is commanding Polk's old corps at Atlanta. Buckner commands Taylors in Louisiana.

The Raleigh *Confederate* gives the following returns of the gubernatorial election in North Carolina, Vance, 54,323; Holden, 20,445—Vance's majority, 32,275.

Mobile papers believe that the Yankee fleet suffered severely in the late attack. Gen Higgins, at Mobile, prohibits flags of truce, except by permission of department commanders.

The Tribune's special Washington despatch says the diary of a captured Confederate officer shows that trains have been running regularly between Richmond and Culpepper over a month, conveying large quantities of grain which Early had secured.

Intelligence has been received to the effect that since the departure of the Tallahassee from Wilmington, seven more steamers of like character have arrived there, and are now receiving their armament, with a view of running the blockade to war upon Yankee commerce.

The steamer Prince Albert, in attempting to run into Charleston harbor, grounded opposite Fort Moultrie. The Yankee batteries opened heavily on her, rapidly reducing her to a total wreck. Her cargo consisted of medicines and other light articles. She belonged to the Richmond Exporting and Importing Company and was wholly destroyed.

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Times' Washington despatch of the 20th says:—"The speculation of certain New York sensation journals upon the armistice question are all bosh. Neither Mr. Lincoln's friends nor the leading republicans are urging the experiment upon him, and his views, expressed on yesterday, in his remarks to returning Ohio soldiers, proclaimed his determination to devote all his powers to the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union.

CORRESPODENCE.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

MR. EDITOR:—

Ross's Weekly, of the 25th ult., contains one of the most amusing letters it has been my good luck to see for some time. The writer, who is evidently seriously affected with the scribbling itch, tries to wheedle Ross into publishing his future lucabrations. In order to propitiate not the most flinty-hearted, nor the most fastidious editor in the world, he overwhelms him with a flood of the grossest and most palpable flattery. The manner in which he lays on the soft-soap is perfectly ridiculous. But the "tricksy spirit," not content with outrageously praising his patron, pours torrents of abuse on all his rivals and neighbors. This is the regular toad-eating style—first put the great man in a good humor with himself, by praising him and everything belonging to him sky high, and then increase his self complacency by telling him that all the rest of the world are either rogues or fools. Were it not that this letter of "Ariel" affords me an excuse for saying a few words on a very important subject, I would leave him and his victim to their own devices, without endeavoring to expose the artifices of the one or to open the eyes of the other.

"Ariel" finds great fault with the editor of the *Examiner* and other leading liberals for the course they have pursued with regard to the Tenant League. It is not, I assure you, sir, my intention to become the champion of the *Examiner*. The editor of that paper is fully competent to fight his own battles, without my poor assistance. "Ariel" and his confreres have not yet, it appears recovered from the wounds they received in their last encounter with that gentleman; and if they act wisely, they will take care how they provoke him to battle a second time. Though it were foolish and presumptuous in me to constitute myself the advocate of the *Examiner*, yet I think it right, as a tenant, as a Liberal, and as a friend of the tenant, publicly to express my concurrence in the views you have published with regard to the policy of the Tenant League. The course you have pursued was the only one open to an honest or an intelligent politician I am truly proud to have it to say that not a single liberal of talent or position has adopted the principles of the Tenant League, as set forth by Mr. George Adams and others. This single circumstance speaks volumes for the honesty and sagacity of Liberal politicians. Mere political adventurers would have eagerly seized the opportunities that the meetings of the Tenant League afforded of increasing their popularity among tenants of all parties and all denominations. They could, by pandering to the prejudices and practising upon the ignorance of a portion of the tenantry, have made large additions to the numerical strength of their party. They could, as others have done before them, have caught up the cry of the hour, and elevated themselves to place and power, little caring, so long as they might enjoy the emoluments of office, whose interests were sacrificed and whose reputation suffered. This is what mere political adventurers would have done, and this is what mere political adventurers, without brains and without character, are now doing.

A short review of the course pursued by the *Examiner* toward the Tenant League will show whether the Liberal party was wise or unwise in not lending its countenance to the Tenant League, while it submits to be governed by the counsels of its present leaders. The *Examiner*, or the Liberal party, encouraged the formation of a Tenant League; indeed, if I am not mistaken, it was from the *Examiner* that the idea of a Tenant League first came. That this was right, all will allow. It was highly necessary that a *combined* effort should be made by the Tenantry to throw off the yoke of proprietary bondage. The policy of union was the policy of the *Examiner*. When the Tenant League was formed, and when it was found, that the organization was based upon two such unsound principles as repudiation of legal obligations, and an open defiance of, and resistance to law, the only course that remained to all honest politicians was opposition. The policy of the Tenant League was so short-sighted and so ruinous to the best interests of the country that an enlightened regard for the peace and welfare of the community required of each of its members to do what in him lay to counteract the pernicious teaching of the would-be leaders of the people. The real friends of the tenantry saw that the refusal to pay rent was an open defiance to the proprietors to do their worst. This was foolish in the extreme. We all know that if we want to get good terms from a creditor the worst way in the world is to refuse to pay him what we owe him. This refusal very naturally exasperates him, and, in consequence, he holds out for the full extent of his legal rights. He will have all that is set in the bond—every farthing of it. And, again, if the Tenant League wish to buy the proprietor's bonds on anything like easy terms, the very worst possible preliminary is to put him in bad humour by denying his right to demand rent, and to threaten to resist by force its collection by the officers of the law. Then, this threat was a foolish one because it was an impotent one. We feel contempt for the man who threatens to do what every one knows is beyond his power. Those whom he threatens laugh at him, and do every thing to provoke him to attempt to carry his threats into execution. What if the tenantry rose *en masse* in rebellion against the officers of the law? Are the leaders of the Tenant League ready to take upon themselves the responsibility of all the misery and suffering that such a course would occasion? What chance would there be of such a rebellion succeeding? A handful of tenants in Prince Edward Island opposing themselves to the whole force of the British Empire! That would be the position in which they would find themselves in the event of such a struggle. The majesty of the law would be upheld. In no part of Queen Victoria's dominions would men be suffered to resist the execution of the laws without the attempt being made to punish the resistants. Defeat would be certain. The amount of misery that would precede, attend and follow such an unequal contest is incalculable. When the editor of the *Examiner* and others of the liberal party saw what must inevitably follow the carying out of the principles of the Tenant Union, were they not in duty bound to express openly and plainly their disapproval of such principles? That this disapproval may have been expressed in such language as to be not at all complimentary to the men who sought to inaugurate so ruinous a policy, is no more than might have been expected.

"Ariel" bitterly complains that "*badagesism*" was used towards Mr. George Adams What the windy sprite means by "bardagesism," I can only conjecture, as there is no such word in the English language; but if he means badinage, banter or ridicule, I think that Mr Adams may consider himself lucky to get off so easily. I, for one, feel disposed to treat him much more severely. It seems to me that he is either such a blockhead as not to see the tendency of his own teachings, or so void of principle that he does not care the value of one pin what troubles he leads the people into, if he but succeeds in gaining notoriety and political influence.

I will conclude by telling "Ariel" that it is not because the Tenant League have refused to be guided by the leaders of the Liberal party that they oppose the movement, as at present conducted, but because they see clearly that by lending it their aid, they would take the surest means of injuring the tenantry. A *faithful Press* is not one that echoes every popular cry, however unreasonable, but one that fearlessly and independently advocates the truth, regardless alike of the interests of the few or the prejudices of the many.

PROSPERO.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

FRAGMENTARY NOTES OF A TRAVELLER

(Continued.)

There, said Mr Birch, that pretty gentleman just sat down, with beautifully curled hair and large whiskers, is one of the Governor's "constitutional advisers." You must have observed that he speaks handsomely, and with more regard to clearness of *voice and sound* than to *sound argument*. He is a good speaker, and it does not appear to matter much with him which side of a question he speaks on, and indeed it often puzzles his hearers to know, or to guess, which side he intends to support while he is speaking; but, as a matter of course, *he must* follow the "Leader" while W. H. Pope drives him; and save and except that, and similar amiable weaknesses, he is a good sort of gentleman, and can *blarney* up the poor tenantry, whose interests he so sadly sacrifices for sake of keeping himself and party in power, although, unless the mere simple, perhaps harmless, gratification of acting "aid-de-camp" to the commander-in-chief, he derives no emolument; and to see him wearing an elegant "red coat" that never yet sat on a soldier's back, and a beautiful and highly polished Damascus sword dangling from his hips, which was never yet handled by a soldier, and he looking so sweetly innocent and harmless, you would think with me that no soldier would be cruel enough to make a deadly *thrust* at him, or attempt to spoil his pretty "red coat," or soil his Damascus blade, which have done him and his country such valuable services, and which he never intends to tarnish on the battle-field if he can possibly avoid it; and yet, with all these and many more amiable qualities, it is a strange infatuation that he is the "puppet" of the "puppet" of W. H. Pope in following the Leader, while he, vain man, would wish the public to believe that he acts according to his own judgment and conscience. He pretends he is not an Orangeman; but he does not hesitate to follow the "Leader" and W. H. Pope in all their devilry; and because he does not befoul his mouth by such vulgar and filthy language as his leader's driver, the dear good man fancies to himself that he is deserving of the esteem of all parties, Liberal and Tory, Catholic and Orangeman, because he does not say or express any thing vile or wicked: he only supports, hounds-on and encourages those who do those vile and wicked things, just the same as the man who does not steal, but who freely pockets the plunder when stolen by another; but on the whole he is considered a very *peaceably* disposed *man of war*.

Look there now, sir, said Mr. Birch, there is some mischief brewing, that gentleman who has just now whispered with the aid-de-camp is one of the City members, and is also one of the "constitutional advisers." He is yet only a young man, and although it is the second parliament for him to be elected to serve in, you would be at a loss to know for what he has been elected a second time. To hear and see him striving to deliver himself of a speech, you could not help pitying him, even if he were a Turk. It is generally said that as an individual, he is a good-hearted man; but he is not well read on any subject, but especially on political matters; and yet some of his friends laud him up so, that the dear young man himself is not only "half willing to be pressed," but appears to believe he is actually what they tell him he is, "a very clever fellow," and "a good man of business." It is said he sometimes gives his parliamentary Tory supporters a good dinner; and "as they lap his cellar ware, they pronounce him a most prodigious bear." I merely mention this as "hear say," for, although the oldest member of the House, I never had the hocor myself of putting my legs under his mahogany at *feeding* time. I merely mention this, not that I feel aggrieved, but as a man of veracity, I wish to distinguish what I know myself as an undoubted and undeniable fact, from what I have only heard from others, even though they be members of parliament, for I am sorry to have to acknowledge that some of them are scarcely to be believed "even when (if ever) they speak the truth," so long have they been trained under the present system of hypocrisy in supporting a rotten proprietary Government to dupe the poor tenantry and keep them enslaved to their merciless landlords. He is sometimes irritable and intemperate in his language of vituperation against Catholics or Catholicity, quite as malignant as W. H. Pope, under whose influence he very unfortunately appears to move, especially in bigotry. Whenever he attempts to speak you must draw near him, in order to guess pretty nearly what he attempts to say, for his voice is inaudible in the gallery. He mostly begins fumbling with a book or paper on the table, and it is not easy to discern whether he addresses himself to the book which he holds in his hand, to the table, to the speaker or to the audience; but every body can see, from the swinging of his person hither and thither, that he is striving to say something. Some people give him credit for so much *honesty* that he feels ashamed of having committed himself to support the huge swindle of the present Government against the tenants; and hence his difficulty to speak against his conscience, and his repugnance to be yoked in the same team with the notorious W. H. Pope, striving to drag the Government stage, which he knows will be dashed into "smithereens" at the next general election. In the same way his friends wish to excuse him as "a *good business man*" on the intolerable state of the public accounts last session. He has been chairman generally of the Committee of Public Accounts during the past few years, as a reward for his blind support of W. H. Pope's government, and yet, as "a good business man," he did not discern the enormous mistakes, or as some call them, "*defalcations*," "*awful frauds*," "*gigantic swindles*," "*public plunders*," or *if* he did discern them, he struggled against honesty and conscience to slur them over, and absolutely "reported" on them, until the vigilant eye of Mr. Coles discovered the *small* "*discrepancy*" of (£1000) ONE THOUSAND POUNDS!! in the item of duty on molasses alone! And only think that the Government, of which this "good man of business" is a member, could not rectify the *errors* — whose name was legion—in the "public accounts" until they had to pass them over to the Deputy Treasurer and other "strangers" to the House to correct them, or, at all events, *to keep them out of sight until the prorogation of the House.*——*(To be continued)*

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, September 5, 1864.

THE UNION QUESTION.

No. 2.

WE are quite certain that Charlottetown was never honoured, on any occasion, by the presence of so many distinguished visitors as at present reside within, and in the vicinity of its quiet borders. The Delegates from Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia comprise the ablest men of those Provinces, several of whom have earned for themselves a North American reputation, as wide and as envious as that which falls to the lot of many European statesmen. While we are meeting them all, face to face, every day, it would be most invidious to single out for complimentary notice any particular member of the Conference. We will only say, take them all in all, they are a class of men of whom British America has no reason to be ashamed. They are earnestly anxious to make themselves acquainted with the public men of this Island—to witness for themselves the attractions which Nature has lavished upon it every where — to see our people in all moods and phases of life, and to fraternise with them right heartily. We have everything to gain, and nothing to lose, by cultivating the kindly feelings with which our Provincial visitors have come amongst us. That the sisterhood of the Provinces will form themselves into a great nation, is merely a question of time—that they have all the elements of making a great nation, admits of no question at all. The statesmen and public writers of Great Britain are constantly urging upon us the necessity of a Union of some kind, which would vastly lessen the charge on the Imperial Treasury, as every part of their civil list would then have to be paid by the Colonists themselves, and as they would have to provide for the maintenance of their own military and naval forces. England evidently is not willing that we should remain much longer as we are. We ourselves begin to see that we must change our condition. We discern the necessity for union in a thousand forms,—we see it in the want of uniformity in our tariffs—in our customs regulations, in our currency;—the want of union stares us broadly in the face when we feel ourselves tossed and tumbled about on the billows of local sectional strife, at the mercy of unprincipled political wreckers — eager to plunder the little bark of state for their own personal aggrandisement, and the fiercest and the foremost of whom, are, we are ashamed to say, those who wear the parson's gown. We see the want of a union that will elevate us to a higher standard in political life—that will stretch our mental vision beyond the narrow bounds by which we are circumscribed, and save our public men from the low intrigues and paltry cunning by which they scramble their way into the little offices which merely afford them common labourer's wages, dignified by the name of salaries. Above and before all—(and this should be the first consideration with the inhabitants of this Island)—a union will relieve us from the provoking intermeddling of the Colonial Office in our local legislation. We cannot now pass the most paltry act—one, for example, to incorporate a Church or a Charitable Society without running the risk of having it disallowed. Under the union, such as *we* contemplate, we will never permit the Minister in Downing Street to interrupt the management of our own affairs, or cross our path in any way, unless Imperial interests should be affected by our legislation. And what is still more gratifying to contemplate, proprietary influence at the Colonial Office would be, forever and forever, driven to the wall. If we want to put the screws on the proprietors, so as to force the conversion of their estates into small freeholds, which we tried to do by the Rent Roll and Tenant Compensation Bills—if we want to abolish the leasehold tenure more effectually and more speedily than it can be done under the 15 years Purchase Bill, the Confederate Parliament will do it for us, if our local House should be remiss in the performance of its duty, and tainted, as now, by proprietary influence. There will be no Downing Street official—a stranger to us as we are strangers to him—who will presume upon saying that our legislation bears the character of "undisguised spoliation," and must be disallowed. In short, the Sir Samuel Cunards and Montgomeries and Sullivans will continue, no doubt, to be very respectable gentlemen in their social sphere, but their political influence on this side of the Atlantic will be worth nothing; and never will they be privileged again to dictate their own terms on the Land Question to the Government and people of this Island.

The kind of Union we have in contemplation, it may be easily seen, is not a Legislative one. Our little Parliament is a poor concern, the Lord knows—and we are not overwhelmed with respect for it — but bad as it is, we are disposed to keep it, and we will try to make it better at the next election. The Canadians, New Brunswickers, and Nova Scotians don't want to deprive us of our greatness in this respect; and, like sensible men, they don't want to be deprived of their own in the same direction. The views of the gentlemen now in Conference, representing all the Provinces — or, the views, at least, of a majority of them — assume this shape: Each Province to retain its own Government, nearly as now constituted—the numbers of members in the several Legislatures may, without detriment to the local interests, be reduced—the Governor would cease to be a servant of the Crown, doing the bidding of the Crown — he would be elected by the people, paid by them, and accountable to them for his conduct,—the expenses of the Civil Lists, and those entailed by a Provincial Army and Navy, would devolve upon the Provinces, which should pay according to their means and population. Each Province should provide for the payment of its own debt, and one Province not to be taxed for the payment of another's debt. Each should contribute its proportion towards the expense of a Central Government and Central Parliament, in which all the Provinces would be represented. Whether this representation would be regulated by area and population, or whether each Province—the small as well as the large—would be entitled to send the same number of Representatives, is a matter of detail which can only be settled by the seperate Provincial Legislatures, or by future Conventions, such as that now sitting here. England's connection with the Colonies would be represented merely by having a Viceroy to preside over the deliberations of the United Government. He would have no power to check local legislation in any way—he could not suppress the action of the Federal Legislature unless it interfered with Imperial interests—all matters relating to intercolonial trade, commerce and military defences—railways and maritime steam communication — light houses, currency, and postal regalations, — emigration, settlement of wild lands,—land tenures, when they possess a Provincial character as they do here,—uniformity in the system of Education—all these things would come under the supervision of the Confederate Legislature, and the then so-called Colonial Minister in Downinig Street would have no more right to interfere with our mode of managing them than the man in the moon.

We styled last week a system of Government of this description—and it is the only system contemplated by a majority of the Conference—as an "expensive absurdity." The Hon. Mr. Beer, who seldom agrees with us in political questions, has done us the honor publicly to declare that, in this instance, he agrees with our views. We feel immensely complimented by the notice which Mr. Beer has taken of our remarks, but we fear he has not fully comprehended the scope of them. We say still it would be an "expensive absurdity" to have a Viceroy—or to have him long—who would hold no control over the Colonies, who would not possess powers superior to those which are enjoyed by ambassadors from one friendly court to another. It might be permissable to have a Viceroy, as a sort of dry nurse, to wean us, for a few months, from the fondlings of the Mother Country; but the Viceroy would soon discover that the Colonists were rather overgrown children, and better able to take care of themselves than he could take care of them; and playing the automaton for Great Britain, in kingly style, is a thing which the plain common sense of John Bull would not long submit to, and which British America would only regard as a plaything, or an "expensive absurdity." By Confederation, such as that in view — such as the Delegates are disposed to favour — we are certain there must be a separation from England. The toolery of a nominal Viceroy could not endure for a very long period in North America. England wants to cast us off —we, (and we speak what we believe to be the sentiment of the majority of the people of British America—) are not unwilling to go, but we are all desirous, on both sides of the Atlantic, that the separation — whenever it must come — should assume the most friendly character. We are not anxious to leave Great Britain, but Great Britain wants to be relieved from the charge of supporting us in any form, and desires that we should set up housekeeping for ourselves. But the old Lady makes a great mistake if she supposes that, when we go to house-keeping on a large scale, we will be willing to keep one of her old fogy servants in our establishment.

We shall resume this subject in our next No. when we shall have something to say on the general theory of loyalty, in view of the pending independence of the Colonies; and as the Hon. Mr. Beer has kindly agreed with us in some of our late observations, we hope to enjoy the concurrence of that gentleman in our future ones.

THE CONVENTION.

THE question has been frequently put to us within the past two or three days—What are the Delegates doing in regard to the Union Question? We can only answer that we know positively nothing concerning their proceedings. They held meetings, we understand, on Friday, Saturday and to-day, in the Council Chamber of the Colonial Building, but the doors were closed against the public—a band of conspirators could not observe more secrecy than they have done; and all enquiries of the Delegates, touching the scope of their deliberations, are repelled with an austere dignity. This may be the proper style for doing the thing — we do not pretend to understand the mysterious mode of working the State Machine; but we do, in our plain common sense way of thinking, suppose that the public should not be kept solemnly and stupidly ignorant of a great question affecting their future welfare. It is some consolation, however, to know that the Delegates are only clothed with power to talk and nod to each other—to compare notes of their wise cogitations on Colonial affairs, and to draw up a report embracing the pith of their august deliberations, which may be shot into the dust holes of the several Colonial Houses of Assembly when they meet next winter. But the people will be empowered, and are empowered through their representatives, to pass their opinion on the question of Union in any shape, before the least change can be made in the constitution of any of the Colonies; and that question is not likely to become a popular one if a foolish and pompous air of mystery is suffered to enshroud the Conference, with the view of imparting *dignity* to it.

We learn that the Canadian gentlemen, who comprise, for talent and statesmanship, the best men which the Provinces can produce, are not recognised as Delegates at the Conference. They are merely admitted by courtesy as Visitors; and we understand that on Saturday they were to undergo a sort of catechistical examination as to their views and intentions on the Union question. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick appear to be extremely suspicious of Canada—(the alleged bad faith of the latter touching the intercolonial Railway is supposed to be at the bottom of this suspicion)—and the probability is, that in any Union project entertained by the Delegates, Canada will not be recognised as a party to it. Our public men generally have no fault to find with Canada, and we believe they would not listen to a Union in any shape without the co-operation of that great Province.

THE RECEPTION OF THE COLONIAL DELEGATES.

A good deal of indignation is justly felt, and freely expressed, by all classes of the population of Charlottetown, regarding the manner in which the Union Delegates from the several Provinces were received here. The Nova Scotians were the first to arrive. Not a soul belonging to the Government was on the wharf to receive them—there was not a carriage of any kind, not even a truck, to take their luggage to the hotels or boardhouses; and they were suffered to find out, by the rule of thumb, where they could get something to eat and a bed to lie upon. The New Brunswickers came next. They were treated in precisely *the same courteous manner*. The Canadians followed close on the heels of the New Brunswickers. Fortunately they came in a fine steamer of their own, which is now anchored in our roadstead. Nobody representing the Government was on the wharf to receive *them*, any more than the Delegates from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Neglect and indifference were measured out to *them*, as well as to the others with beautiful impartiality. Most of the Canadians are compelled to stay on board of their Steamer, because it appears they cannot find boarding and lodging in the Town. This is discreditable to the Government whose duty it was to have made handsome provision for the entertainment of those distinguished visitors. Private families did not feel that it was their place to prepare for offering the rites of hospitality to our Colonial brethren. The Delegates were most unquestionably the guests of the Government — they were invited here by the Government—the place was honored by their acceptance of the invitation; but now we feel, to our regret, that the genial and hospitable spirit of the Charlottetown people has been much abused by the remissness and neglect of the Government.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The R. M. Steamer *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning last, in 11 days from Liverpool and Queenstown, with dates to the 20th.

Political news continues meagre in the extreme. The principal feature in the news is the terrible rioting that disgraced Belfast for 10 days. The *News of the World* says:—

"Some silly people in Belfast took it into their heads to burn O'Connell in effigy on the very day that the honours, so long due to his memory, were tardily paid in Dublin. Why such a proceeding was allowed by the magistrates and the police does not appear; but the successful execution of such an exploit was tolerably sure to lead to further disturbances. It does not surprise any one to learn that retaliatory measures, on both sides, succeeded each other, and that Presbyterian Churches, Wesleyan Chapels, Nunneries, and the residences of Catholic Bishops were "wrecked," in order to satisfy the mistaken and useless zeal of the devotees of a spurious religion. The people who so far gave way to their passions were neither good Catholics nor sound Protestants, and the utmost they can expect is to be treated as mere rioters, whose proceedings have not the shadow of a pretence for justification. Meanwhile, the military powers have been called in, and lives, we fear not in every case the lives of rioters, have been sacrificed to the Moloch of mobocracy. We are not writing of Irish riots in New York, which were respectable in comparison, because they arose out of a fear of the conscription, but of rioters in the thriving city of Belfast, whose industry flourishes, and the people are supposed to be loyal subjects of her Majesty. It is certainly frightful to contemplate what may happen after an appeal to the mob-like passions of muscular Christians of the Belfast sort. We had hoped that the days for Arms and Processions Acts were gone, never to return in Ireland, but these late proceedings in Belfast, the least likely corner of all Ireland, will tend to awaken us from such a delusion. If it cannot be permitted to the citizens of Dublin to assemble, in order to honour the name of a great ornament of the Irish bar and of the English senate, without having the complement of a riot elsewhere, we can only only ask the Legislature to prohibit Processions in order to avoid the necessary sequence of riots. But in the meanwhile we can have the ringleaders on both sides brought to justice, and compel them to pay in person for the inconvenience and loss they have caused to others in purse."

A largely attended meeting of the respectable inhabitants was held in the Town-hall this morning at 11 o'clock. Alderman Muller presided Several gentlemen of both the Catholic and Protestant parties reported that they had visited the different districts last night to try and influence the rioters on both sides to discontinue the riots. They had received a promise from all parties that they would do nothing unless attacked. Other deputations were appointed to visit the disturbed districts.

THE CROPS.

The crops had suffered much from the drought. The root crops, which form the main support of cattle in England during the winter months, everywhere present a deplorable appearance in the South. The only exception to this remark is the potato crops. The crops of barley and oats are much more affected by heat than the wheat crop, and these will be generally below an average. The hay crops have been in general very light, and there have been scarcely any second crops either of meadow grass or of clover.

As far as the wheat crop is concerned, a dry summer is usually extremely favourable. It is scarcely possible in England to have a season too dry for the production and ripening of a plant which is a native of the hottest and driest countries of Southern Europe and Northern Africa. In this country the only effect which a dry summer usually produces on the wheat crop is to shorten the straw and to improve the quality of and the grain.

DANISH QUESTION.

Nothing new on Danish question. Some citizens of Schleswig were agitating for popular vote after conclusion of peace. Official Vienna *Gazette* says the approaching visit of the King of Prussia to Vienna is one of the most essential guarantees for peace in Europe.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

English funds on 19th flat. Consols declined ⅛, but closed steadily.

Demand for discount moderate — rates unchanged.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash on hand of over three a half million francs.

Bourse flat, lower, 66, 35.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The health of Lord Derby has been thoroughly restored.

The drought appears to be causing much mischief in South Wales. The scarcity of water is so great at the iron, tin-plate, and coal works, that at many establishments the principal departments are at a complete stand-still. Hundreds of hands are in consequence thrown out of employ, and both masters and men are suffering.

Early in the ensuing month the Prince and Princess of Wales will embark at one of the Scotch ports for Denmark. The Channel Fleet has received orders to proceed to Leith and escort their Royal Highnesses on the voyage. In consequence of this arrangement, the visit of the fleet to the Mersey is deferred.

The monthly meeting of the Central Relief Committee took place at Manchester on Monday. The gratifying announcement was made that in some districts the operations of the committee were no longer needed, and even where relief was still necessary a considerable decrease had taken place in the number of the recipients. The diminution on the month has been 15,051, and since the end of January 99,821.

It is stated in some of the French papers that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the Emperor and Empress of the French in November, and that their reception is to be another great event in the social annals of Paris.

The French national *fete* took place on the 15th, and the day proving fine everything passed off sasisfactorily. The crowd of pleasure seekers was enormous, conspicuous amongst which were numbers of English men and English ladies.

It is said that the Emperor of the French is about to pay a return visit to King Leopold at Brussels.

A rumour of the approaching resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been current in Paris for the past few days.

Nearly 200 houses have been destroyed by a fire which broke out at Limoges, a town in France, on Monday evening. The Emperor and Empress of the French have each sent 10,000 fr. for the sufferers.

The reception of the King of Spain by the Emperor of the French is the chief topic in Paris.

A correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, writing from Rome, says that the attempt to obtain the expulsion of the ex-King of the Two Cicilies from that city has come to grief, and that the Emperor of the French dismissed the request for his assistance with a direct and contemptuous refusal.

The election of members for the new Chamber of Representatives for Belgium has terminated so favourably for the Liberal party that the Government will be able to command a majority of twelve in the new Chamber.

The Austrian squadron, it is said, has received orders not to return to the Adriatic until peace is signed. The Prussian Government has offered to garrison all the districts torn from Denmark with Prussian troops and at the expense of the Prussian Government.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were to be guests of the Emperor of Austria about the 22nd of this month, when grand military reviews will take place in the presence of those Sovereigns.

The *Abend Post* says (evening edition of the Austrian *Official Gazette*) the visit of the King of Prussia is one of the most essential guarantees for peace in Europe. It also assures the safety and independence of Germany; and consequently the welfare, development, and tranquility of our own provinces, and of the other nations of Europe.

THE CONFEDERATE CRUISER FLORIDA.—On Monday a telegraphic message was received at Lloyd's dated Lisbon, August 15, announcing that intelligence had been received at that port, dated Bahia, July 28, that the Confederate war-steamer *Florida*, in company with the steam cruiser *Electric Spark*, had just captured the Federal merchant ship *Imfican*, Capt. Dehills, bound from California to New York, having $70,000 in specie on board, and as extremely valuable cargo. The *Florida* took out the treasures and portions of her cargo and crew. The vessel and her cargo, valued at $20,000, were fired.

Belfast riots subsided on the 18th. There was a slight outbreak on that day when the remains of one of the rioters were removed for burial, but the military prevented anything serious. On Friday, 19th, however, rioting resumed with unabated fury. Four constables and about a dozen of citizens received gun shot wounds—some serious.

Some disturbances occurred at Cork. Mob paraded the streets. The police fired a volley of blank cartridges, and the mob immediately fled. Slight rioting also reported at Dundalk and Newry.

The London Weekly *Register* says:—The Irish exodus has, thank God, come to a sudden and complete halt. The trains are no longer crammed with emigrants flying to the coast, and the steamers start from Cork to Londonderry without any human freight. This is indeed a most gratifying piece of news. The Irish were surely intended for a much higher destiny than to become food for powder in one of the most unprincipled and reprehensible wars that ever desolated a country or scourged the world.

A prospectus has lately been issued of the Imperial Mexican Railway Company. The line is to be from Vera Cruz to Mexico with a branch to Puebla, comprising an aggregate length of 300 miles, of which a section of 25 miles from Vera Cruz has been opened for some time. The capital for the purpose of this portion and the completion for the remainder is to be 5,400,000*l*, half in shares and the other half in bonds and obligations.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE STATES.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AUGUST 29.

Steamer *New York* from Southampton, 17th, arrived. Confederate loan advanced 3 per cent. on news of Grant's repulse at Petersburg..... Pirate *Florida* has destroyed a ship bound from New York to San Francisco, taking $70,000 in gold from her..... Political news unimportant. Consols 89½ to 89¼. Breadstuffs generally dull, Provisions unchanged..... Richmond papers of Saturday, received at Fortress Monroe, state that Fort Morgan is in possession of Federals. No particulars are given..... Gen. Sheridan reports indications that Early's force is evacuating the Shenandoah Valley, and retiring South. It is surmised that Lee wants his assistance nearer Richmond..... Despatches state that the portion of the Weldon railroad held by the Federals is impregnable against an attack of Lee's whole army..... Important movements are on foot, the details of which are contraband..... Petersburg papers admit a heavy loss, and failure of the object of the attack to recapture the Weldon railroad..... Nothing later from Atlanta..... The Democratic National Convention met at Chicago to day. Indications are favorable to the nomination of McClellan for President..... Blockade runner *Lillian* has been captured with 700 bales of cotton..... Gold 242.

AUGUST 30.

Despatches from Grant or Sherman confirm capture of Fort Morgan..... Atlanta papers say Fort surrendered with entire garrison and ammunitions of war..... Retreat of Confederates from Upper Potomac and Shenandoah Valley is confirmed..... Confederate loss in attempting to regain Weldon Railroad is put at 10,000. Federal loss also heavy — estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000..... Recruits being sent to Grant daily..... Chicago Convention agreeing upon a platform, and driving other work. Presidential candidate probably be nominated to-morrow. Governor Seymour, of New York, is President of Convention..... Gold 232¼

SEPT. 2, 1864.

Twelve thousand Confederates, under Wheeler and Forrest, are in the vicinity of Nashville, tearing up railroad track. Federal force under Reseau advancing to attack them..... Usual quiet along entire line of Grant's army..... Reported Lee is preparing for another attempt to retake the Weldon Railroad..... Confederate Ram *Nashville* blown up by Federals in Mobile Bay. She was 369 feet long and was to mount 12 guns..... Steamer *Hecla* with Liverpool dates to 23d arrived at Halifax. Order restored at Belfast. ..... Consols 88¼ to 89..... Gold 254¼.

SEPT. 3, 1864.

NEW YORK, 3d.—The capture of Atlanta is officially announced by the Secretary of War. Sherman took possession of the City at nine o'clock yesterday morning..... Hood's army was cut in two, and retreated with heavy loss..... Rebel General Hardee reported killed..... Hood retreating in direction of Macon..... Sheridan holds nearly all the Potomac fords..... Grant, with main army of the Potomac, remains quiet. The Upper Potomac demonstration failed to make him relinquish intention of taking Richmond..... News from Western Plains states the Indians had met with a disastrous defeat in battle with Federal troops.

THE GOVERNOR AT SHEDIAC—NO HOPE FOR HICKS.—An obliging correspondent at Moncton sends us the following interesting intelligence: "Yesterday (31st) the Govrenor and Judge Ritchie met at the Weldon House, Shediac, to decide whether the murderer Hicks should be hung. His Excellency was *en route* to P. E. Island, having thus arrived from the Northern Counties. The up train from St. John was detained about an hour at Shediac Station before proceeding to Point Duchene, during which time his Excellency and Judge Ritchie discussed the matter. The decision finally arrived at was that Hicks must suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and I believe the Governor directed Sheriff Botsford (who was also at Shediac, having been sent for by telegraph,) to prepare all things to carry out the sentence. It may now be said, that the last hope of saving Hicks is gone, as the matter has no doubt been well considered.

There were also present at Shediac yesterday, the Hons. S. L. Tilley, J. M. Johnston, P. Mitchell and W. H. Steves. Also, Hon E. B. Chandler and J. H. Gray, who all, together with His Excellency, embarked on board the steamer "Princess of Wales" for P. E. Island.

Judge Ritchie accompanied the party to Point Duchene, and, on returning to Shediac, at once started for St. John.

Hicks will, no doubt, therefore, be hung at Dorchester on Thursday next."—*St. John, N. B., Telegraph, Sept. 3.*

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.—The Toronto *Leader* says it has good authority for stating that orders have been received from the Home Government to the effect, that the stations in Canada West (with the exception of Kingston and one battalion of infantry retained at Toronto as a temporary arrangement), are to be vacated by troops at an early date this autumn. The 16th Regiment, which is daily expecting a reinforcement from its depot in Ireland, will most probably remain in Toronto for some considerable time longer.

While a regiment of New Hampshire troops was marching through Haymarket Square, Boston, on Sunday, about 50 of them slipped off their knapsacks, dropped their muskets, and "skedadled." They were fired upon, ten of them hit and one bayoneted. About thirty-five escaped, but it is thought the Police will get them.

The fall of gold, in the absence of Federal successes, can only be attributed to the favorable prospects of the peace party at the approaching elections.

The Commercial Society of St. John's presented an address to His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, who is about to retire from the government of Newfoundland.

The blockade-runner *Lilliad* has been captured off Wilmington, bound out, with 700 bales of cotton.

Dickens is to receive $50,000 for his new novel, and has been well paid for his numerous literary productions, and yet he is always poor.