THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."---Euripides.

Vol. XIV. **Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, November 14, 1864.** **New Series.---No. 50.**

I HAVE TO REQUEST
OF
My Country Customers
THAT
THEY CALL AND SETTLE
Their respective Accounts,
PROMPTLY,
Before the 20th November.
W. E. DAWSON.
October 24, 1864.

The Cheapest House
IN THE TRADE.
NEW GOODS,
FALL 1864.
DAVIES & WEEKS
Re pectfully announce
The Arrival
of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
Which are now opened for Sale—embracing a large and carefully selected Stock of
SCOTCH and ENGLISH
GOODS,
bought by an experienced hand, and offered wholesale and retail at their usual low prices for CASH.
☞ *DUNCAN'S BRICK BUILDING QUEEN STREET.*
October 24, 1864. 4in

STOVES! STOVES!!
STOVES.
JUST received from ALBANY, NEW YORK, and BOSTON,
600 STOVES,
of all sizes and patterns, suitable for wood and coal; among which are the celebrated WATERLOO and NIAGARA for wood, and BLACK DIAMOND, UNION, VULCAN Cook Stoves for coal.
ALSO:
Parlor, Hall, Shop, and Box Stoves in great variety. Purchasers in want of good STOVES and STOVES to suit them, will save 10 per cent by calling at
Dodd's Brick Store, Pownal Street,
and purchasing of DODD & ROGERS.
P. S. Daily expected, a large variety of Grates of different patterns. D. & R.
Charlottetown, July 18, 1864.

Stoves! Stoves!
Yarmouth Improved.
THE subscriber has JUST RECEIVED a full cargo of COOK STOVES, for wood or coal; also, Franklin, Box and Parlor Cook Stoves. These celebrated and almost everlasting Farmer's Cooking, Parlor and other Stoves, which "can't be beat" for strength, heat, comfort and economy, will be sold for CASH, or fourteen months' credit on approved paper.
The improvements made in these Stoves are well worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.
—ALSO—
An assortment of Spare Stove Furniture on hand.
H. J. P. TERLIZZICK.
Charlottetown, August 29, 1864. 4m wkly

ROSEWOOD PIANOS,
At Private Sale.
2 ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANOS. (Gilbert maker.)
1 Mahogany do do (Broadwood maker.)
The above Instruments are Iron Frame, warranted to stand the climate, and will be sold at cost.
N. RANKIN, Queen street.
October 3, 1864.

Tea & Coffee.
WE HAVE RECEIVED, ex Barque LOTUS, from LONDON,
98 Packages **TEAS,**
which we can confidently recommend.
We would also intimate having imported a first class COFFEE ROASTER and MILL, are now prepared to furnish a superior article in FRESH GROUND COFFEE.
BEER & SONS.
November 7, 1864. 6ins

SUGAR! SUGAR!
ON SALE, AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S ROOM—
5 Hhds }
10 Tierces } BRIGHT SUGAR.
20 Barrels }
Ex HELEN DAVIES, from the WEST INDIES.
WILLIAM DODD,
Sept. 19, 1864. isl pro Queen Square.

Boston and Colonial
STEAMSHIP LINE.
THE FINE SEA-GOING STEAMERS "Franconia" and "Commerce," until further notice, will leave BOSTON and CHARLOTTETOWN
Every MONDAY, at noon,
(weather permitting), touching at Halifax and Canso. For Freight or Pass ge apply to Franklin Snow & Co, 4 Commerce street, Boston, J. F. Phelan, Halifax, or to
I. C. HALL, Agent,
Peake's Building, Water-street.
Ch'town, Oct. 31, 1864. tf

THRESHING MACHINE CASTINGS
BEER & SONS.
August 4, 1864.

WHITE BEANS!
JUST RECEIVED, and for sale by the Barrel or Bushel—
5 bbls Canadian WHITE BEANS,
N. RANKIN.
September 12, 1864.

NOTICE!
THE subscribers would inform those parties indebted to them by Promissory Notes and Book Account, that if the amounts due are not paid by the FIRST of DECEMBER, legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same, without any further notice.
DODD & ROGERS,
Dodd's Brick Store, Pownal-street.
Ch'town, Nov. 7, 1864.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
THE undersigned hereby notifies all those indebted to him by Book account, note of hand or otherwise, that unless their respective accounts and obligations are paid up before the last day of NOVEMBER coming, they will be sued for without distinction of persons, or further notice.
DAVID EGAN.
Mount Stewart Bridge, Oct. 31st, 1864. 3ins

LOST!
ON SATURDAY LAST, between Mr Bagnall's and Mr. Crabb's, a Stone Martin MUFF. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Store of W. H. WILSON, Dawson's Building.
Charlottetown, Nov. 7, 1864.

Furniture Warerooms.
GEORGE DOUGLASS,
Manufacturer and Importer of Furniture and Upholstery Goods,
RESPECTFULLY solicits the attention of such as are in want of Furniture, to call at his new and spacious Warerooms on the corner of Kent Street and King Square, and examine his
STOCK OF FURNITURE,
of the very latest designs consisting of: Drawing-Room SETS, in green rep, shady and hair cloth; and Dining-Room, in Mahogany and Walnut; CHAMBER FURITURE, in oak, maple, walnut and rosewood. 1000 Wood and Cane seat CHAIRS, Office STOOLS, Office and Rocking CHAIRS; Window Polls and Cornices, Shades and Tassels; Walnut and Guilt Mouldings for Picture Frames, Looking Glasses and Plates. Cheap LOUNGES, 35s each; one superior PIANO; two SERAPHINES.
—ALSO—
Every article in the trade required for House-keeping supplied at the cheapest rate and shortest notice.
GEORGE DOUGLASS,
Corner of Kent Street and King Square,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
Oct. 24, 1864. 4in

ON HAND!
Flour, Leather, Tobacco and Crackers,
WHICH will be sold low for CASH or approved 3 months' paper.
Fortnightly upon the arrival of the Steamer "Commerce," the subscriber will receive a fresh supply of FLOUR, which he will sell at low rates. Country Traders and others will find it for their interest to call.
I. C. HALL,
Peake's Brick Building, Water Street.
Ch'town, June 27, 1864.

GLASS! GLASS!!
JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND, by the GAZELLE—
131 boxes GLASS, in sizes from 8 x 10 to 24 x 36,
2 casks HARDWARE.
W. E. DAWSON.
August 15, 1864.

FOR SALE!
300 BBLS. No. 1 Superfine
CANADA FLOUR,
150 Bbls No 2 DO DO
10 Puns Muscovado Molasses,
Bags Liverpool Salt,
Boxes Tobacco, 10s,
Bbls choice Biscuit,
Cases Claret, 'Meutferrand.'
J. ROBERTS ECKART,
Telegraph Building,
June 27, '64. 6m Water-street.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on LIBERAL TERMS—
200 sides SOLE LEATHER,
50 dozen BUCKETS,
30 do BROOMS,
10 chests TEA,
50 boxes P Y & COMMON SOAP,
50 do AXES,
5 do BROAD AXES,
10 setts Fairbank's Platform SCALES.
J. S. CARVELL.
June 13, 1864. tf

FLOUR! FLOUR!
FOR SALE by the Subscriber—
200 barrels Extra State FLOUR,
250 do Superfine do
150 do Fine
June 13. tf J. S. CARVELL.

MOLASSES!
THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the WEST INDIES,
100 Punchs. and Tierces Choice MOLASSES,
For sale low.
J. S. CARVELL.
Ch'town, June 13, 1864. tf

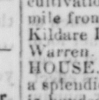
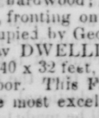
KEROSENE! KEROSENE!
IN STOCK, and FOR SALE—
25 casks KEROSENE OIL.
June 13. tf J. S. CARVELL.

Cash Provision Store!
W. S SMITH,
Great George Street
FLOUR,
TEAS,
WINES,
SPIRITS
and GENERAL GROCERIES.
N. B.—W. S. S. would call the attention of Retail Dealers to his Stock of Wines, Spirits, &c.
Ch'town, May 23, 1864. isl & rw tf

Old Abe calls for 300,000 men!
Let Old Abe rip!!
HAD you not better listen to the call of the undersigned, who invites the attention of the public to a VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY which they offer for sale. The Farm consists of
160 ACRES OF LAND,
situated about a mile and a half from Port Hill, having its front on Richmond Bay. About 120 acres are now under cultivation, and the residue is covered with Hard and Soft Wood. On the premises there is a comfortable two-story Dwelling House, a large Barn, Out-houses, and an excellent Well of Water. Any quantity of seaweed and musslemud can be had on its shore during summer. Persons wishing to purchase can apply to the undersigned on the premises.
JAS. & ALFRED BROWN.
Oct. 21, 1864. isl tf

A Freehold Farm for Sale.
CONSISTING of 175 Acres of Front Land, in a high state of cultivation, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Coach House, Threshing Machine, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also, One Hundred Acres of Wood Land, in the rear, situate on the south side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two public wharfs for shipping produce, &c. The above property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good freehold property, being the estate of the late J. C. Wright, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the Office of Henry Palmer, Esquire, or at the residence of the subscriber, in Prince-street.
CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.
Charlottetown, October 3, 1864. tf

FREE LAND
At Egmont Bay, Lot 15.
FOR SALE, 125 Acres 20 acres upland cleared, and 20 acres Salt Marsh, fronting 19 chains on the Shore at Rocky Point Fishing Cove. The rear buts on the main road.
ALSO—50 aces of Land, 26 acres cleared, 16 acres of which are fenced and under crop, fronting 10 chains on the shore. The main road leading to Rocky Point runs through this farm.
ALSO—45 acres near the Chapel, on the south side of a beautiful river, with about 20 acres cleared, 9 of which are under crop.
☞ Abundance of sea manure can be had on the shore of the farms. The terms upon which these farms will be sold are very liberal. Please apply to Mr. F. W. HUGHES, Examiner Office, Charlottetown, or to N. J. BROWN.
Brown's Mart, Egmont Bay, August 8, '64.


FARM
FOR SALE!

THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM situated at Cascumpec, Lot 4: contains 100 acres of Land, about 45 acres cleared and under cultivation, the rest covered with hardwood; one mile from the village of Alberton, fronting on the Kildare Road 20 chains, lately occupied by George Warren. On the premises is a new DWELLING HOUSE, 32 x 26 feet, and BARN 40 x 32 feet, and a splendid well of Water at the door. This Farm is handsomely situated, and is the most excellent Farm on that side of the Island.
Further particulars as to Terms, &c. made known on application to the subscriber at Cascumpec Wharf.
JOHN WHITE.
September 26, 1864.

C. L. STRICKLAND,
Surgeon & Mechanical Dentist.
DECAYED Teeth filled and restored to their natural shape and usefulness with GOLD and PLATINA.
Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite, the Vulcanite, although a new thing here, has been used long enough elsewhere to prove it to be one of the most valuable improvements ever made in MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.
Many persons who cannot wear Gold and Silver in the mouth can wear the Vulcanite with ease and comfort.
The acids of the mouth have no galvanic action upon it whatever.
It is free from all taste or smell.
It being one continuous piece, there is no possible chance for the lodgement of food or the secretions of the mouth.
It is kept clean with much less trouble than Gold or Silver.
It possesses more strength than a base of Gold or Silver and is at the same time much lighter.
In case of great absorption of the gums, the the cheeks being thereby caused to look hollow and unnatural, this base can be built out so as to give the cheeks their former fulness in appearance.
The expense of the Vulcanite being much less than Gold is placed within the reach of those of more limited means.
☞ Chloroform used in extracting.
Charlottetown, July 18, 1864.

DENTISTRY,
Dr. Louis de Chevry,
Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris.)
Great George street, Charlottetown.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style, with such a close imitation of nature that the most skilful eye cannot discern the difference. The greatest care is bestowed upon the manufacture of the plates, and their make and finish bear evidence of fine workmanship. All dental operations are performed with professional dexterity. Teeth inserted with or without extracting the roots—the best substances are employed. All work warranted as represented. Prices moderate.
Advice given daily free of charge.

DENTIFRICE ELIXIR,
For Purifying the mouth and Preserving the Teeth, prepared by DR. DE CHEVRY, Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris.) This Elixir strengthens the gums, renders the breath agreeable and keeps the mouth in a constant state of freshness and health, and is indispensable to those wear artificial teeth. Directions—Put a few drops of the Elixir in a little water, dip the brush, and clean the Teeth as usual.

SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER,
Infallible remedy for the Toothache.
☞ DR. DE CHEVRY will be found at his Office at all hours of the day.
September 19, 1864. 3m

Square Rod Tobacco.
ISLAND MANUFACTURE.
THE Subscribers having purchased the Tobacco Stock of the late Geo. F. C. Lowden, Esq, have entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of manufacturing Tobacco, and are now prepared to offer for sale, under the style and firm of LOWDEN & RICHARDSON, at their Store in Queen's Street, next door to the Bank of P. E. Island, the best quality of Square Rod—Island Manufacture. Strict attention paid to orders from the country.
MORIN LOWDEN.
D. J. RICHARDSON.
Oct. 10, 1864.

A CARD.
THE Subscriber having, for the last four months, been engaged in making large and important additions to his Factory, the CITY TANNERY, and which are now on the eve of completion, he deems the occasion to be one on which it most certainly behoves him to make some manifestation of the very grateful estimation in which he holds the liberal patronage which, for a period of six years — the time which has elapsed since he established his Factory—has been extended to him by his numerous friends in Town and Country; and which has not only incited him to the extension and improvement of his premises for manufacturing purposes, but also enabled him to meet the very heavy outlay thereby incurred.
To those friends, therefore, he now begs leave to tender his sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the very large amount of patronage for which he is already indebted to them; not doubting that his future endeavours, ON A MORE EXTENDED SCALE, to supply them, on the most reasonable terms, with the very best articles in his line, will, on their part, be met by a corresponding appreciation and encouragement of his enterprise.
The additions which he has made to his Factory, and the improvements which he has effected therein, are such as will enable him in future to manufacture about
Eight Thousand Sides of
SOLE LEATHER,
a year, besides his former usual quantity of UPPER LEATHER; and having, besides, succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced
First Class Sole Leather Tanner,
from the United States he confidently trusts that he shall have it in his power to offer to an appreciative public an article of SOLE LEATHER superior to any previously manufactured in the country, and fully equal to any imported.
W. B. DAWSON.
Charlottetown, Sept 19th, 1864. all p8w

AUCTION AT SOURIS.
ON FRIDAY, the 11th NOVEMBER, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Souris East, a BLACK STUD HORSE, 4 years old, stands 17 hands high, of the American Black Hawk breed, of perfect form and symetry, and true to pull or drive. A credit of 12 months will be given on a good joint note. For full particulars enquire of Hon. D. BEATON. 2in [October 31, 1864.

IN SEASON!
WINTER IS COMING!
THE subscriber has on hand a supply of STRONG AND SUBSTANTIAL
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
suitable for Fall and Winter wear, consisting of
OVER-COATS, in Pilot and Seal Cloths,
PANTS, in Black and Fancy Doeskins,
VESTS, in Homespun, Black Cloth and Fancy Doeskins.
The above having been manufactured under the subscriber's own superintendence, he can with confidence recommend them to the public for their DURABILITY and CHEAPNESS. The inspection of Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers is particularly invited before purchasing elsewhere.
Also, on hand, Beaver, Pilot and Seal CLOTHS, which will be made up to order on the most reasonable terms.
☞ Call and judge for yourselves.
P. REILLY.
Ch'town, October 17, 1864. 2m

Mill View Cloth Mills.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the inhabitants of the Island that he has completed his FULLING & DYEING ESTABLISHMENT at Mill View Mills, and fitted up with the best of machinery of the latest improvements, and is now prepared to manufacture Cloth of all descriptions usually made on the Island, as he has succeeded in getting one of the most experienced Dyers in Nova Scotia, Mr. THOMAS T. TAYLOR, whom he has taken as partner in the business, and who, no doubt, will compete with any Cloth Mill on the Island or neighboring Provinces. The Cloth will be taken from the Agents and returned, free of charge.
The following Gentlemen will act as Agents:— W. E. Dawson, Esq, Charlottetown; Henry Beer, Southport; J. R. Bourke, junr, Mount Stewart; J. J. McDonald, Esq, Fort Augustus; J. J. Gay, Pownal, Lot 49; Richard Clark, Orwell; Roderick Munro, C C, Georgetown; Peter Edmonds, Geo. Town Road; D. Fraser, Esq., Eldon, Belfast; James Moore, Flat River; Fade Goff, Wood Islands; Angus Gillis, M. H. Road.
P. M. BOURKE.
Mill View Mills, Aug. 8, 1864. 3m

Wanted,
1000 EMPTY FLOUR BARRELS, full-hooped and provided with two heads, for which the highest cash price will be paid by I. C. HALL, Peake's Buildings, Water-street, Ch'town, Aug. 15, 1864.

POETRY.

INDIAN SUMMER.

Light as love smiles, the silvery mist at morn,
Floats in loose flakes along the limpid river;
The blue bird's notes upon the soft breeze borne,
As high in air he carols, faintly quiver;
The weeping birch, like banners idly waving,
Bends to the streams its spicy banners laving,
Beaded with dew, the witch-elm's tassels shiver;
The timid rabbit from the furze is peeping,
And from the springy spray the squirrels gayly leaping.

I love thee, Autumn, for thy scenery, ere
The blasts of Winter chase the varied dyes
That richly deck the slowly declining year;
I love the splendor of thy sunset skies,
The gorgeous hues that tinge each falling leaf,
Lovely as beauty's cheek, as woman's love too, brief;
I love the note of each wild bird that flies,
As on the wind he pours his parting lay,
And wings his loitering flight to Summer climes away.

O Nature, still I fondly turn to thee,
With feelings fresh as e'er my childhood's were;
Though wild and passion-tossed my youth may be,
Toward thee I still the same devotion bear;
To thee, to thee—though health and hope no more
Life's wasted verdure may to me restore—
I still can, childlike, come as when in prayer
I bowed my head upon a mother's knee,
And deemed the world, like her, all truth and purity.

THE COLONISTS IN COUNCIL.

(From the Montreal Gazette, Oct. 28.)

The Parliamentary Buildings at Quebec are remarkable neither for beauty nor extent. Built to supply a temporary want, on the ruins of the stately "palace of St. Louis," they represent expediency rather than right. The shadow of Ottawa and the Queen's decision was upon them from the beginning, dwarfing and diminishing all their proportions. The very architect must have felt that he was bringing forth a posthumous child, and he might very well have written over the front entrance—"*Ichabod! Ichabod! thy glory is departed!*"

But if the plain brick and three storied building has nothing to recommend it, either to the eye or to the understanding, the site on which it stands may challenge comparison with any in the world. Hewn out, half way down the historic cliff, it is impossible to conceive a more commanding position. Hereabouts once stood the primitive frame-house and garden of Samuel Champlain, the founder of the city; and yonder, at the foot of the cliff, its last invader, Richard Montgomery, fell, on the last day of the memorable year 1776. Above, the citadel towers—the Gibraltar of the North. Below, Mountain-hill street dips down to the broad river, as steep as a s air or timber-slide. The grand battery buttresses the very walls, with its hundred grim guns keeping watch upon the wide estuary, the island of Orleans and the heights of Levis. On the inner side, the spires of many churches, and the huge bulk of the Laval University, occupy the spectator's attention. A nobler site, we say, for a national palace could hardly be found in Christendom.

In the wing of this homely edifice, so splendidly surrounded, which has hitherto been occupied by their Canadian lordships, the members of the Intercolonial Conference assembled, on the 10th of the present month. The attendance was more numerous than had been anticipated. Newfoundland, invited at the eleventh hour, sent *two* delegates; Nova Scotia was represented by *five*, Prince Edward Island by *seven*, and New Brunswick by *seven*. Canada was represented by its full Council; so that the whole Conference consisted of thirty-three members. A Photographer of the city has transferred the entire group to card-paper; but a pen-and-ink etching may not be unacceptable to your readers at a distance.

The Conference room, formerly the reading room of the Upper House, was tastefully but plainly furnished for the occasion. A long, narrow table, covered with crimson cloth and littered with stationary, statutes, pamphlets and books of reference, ran down the centre of the room, leaving just space enough at either side for the chairs of the delegates. The chair occupied the centre, as at a dinner party; at one extremity sat the astute leader of the New Brunswick, and, at the other, the gallant chief of the Prince Edward Island Government. The presiding officer, Sir Etienne Tache, seemed as if formed by nature and experience for his position. An old soldier, and a finished gentleman — he might fairly be called the Sir Roger de Coverley of Canada. Under a refinement of manners only too unusual in this age, he concealed a latent fire and determination of character, which showed how much vehemence must have gone originally to his composition. He was supported on his immediate left by his colleagues, Messrs. Cartier and Galt, and on his right by Messrs. McDonald, Campbell, and McGee. *Vis-a-vis*, were the remaining six of the Canada twelve, Mr. Brown between Messrs. McDougall and Mowat, with Messrs. Cockburn, Langevin and Chapais, to their right and left. The upper end of the table was occupied by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the lower end by the members from Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. The four Provincial Secretaries, Messrs. Tupper, Tilley, McDougall and Pope, were the honorary Secretaries; but the Executive work was done by Mr. Hewitt Bernard, Chief Law Clerk for Upper Canada, who was accommodated with a desk in one angle of the room.

It might be invidious to particularize the *personnel* of the Canadians. Most of the gentlemen named are familiar both by appearance and antecedents to all their countrymen. A short description of the delegates from the other Provinces will be open to no such objection on the score of good taste.

Of all the delegates, those who took the most constant share in the general work of the Conference, were the Nova Scotians. Their leader, Dr. Tupper, spoke probably oftener, though never longer, than any other member. Always forcible, keen, and emphatic, with large stores of information, and an inexhaustible vocabulary, he made his influence felt in every branch of every subject. There was, however, a suppressed temptation to sarcasm in his tones, which occasionally marred the effect of his best arguments and most stirring appeals. His accents seemed to say that he could be scathing if he liked, and in this respect we believe his local reputation is fully established. But from the conversational tone of the Conference, there was no occasion to draw forth the Doctor's powers of sarcasm. Of his associates, Mr. Attorney General Henry, and Mr. McCully, leader of the Nova Scotian Opposition, were equally men of mark. With Dr. Tupper, they might be called — to borrow a phrase of Alexander Dumas—"three strong men." In point of energy, the two latter gentlemen were not ill-matched; but for strong, vigorous, downright dialectics, the palm must be given to the Opposition leader.

While the three members just named gave a common impression of the Nova Scotian embassy in point of ability, Messrs. Archibald and Dickey left even a more agreeable one, as to their accomplishments. In debating *manner*, Mr. Archibald had no superior, and hardly an equal. His easy elocution, and dulcet tones might, in a popular assembly, be drowned or disregarded, but in a conference of his peers they were admirably effective. With such an audience, where every attempt at oratorical effect would have begot suspicion, Mr. Archibald's dispassionate manner, his voice breathing nothing but harmony and good-fellowship, won its way insensibly to every man's understanding. If this was art, it was the very highest art; but we incline to the opinion 'twas the native genial character of the man, shining through the thin gauze of professional training and public obligation. His nearest rival in the amenities of debate was, probably, his colleague, Mr. Dickey.

The speaking of the New Brunswick seven was left mainly to Mr. Secretary Tilley, the leader of that Government, Mr. Johnson, Attorney General, Mr. John H. Gray, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Fisher. The Secretary was not a frequent speaker. He seldom rose except when financial questions were under discussion, and then he delivered himself like a master of the subject. Without having the extraordinary facility of statement which on such subjects distinguishes Mr. Galt, he was always clear, cogent and to the point. The unpardonable sin in Mr. Tilley's mind, would seem to be surplusage. There was not, in all he said a sentence thrown away, or a syllable over much. He possessed above most of his colleagues that essential knowledge for a good party leader, the knowledge of where and when *to stop*. An ordinary man can open an argument; most men can keep one up, but Mr. Tilley always knows where his matter ends, and when that is out, he never attempts to prolong discussions for the mere sake of an argumentative triumph. And the condensation of his style was no bad index to the tenacity of his character. To carry his point was his all in all, and it is but justice to him to say, he generally succeeded.

Mr. Chandler and Mr. Fisher, both lawyers and politicians of long standing, gave their attention chiefly to the legal and constitutional questions. Their age, experience and abilities were of the highest value to the Conference during these deliberations. It was pleasant to see — especially in the person of Mr. Chandler, the senior member of the Conference (except Sir Etienne), that years had not been able to still the generous ardour of his blood, or to convert his former patriotism into skepticism of popular intelligence or popular capacity. The youngest member present could not have contended with greater zeal for the privileges of the people than this veteran of Provincial politics, who has been so often held up to us as the *beau ideal* of "an old Tory."

Mr. Gray, also of the New Brunswick bar, more than any of the eastern members, gave the listener, at the first tones of his voice, the idea of an orator. Of a fine manly presence, with a voice of great flexibility and compass, and an ample flow of language, his whole *ensemble* was that of a finished public speaker. If he has a fault, it is in a certain rich redundence of expression which might well mislead the casual observer into the conclusion that his argumentation was less close and logical than it really is. This, however, would be an error and an injustice. There is nothing whatever inconsequential or inconsecutive even in Mr. Gray's most discursive flights. His panoply of shining words is never to be compared to—

> "Saul's plate armor on the peasant boy,
> Encumbering, but not arming him."

The same mind that supplies the armor, supplies a strong and sinewy substance to sustain it. Nor is it at all inconsistent, that, as in this case, splendour of diction and soundness of judgment should be found going aptly together. In short, if for a Bank parlor negotiation, his Province could not have a better representative than Mr. Tilley, or for an Appellate Court than Mr. Chandler, or Mr. Fisher, for a popular or Parliamentary audience they certainly could have found no more impressive spokesman than Mr. Gray. Mr. Johnson, the Attorney General of this Province, has great dash and vigor, and would be apt to prove a difficult opponent at *Nisi Prius*.

The Islanders at the other end of the table were less frequent debaters than the Acadians. The two gentlemen from Newfoundland (perhaps in consequence of the peculiarity of their commission, being present only *ex officio*), spoke rarely and always briefly. But the weight which attaches to personal character was seldom more exemplified. It is not too much to say, that of the whole thirty-three, no two exercised a more effectual, although so silent, an influence. It was enough to make one proud of British America, as well as sanguine for its future, to have observed closely the tact and sagacity, and the large and enlightened views of Messrs. Carter and Shea. One a merchant, the other a lawyer; one in Opposition, the other in office; one a Catholic, the other a Protestant, they seemed moved throughout by one will and one purpose—to guard the interests of Newfoundland, and, at the same time, to promote the grand design. Nothing petty, or partizan, or mercenary had the least weight in forming their judgments, and the frankness of their explanations were as noteworthy as their freedom from every belittling prejudice.

The group which sat to the right and left of Colonel Gray, the gallant chief of the Prince Edward's deputation, fairly represented every class in that tight little Island. Col. Gray himself, a colonist by birth, and one proud and jealous of his birthright, connected by family and regimental ties with some of the first military reputations in the Empire, was, for his fine personal qualities, and especially by all those who remembered what an admirable presiding officer he made at Charlottetown and Halifax, looked up to with a feeling almost of veneration. Mr. Palmer in all subjects connected with his own profession; Mr. Pope in point of general and varied information; Mr. McDonnell and Mr. Haviland; Mr. Coles and Mr. Whelan, compared favourably with the general composition of the Conference. The latter gentleman, Mr. Whelan, is said to be one of the best public speakers in the Lower Provinces; he certainly is one of the best writers, as the pages of the Charlottetown *Examiner* sufficiently testify.

CONFEDERATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

(From the London Telegraph.)

Seldom has there been held a more important conference of statesmen than that which assembled recently at Halifax to consider the proposed federation of the British North American Provinces. On their deliberation depends, to a very great extent, the future of a country which promises magnificent resources, and which contains within it the germs of a mighty empire. The progress of these colonies has not, indeed, been so swift and startling as that of Australia; but, in nine cases out of ten, the men who go to Canada intend to adopt it as their home. Hence, without anything that may be called "sensational," without any wonderful stories of gold mines to attract settlers, a population has gradually grown up which is now exceedingly well-to-do, which enjoys substantial prosperity, and which, while attached to the land of its adoption, has still the kindliest feeling towards the old country. The various provinces have indeed local interests of their own, but though not absolutely identical they are not really conflicting. There need be no jealousy between the "lumberer" of Canadian woods and the fisherman who gets his living on the Banks of Newfoundland. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, have all much to gain, little to lose, by a closer administrative union with the other colonies. Separated, they are merely provinces; united, they will become a nation — a nation with nearly four million citizens, more than three hundred thousand of whom are already landed proprietors, whilst there are thirteen millions of acres now under profitable cultivation, and thirty millions ready for future laborers. The fisheries are unequalled in the world; the forests would supply all Europe with timber for generations to come; recent geological surveys have indicated the existence of immense mineral wealth; and the gradual developement of railway communication, together with the magnificent water system of the lakes and the St. Lawrence, will afford easy means of bringing all these natural products to a profitable market. Pondering these things, believing in the future of a country thus favored, and at the same time guarding against political dangers which we need scarcely indicate, the statesmen of British North America have conceived the grand idea of a Federation. They wish to build up a nation; but they also wish—and this is the true Imperial justification of their scheme—to have this nation still linked by the closest ties to Great Britain. In other words, they have no notion of seceding; they wish rather, by increasing their own strength, to become worthier members of the central State. To this end, their notables have met together; and so far is the movement from having any separatist tendency, that it received, two years ago, official encouragement from the Imperial Government. Add to this fact the equally significant circumstance that the officials of the provinces and the admiral of the British fleet upon the American station joined in the recent proceedings, and it will at once be seen that the object is one in which the mother country can heartily cooperate with its thriving children across the Atlantic.

It may be said, especially by the theorists who amiably insinuate a desire for the dismemberment of the greatest empire which the world has ever known, that the colonies will be no stronger when united than they are at present; that their actual force will not be increased by the mere fact of its amalgamation; and that such a confederacy would be more likely to draw the Home Government into hostile complications than each individual province would be if left to itself. The fallacy—or rather one of the fallacies—involved in this line of argument consists in overlooking the fact that, under the proposed arrangement, British North America would practically become a nation; and that, with a national organization and a central seat of government, there would arise a strength essentially different from, and far superior to, that which at present is only latent in the disjointed settlements. "It would be something to be the citizen of such a State," said the President of the Canadian Council; and in the very utterance of these words we see a prophecy of the patriotic spirit which would soon stimulate the whole people into vigorous self-reliant action. That local jealousies still exist, is unfortunately true; but the best way to remove these is by the convocation of a truly national Legislature. The political economy of the last few years has shown us that, on the grand scale, the interest of the many is also the interest of the individual; and, even in matters purely commercial, the tendency of such an union would be to promote the general prosperity, by the abrogation of vexatious provincial restrictions. But, leaving these financial points out of the question for the moment, and looking at the broader political considerations which are necessarily uppermost in men's minds just now, we see in the formation of such a Government the best security against foreign aggression. It may be possible that a few Canadians would prefer incorporation with the Northern portion of the late United States; but the number of these is insignificant, and the disloyal action would at once be overwhelmed and swept away by the creation of the new confederacy. We must not forget that, granted certain changes in American politics, the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine would be one of the first objects sought by our restless cousins; all the better will it be, by welding the British provinces into one compact nationality, to proclaim at once that we regard this famous doctrine as an insolent threat, which we hold ourselves prepared to resist by force of arms.

Firmly believing that the project will be immensely beneficial to the colonies, we are convinced that it will be equally acceptable to the Home Government. As the matter already stands, England is committed to the protection of every acre of her soil, be it on the Indus, the Murray, the St. Lawrence, or the Thames. Doubtless the responsibility is great, doubtless the work is arduous; but the duty exists. The best way, indeed, to lighten it is to call upon our colonies themselves to take measures for their own defence, assuring them that whenever the odds are too heavily against them, whenever the danger becomes serious, we pledge the British empire to their aid. Let any one look at the statistics of the dependencies fifty—aye, or a dozen—years ago; let him even cast a glance upon the map, and see how cities have arisen in wilderness and bush; let him then calmly attempt to calculate the inevitable ratio of this progress; and he will see that throughout the world the grand, patient, indomitable, law-respecting English race is rapidly becoming dominant. By splenetic jealousies, by foolish grudges, by false insistance upon worn-out systems, it would, indeed, be impossible to compromise even this splendid future; but by a wise and temperate statesmanship every New England can be bound by ties of mutual affection and loyal good service to the old land. Happily the day has gone by when the Home Government irritated affection and almost destroyed esteem, by petty meddling with the internal affairs of countries a thousand miles away. We have learnt a better and a wiser system. We can allow Australia, Canada, any of our great dependencies, to manage their local concerns for themselves, whilst shielding them with the broad ægis of English power whenever they are threatened by a *foreigner*. Thus let it be with the new Confederation. There are a host of subjects upon which it would, as yet, be premature to speculate; the bases of representation; the adjustment of taxation; the seat of Government, and the relations of the new power with its neighbours, as controlled or influenced by existing treaties. These can be dealt with as they arise. The strong, clear-headed men of the new land have not broached the scheme without taking all such difficulties into the account; they have not essayed to found a nation without considering all the dangers to which, in its infancy, it would be exposed. Cordially, then, do we wish them God-speed. Should they succeed, they will have done noble service to the whole empire; each individual part of which, whilst honestly facing its own troubles, gallantly confronting its immediate foes, can still, whenever in need, reckon fraternal aid of every other part. Thus, throughout the world, shall the good old cause of freedom—freedom of thought, of action, of speech, of trade—have as its busy missionary in time of peace, as its strong champion in time of war, a people, scattered, indeed, over many continents and a thousand isles, but bound together by the noble ties of mutual love, of fidelity to institutions which itself approves, and of loyalty to a throne whose prerogative is derived from its own consent.

LATE FALL PLOUGHING.

There are many solid and substantial reasons favoring the practice of late fall ploughing. I know no crop, or soils, except sandy soils, but what is improved and benefitted by fall ploughing, which we would recommend to be performed as late in the fall as the season will allow, in order to prevent vegetation starting anew. As thus a larger amount of vegetable matter is turned under to be incorporated in the soil, than when the operation is delayed until spring. And vast numbers of insects are turned up to perish by the cold; and seeds of useless and troublesome plants or weeds, that have germinated in early autumn, are also disturbed and destroyed. But there are other advantages to be derived from ploughing in the fall. The work is usually performed at a time when the farmer or his workmen have most opportunity for it, when the "hurry" of the season is over, and the teams are in good condition. And in the spring does not the farmer feel happy of the reflection that, by timely forecast and industry, he has a very necessary work performed in advance of the season. He is ready to avail himself of the earliest favorable weather for putting in his crops, and is thus enabled to keep up, in the unvarying routine of farming operations, with the forwardness of the season. He is certainly much better circumstanced in this respect than could possibly have been the case, had his ploughing being deferred until spring, when the uncertainty of the weather adds greatly to the pressure of the work on hand. In the former case the farmer "drives his work," but, in the latter, it frequently occurs that his "work drives him." As an able writer well remarks, "how often has the farmer, on a clay farm, wished, just as his land has become dry enough in the spring to begin ploughing, that he could set ten ploughs in motion, instead of one, that he might finish his work before the next storm—which was now warning him of its approach—should delay his stirring the soil for two weeks longer." And, as every farmer well knows, planting on a foul sward, turned over for the first time in the spring, makes the work of cultivation much more difficult and laborious, and the surface yields no nutriment for the young plant, until it pushes its roots to reach the decomposing vegetable matter turned under by the plough. But where this vegetable matter is buried in the fall, decomposition takes place in most instances before spring, and thus furnishes necessary pabulum to the roots of the growing plant, as it is required. And the crop is greatly benefitted, merely by the circumstance of the field being ploughed in the previous autumn.

And if we admit (what every observing agriculturist knows to be truth) that the weather has a mellowing effect upon ploughed ground, fall ploughing is especially desirable. The exposure of the soil to the action and decomposing effects of winter frosts, and the changes of the atmosphere—the action that the elements have upon the earthly and mineral ingredients of the soil—assists very materially in its pulverization, and prepares it for more thorough and effective tillage.

The subsoil, rendered more loose and pulverulent, will absorb the ammonia of snow, which chemistry proves to contain a greater per cent. than the same amount of rain water. Perhaps it will not be out of place here to remark, that most soils are improved by ploughing a little deeper than was previously done, in order to bring up a new strata for the disintergrating and decomposing influences of winter and the elements.

I have thus hastily glanced at some of the advantages that necessarily result from fall, or late fall ploughing; the subject is far from being exhausted, and much yet remains to be added in favor of this practice. The subject is one of importance and will abundantly repay every farmer who will give it the consideration it merits. For blowy and sandy soils ploughing cannot in any way be recommended, unless the subsoil that such rests on be of a heavy or clayey character. In such instances, my judgment is, that fall ploughing will prove beneficial, rather than otherwise, as the changes of the weather in winter will promote a more thorough mingling of the different soils—a portion of the subsoil being turned up with the surface—and hence the labour required in the spring to prepare it for sowing or planting will be considerably lessened. But otherwise, the treatment recommended for light drifting soils is the opposite to that for clayey or heavy lands. The former requires to be compacted, the latter to be mellowed.—*Rural American.*

PRIMITIVE CIVILIZATION.—Castellani, the antiquary of Rome, has recently published a very curious volume on "Primitive Civilization." A correspondent writes concerning it, that the author takes the ground "that the arts and sciences had their cradle in Italy at a period previous to the siege of Troy, and that the Pelasgi, being driven from Italy by terrestrial convulsions and invasions of rude Northmen, fled to the East, and established civilization there, and that, after long wanderings, they returned by the direction of the Delphic Oracle to Etruria, their native land, and there re-established themselves in times still prior to authentic history."

KISSING AT A CERTAIN AGE.—A celebrated dandy was one evening in company with a young lady, and observing her kiss her favorite poodle, he advanced and begged the light favor, remarking that she ought to have as much charity for him as she had shown to the dog. "Sir," said the belle, "I never kissed my dog when he was a puppy." The fellow took the hint, and went off instanter.

Who finds all the umbrellas that everybody loses? Every man we meet loses the umbrella he buys, but we have never got acquainted with the man that finds them. Can any one answer the question before the next rainy day?