plain military cloak, and wore a brass helmet, but no star or order. The barricade of hay waggons fell away as he approached. He prayed and crossed himself before the sacred picture at the door, then stood up in the carriage and addressed the people. He was so near that we could hear his words.

'My children,' he said, in his imperial manner, 'you are misled. These good men, these good doctors, venture their lives for your good. Not a finger shall be laid upon them. This pestilence was sent from Heaven to punish some of our national sins. Kneel down and pray to God to remove the scourge, and to forgive you!'

I shall never again behold such a sight. In a moment, the multitude, lately so fierce and so thirsting for blood, fell upon their knees, and every head was bowed. When they rose, they slunk away like so many criminals, and some fifty of them surrendered themselves without a murmur to the lancers, who came riding slowly among them. As I was still watching the extraordinary scene, Alexis pulled me by the arm, and up the steps rushed Pellican, and seized me by the hand.

'Hurrah, Campbell! Did not I manage it pretty well? I drove to the citadel when I left you last night, and, finding the old brute of a general would not believe my story, or send me any more troops, I took a carriage and three horses, and rattled off to Sarskoi Seloi, where, by the best luck in the world, one of the chamberlains whom I knew brought me to the emperor, to whom the riot had already been telegraphed, and now he's coming to see the hospital. Get along and meet him. Hurrah, Campbell, we shall make our fortunes!'

I went to receive the emperor, who was most gracious. He thanked us for our conduct during the seige, and then went through the wards. The only thing that puzzled him was Alexis, whom, in Pellican's dress, he took at first for one of the medical staff. Next day the minister wrote to me, by command of Nicholas, constituting me a coadjutor of Dr. Tillman, who, however, sank from his injuries within the week, and died soon after; but not before he had joined mine and Olga's hands, and begged my forgiveness.

I married dear, brave Olga; nor was I long chief physician to the Petro-Paulovsky Hospital, you may be sure, before I made Ivan Pellican the house-surgeon.

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THE CLEMENCY OF THE POPE. — The circumstances attending the execution of two murderers in Rome have recently been published. One of these criminals had killed the wife of a cheesemonger and robbed her, introducing himself into the house as a messenger from her husband, the said cheesemonger being imprisoned for coining false money. The poor woman left a little girl five years old utterly unprotected. A few days ago some compassionate neighbours took the child to Castel Grandolfo, and instructed her to go and kneel down before the Pope when he came out of his palace to walk, and narrate to him her family misfortunes. The poor child did so in a very few words, calling out "Santo Padre! my mother is killed and my father is in prison, and I am left all alone." The artless tale touched the Pontiff; he patted the child's head indulgently, and said to her, "Go home again, and I will send your father to take care of you." His Holiness kept his word, and, making use of the most noble prerogative of Sovereigns, pardoned the coining cheesemonger, giving immediate orders for him to be sent back to his desolate home to act the father's part towards his motherless child.

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FROM THE NORTH WEST.—The latest news from the Red River Territory represents the Sioux Indians as being troublesome. Gangs of them, travelling through the Territory by stealth, were stealing everything they could lay hands upon. Horses, oxen, cows, calves, pigs, and other live stock, were taken out of the farm yards; wearing apparel, bed clothes, and other valuables were taken from the houses in absence of the owners; and at one place they had taken from a French chapel the sacred vessels and altar decorations used in the performance of religious rites. Child stealing was very prevalent, and there are many reports of murders, but none of them seemed to be authentic. The local papers appear to think that this is but the prelude to a general war, and they complain that the Hudson Bay Company has made not the slightest effort to avert any danger of this kind. They urge upon the people to take the matter in their own hands, and to form volunteer companies in self defence.

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THE END OF THE WAR. — The Richmond Despatch thus facetiously gives its ideas of when the end of the war will arrive :—"We are asked fifty times a day, more or less, when we think the war will end. As we have no right to think, in the absence of data to think upon, we are sometimes at a loss for an answer. However, for the information of those who are particularly inquisitive and anxious upon the subject, we will relate a dream that a friend of ours had on the duration of the war, which may throw some light on the subject. He dreamed that he awoke from a sleep of fifty years and found himself on the south bank of the Rapidan. He saw, a little distance from the spot where he awoke, a corporal with seventeen men and a wheelbarrow. He approached and asked the corporal what this little gathering meant. 'This,' replied the corporal, 'is the army of Northern Virginia.' Where are the Yankees?' he inquired. 'They are on the other side of the river,' replied the corporal. 'They have the advantage of us in numbers and transportation, as they have twenty-one men and two wheelbarrows, but we expect to get the advantage of them in position, and whip them, and then the war will end.'"

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ONE BOTTLE DID IT.—That is the expression of many who have had their grey hair restored to its natural color, and their bald spot covered with hair, after using one bottle of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing. It is not a dye, it can do no harm. Every one who has used these preparations speak, loud in their praise. If you wish to restore your hair as in youth, and retain it through life, without delay procure these preparations. All Druggists keep them.

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The Halifax *Express* says: "Since our last issue three daring robberies have been committed by 3 men belonging to the 2nd Batt. 17th Regt. On Wednesday evening last, one of the men named Ballard, smashed in the shop window of Mr. Wm. Crawford, Watchmaker, in Barrington-street, and stole a gold watch. He was followed and promptly arrested. Another man, named Wm. Parks, made a raid in Mr. George Gray's store, Jacob-street, and attempted to take forcible possession of a piece of cheese, weighing about twenty pounds, from the hands of the proprietor; the latter, however, was too strong for the thief, and he was speedily arrested. We also learn that another, by the name of Andrew Duggan has been arrested for stealing a coat out of the house of Mrs. Bridget Eagen. The men, as we before stated, all belong to the 17th Regt. It is stated that the soldier who attempted to steal the cheese from Mr. Gray, was disguised in an overcoat which he had previously stolen from the store of Mr. Appleton, Buckingham street.

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Muller, the alleged Murderer, being entitled to be tried by a jury of half Englishmen and half foreigners, will, it is understood, avail himself of the privilege. The London *Observer* says: "It is currently reported that such a construction of the jury is one of the grounds upon which he places his reliance for acquittal."

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The ship Anna Schmidt, which was destroyed by the Alabama off the coast of South America, had on board a quantity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for California. Dr. Ayer & Co. now appeal for redress direct to the British Government, as the responsible party in this wicked business, and base their claim for payment and protection on the ground of humanity, as their commodities are wholly for the sick. Their point is well taken, and will doubtless be pressed with the pluck and persistency which characterize the operations of of these celebrated chemists.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

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BURNING OF THE BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.—The Opera House of Morris Bros., and Bell & Trowbridge, caught fire about five o'clock on the evening of the 25th Oct., and was entirely consumed, leaving little but the brick walls standing. It occupied the sight of the old Provincial Government House in the Province Court House, with the main entrance from Washington street.

# AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

## DANGER IN THE NORTH.

The report of Judge Holt on the treasonable conspiracies originating at the West, but having their ramifications extending through the greater part of the North, is a document altogether too grave and authentic to be neglected by our people, although the Democracy try to thrust it out of sight. It has been well said that the evidences of the then coming rebellion in 1860 were not so striking as these now foreboding troubles in the midst of the loyal States. They are collected from many sources, from men who have been tampered with by the treasonable organization, from numerous members of the order, from rebel officers and soldiers cognizant of its operations, and from detectives especially employed to examine into the matter. The information thus gained is collected by Judge Holt, a Southern man, a Democrat, a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, whose personal integrity is above all suspicion, and who brings to the subject great patience of investigation and soundness of judgment. To disregard such a man's presentation of facts relating to the new sources of danger underlying society in the loyal States, would be as inexcusable in us as it was in Mr. Buchanan to turn a deaf ear to Gen. Scott's solemn warning of the approach of the existing rebellion.

And what does Judge Holt, on the amplest testimony, tell us? He proves the existence of banded organizations, in sworn hostility to the United States Government, comprising in the aggregate no less than 500,000 men, most numerous in the border States of the West, but having lodges in Pennsylvania, New York, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and accomplices probably in every State. The armed force of the order, stated in the testimony, whether correctly or not, at over 300,000 men, is undoubtedly very formidable in the midst of an unarmed community. As to the aims and purposes of the conspirators, they are simply such as become the northern allies of the Southern rebels. They operate in every way which will give aid to the latter, and embarass and paralyze the government. They discourage enlistments, aid deserters, control elections, overawe Union men, and have already employed murder and arson in the furtherance of their nefarious designs. They constitute an active adjunct, a wheel within a wheel, of the Democratic party at the West considerably, and many of their leaders were influential members of the Chicago Convention. The members of the organization unquestionably all call themselves Democrats. They would profit immensely by the success of that party, for which they are now laboring, and would take its defeats as their own.

Under these circumstances, it becomes all who have at stake the peace and order of the North, all who would not see the flames of civil war breaking out on our soil, to consider the bearing of their vote at the Presidential election on this new element of danger. We now see that those who for months have been uttering lamb-like sentiments of "peace, peace," are really preparing war for our own hearths. They are, professedly, very tender of the feelings of their "Southern brethren," but they are impatiently waiting for the hour of bloodshed among their loyal neighbours. Are these miscreants to be encouraged by any patriotic, honest man? The appeal lies above the range of all partizan considerations. It addresses every man, as a property-holder, concerned in the repression of violence and disorder; as a member of society, interested in the maintenance of all its sacred guarantees; as a patriot, determined that the present civil war shall be contracted and extinguished, rather than permitted to run riot through our own Northern homes. The question, then, recurs whether it is our duty to assist the party which these conspirators are engaged in assisting, and whose success they look upon as their opportunity; or whether we shall teach them by our votes that neither they nor their party friends have any hope of controlling the freemen of the North than the armed rebellion has of coping with the Government under whose blows it is sinking to naught. Let every one answer to his own conscience.—*Boston Journal, Oct. 24.*

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HORRIBLE DEVELOPEMENTS OF REBEL ATROCITIES.—A letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated at Gen. Butler's headquarters, October 17, says:—

"The rebel flag-of-truce boat, William Allison, brought down to Coxe's Landing this morning about five hundred paroled Union prisoners, in exchange for paroled rebel prisoners sent up on Saturday.

"According to the accounts of several officers and surgeons with whom I conversed, the conduct of a portion of the rebel troops subsequent to the engagement at Saltville, were utterly lawless and brutal. In two field hospitals, near the scene of the battle, were twenty three wounded prisoners of the First-colored cavalry—fifteen in one and eight in the other. All but three of them were murdered in cold blood by the rebel soldiers, who called there for that especial purpose; and those fiends in human form boasted while doing this hellish deed that they had been engaged in the same work all day. They claimed to have buried one hundred and twenty-five colored soldiers, of whom nearly all must have been slaughtered in the same way, as it is said scarcely a dozen were killed in battle. This was on the 3rd instant.

The three negroes who had been spared (it is to be presumed through oversight) were removed, with the rest of the wounded, to the Emory and Henry College Hospitals. Four days later, or on the 7th instant, a party of cut-throats in rebel uniform entered the building and shot two of those dead. The other was fired at twice and left for dead, but the would-be murderer, it appears, did not look critically to the effects of his shots, and the negro was slightly grazed on the head. He was afterwards removed to the house of a citizen in the vicinity and concealed until he could be removed to a safer place.

"But these demons had not yet appeased their thirst for blood, and on the day succeeding the outrage just related, the 8th instant, a band of fifteen men, led by the notorious Champ Furguson, appeared. Furguson himself wrested his musket from the hands of a sentry, (rebel) who stood at the door of the hospital, and leaving two men to guard him, entered the building with the rest of his gang, and went straight to the room of Lieutenant Smith, of the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry. His men passed through the door in two files, and Furguson, walking up between them, approached the bed on which the wounded Lieutenant was lying. 'How are you, Smith?' 'How are you, Captain?' were the salutations first exchanged, when Furguson, balancing the musket on his hand, said, tauntingly, 'Look here, Smith, do you see this?' 'For God's sake, Captain, don't shoot me,' implored the Lieutenant, but he had scarcely uttered the words before the other had raised the gun and shot him through the head. The gang now inquired for Col. Hanson, 37th Kentucky mounted infantry, (commanding a brigade) and Capt. Dagenfield of the 12th Ohio cavalry, declaring their intention to shoot them both.

By this time the surgeons and hospital attendants had become aware of what was going on, and they hastened to the spot. By persuasion, and almost by force, they endeavoured to restrain these desperadoes from carrying out their savage purpose.

Furguson was on the point of shooting the rebel surgeon in charge, Dr. Murphy, for daring to interfere, and one of his men actually presented a revolver at the breast of a major who had chanced to be visiting at the hospital at the time, and had volunteered his assistance. By argument and resistance combined, the ruffians were induced to leave, without having fully carried out their murderous designs, but swore to return at night and complete their work.

"Col. Hanson was immediately removed to the house of a citizen to await other arrangements for his safety, and a guard of convalescents was raised and placed around the hospital to resist another incursion."

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In a speech made by President Davis at Augusta, Ga., on the 3rd instant, he said:—

"Ours is not a revolution. We were a free and independant people in states that had the right to make a better government when they saw fit. They sought to infringe upon the rights we had, and we only instituted a new government on the basis of these rights. We are not engaged in a quixotic fight for the rights of man; but for our inherent rights, and who would surrender them? Let every paper guaranty possible be given and who would submit? There is but one thing to which we can accede—separate State independance. Some there are who speak of reconstruction with slavery maintained; but are there any who would thus measure rights by property? God forbid.

"Who now looks for intervention? Who does not know that our friends abroad depend upon our strength at home? That the balance is in our favor with victory, and turns against us with defeat, and that when our victory is unquestioned we will be recognized, and not till then.

"We must do our duty, and that duty is this: Every man able to bear arms must go to the front, and all others must devote themselves to the cause at home. There must be no pleading for exemption. We are fighting for existence, and by fighting alone can independance be gained. We must beat Sherman, we must march into Tennessee—there we will draw from twenty thousand to thirty thousand to our standard, and so strengthened, we must push the enemy back to the banks of the Ohio, and thus give the peace party of the North an accretion no puny editorial can give.

"My first effort was for peace, and I sent commissioners to endeavor to arrange an amicable dissolution. From time to time, I have made repeated efforts to that end, but never, never have I sought it on any other basis than independance. [Enthusiastic applause.] But do I expect it? Yes, I do. [Renewed cheering.]

"There are some I know who have looked upon Confederate legislation as needlessly harsh. I would that it could have been unnecessary. I would that goods could have been brought into market rather than impressed—that the armies could have been filled by volunteering rather than by conscription; and yet I looked upon the latter as the more just. You force all men to make roads, pay taxes, serve on juries; why should not all fight your battles; my opinion on this subject has not changed. I believed and believe now it is just; that it would have been better had it been the policy from the beginning of the war, and I endorse it in all its length and breadth and depth."

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## FROM THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Richmond papers of the 27th contain the following:

In speaking of Early's army the Richmond *Enquirer* says: "All that the army now needs is some determined commander to keep up their inspiration now that they are once more inaugurated to deeds of valor."

On Tuesday last 600 Union prisoners were sent from Richmond to Salisbury, N. C., and on the following day 1300 more.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 19th says: "Men now moving towards the front are perfectly wild with enthusiasm. On the march from Palmetto to Cedertown, many of them worn out, threw away their shoes.—They pressed forward barefooted, saying that Gen. Hood might need their services, and they were determined to see the campaign through."

Senator Hill, of Georgia, states that two-thirds of the Confederate army is absent from the field. They have men enough to defeat the Federalists if they are brought to duty.

Gen. Early issued an address to his army on the 22d, and denounces his men for demoralization. He declares that their recent defeat was brought on by their desire for plunder, and censures a number of officers for yielding to the disgraceful propensity.

Previous to the adjournment of the Alabama Legislature resolutions were offered "that we sincerely desire peace. If the aforsaid party (Democratic) is successful we are willing and ready to open negotiations for peace on the basis indicated in the Chicago platform, our sister States of the Confederacy being willing thereto." The resolutions were tabled after a bitter discussion.

The Richmond *Despatch* of the 26th, says the hostile armies are so strongly entrenched that it would be sheer madness for either to attack the other in front. Both armies may remain in their respective positions all winter.

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## DESTRUCTION OF CONFEDERATE RAM *ALBEMARLE.*

NEW YORK. 3.—The *Herald's* Hampton Roads correspondent says of the destruction of the ram *Albemarle*:

A large number of soldiers were stationed on the dock to prevent landing in case of surprise. Their camp fires enabled Lieut. Cushing to see the vessel clearly and watch their movements. They opened with musketry as he approached, and he scattered them with a discharge from his howitzer. He then run his boat against the timbers protecting the *Albemarle* and came to a dead halt, unable to back off or go ahead. The moment for decisive action arrived. The enemy fired muskets and pistols almost in his face from the port holes of his ram and from shore. Several of his men were wounded.

The officers of the *Albemarle* demanded their surrender, and the case looked desperate; still Lieut Cushing was cool and seized the lanyard of the torpedo and line to the spar and crowding the spar until the torpedo was brought under the overhang of the *Albemarle*, detached it and pulled the lanyard exploding the torpedo fairly under the vessel's port side just below a 200-pounder gun which at the same moment was discharged into the little boat, crushing through her bottom. She at once began to sink, and Lieut. Cushing ordered all to save themselves.

He took of his coat and shoes and jumped into the river, the others following, where they were soon brought under a hot fire of musketry. Boats were sent out, but how many were picked up, he does not know. Lieut. Cushing swam down the river half a mile, when chilled and exhausted he made for the shore and took refuge in a swamp within speaking distance of a rebel fort. Rebel officers passed the place of his concealment, talking of the affair, and he learned that the torpedo had done its work. Afterwards he got a negro to go up and look after the ram, who reported that she was "clar gone sunk." He then crawled along and finally secured a skiff and with a single paddle started for the squadron, 12 miles off, reaching it in safety.

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MORE RAIDS.—There was great excitement at Buffalo on the 31st ult., the peolpe fearing the Confederate raiders from Canada. At night the military were stationed at the grain elevators and around the docks, and in day time they patrolled the streets. It was said that there had been a number of suspicious persons observed in the town within a short time, and it was even stated by some that rockets were thrown up and guns fired by unknown persons. These are thought to have been signals to parties on the opposite shore. Nothing occurred, however, to justify the anticipation of evil. The people of Plattsburg, New York State, also had a great scare a day or two after the St. Alban's affair occurred. The Canada papers say, the Plattsburgians heard that a rebel army of invasion was to make a raid on them, and was actually *en route* from Canada, approaching from Moor's Junction! They rallied and tore five acres of railway track!! The citizens flew to arms on the announcement of thirty suspicious looking men! But the Calais *Advertiser*, received yesterday, brings the latest intelligence in the matter of raids contemplated. Referring to the Presidential election on Tuesday next it says:—

"Look out for skedaddle votes on Tuesday next. There are a large number of persons now in the Province, who went over there after they were drafted. These fellows, in all probability, will come back on the day of election, if no means are taken to prevent them, to vote for McClellan, for they are all Copperheads. From the towns of Baileyville, Crawford, Alexander and Wesley, there are as many as fifty or sixty skedaddlers. The Government offers the sum of thirty dollars ahead for the apprehension of these gentlemen."

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HALIFAX, Oct. 25.—By the steamer *Mario Cordalos*, we learn that the blockade runner *Little Hattie* had arrived at Bermuda with 600 bales of cotton, and that the *Hope*, with 1500 bales of cotton, and the *Falcon*, with 700 bales, had arrived at Nassau, all from Wilmington.

The *Mario Cordalos* also reports that the pirates *Tallahassee* and *Edith* left Wilmington the same night with the *Little Hattie* for a raid The Col. Lamb, steel plated blockade runner, sailed from Halifax this evening.

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In an affray at a brothel in Kingston on Friday evening, a man named Belanger was wounded in the forehead by a pistol ball, and another named Donaldson stabbed in the face by a knife. On the police attempting to arrest the guilty parties, they drew their revolvers, and one named McKenzie fired on them, grazing a policeman's hair. McKenzie and another man named McAvee are in custody.

## LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 29, 1864.

Steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool 19th, Queenstown 20th, arrived at Cape Race at midnight on *Friday*..... Steamer *Ontario* is aground near Yarmouth. There are hopes of getting her off. She was on her first trip up to Alexandria prior to going to New York line..... American advices per North American are of no effect. The London *Times* thinks it is not uncharitable to suppose Federal accounts just now are made as favorable as possible to suit political emergency. It deplores the prospect of continued war as most melancholy and depressing to the whole world, and presents the greatest reproaches to mankind..... The Duke of Newcastle died on the 18th, after a long illness .... Grand Bazaar, in aid of Southern prisoners, was opened at Liverpool on the 18th with great success. Political feeling is disclaimed, and very general support extended..... Rather more hopeful feeling pervaded English commercial circles on 17th, but on 18th there was renewed gloom and depression. Funds well sustained, but speculative stocks continue to decline..... Another suicide by a London Manager of the Mercantile Exchange Bank from undue excitement. Increased demand for interest at Bank..... Additional failures do not appear to include firms in American trade.

LATEST.—Queenstown, 20th.—Expected that the steamer Ontario will prove a total wreck..... Political news unimportant..... Commercial depression continues. Additional failures includes 20 Liverpool firms in American trade..... Rio letters confirm severity..... Liabilities of four suspended Banks eleven hundred thousand sterling. Cotton quiet; rather steadier. Breadstuffs still declining; provisions dull; consols 88¼ a 88½.

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ADDITIONAL.—Rumors of probable meeting between Czar and Napoleon at Nice shortly..... Bourse flat, 65.10..... Vienna advices indicate that Conference will soon sign final peace treaty.

RIO, Sept. 25th.—Coffee fifty-nine hundred to sixty-one hundred..... Great banking firms of Santo & Co., Gimere, and Tippo & Co., failed for large amounts; other suspensions followed. Cash payments suspended by Bank of Brazil..... War declared between Brazil and Uruguay.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27th.—Cotton goods dull. Exchange 2¼. Freights dull.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 25th.—Shirtings unchanged. Tea declining. Exchange 68¼.

City of Manchester experienced strong easterly gales to long. 38; thence unsettled westerly. Has 480 steerage and 54 cabin passengers. Full cargo. All well..... Coburn the prize-fighter is a passenger by the City of Manchester.

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## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE STATES.

OCTOBER 31.

General Gilbert defeated Confederate force at Morristown, Tenn., capturing 1600 prisoners and 6 pieces of artillery..... Wood attacked Decatur, *Tenn.*; was repulsed, losing 130 prisoners and 4 cannons..... Quite a fight in Philadelphia on Saturday night on account of Democratic procession. One man killed and several injured..... Price still retreating, pursued by Federals..... Gold 229.

NOVEMBER 1.

Federal loss in late reconnoissance of Grant's army about twelve hundred. Lee claims that Grant was repulsed at all points..... Reported that Lee has received *twenty-five thousand new* recruits..... A report that the Federals had evacuated Atlanta is pronounced unfounded..... Steamer *Hibernia*, with dates to 22nd, at Farther Point. News interesting. Breadstuffs very dull. Consols 88¾ .... Gold 238.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

A party of raiders attempted to surprise batteries at Castine, Maine; sentinel gave alarm, and the party escaped in boats..... Confederates made an attack on Warren's frontier, in front of Petersburgh, on Saturday, and were repulsed. ..... A Federal expedition destroyed Confederate ram Albermarle on Albermarle Sound..... Developements of alleged frauds, in regard to New York soldiers' votes, have assumed a grave character, two of the parties convicted, others on trial..... Gold opened at 246, closed at 228..... *Persia* arrived to-day. Commercial depression unabated, but funds firmer; consols 89; breadstuffs inactive.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

The Tallahassee captured and sunk schooner Good Speed, in Long Island Sound on Tuesday, said to be fifth vessel destroyed by her. Two cotton laden bloedade runners recently captured off Galveston..... Seward gives information to Mayor of Buffalo of a plot to burn Northern cities on day of *Presidential election*. Mayors of cities near Canada and exposed localities have been notified to look out for raids..... It is said that information from Canadian authorities has saved Buffalo and Detroit from conflagration.... Governor Seymour, of New York, has issued proclamation urging peace and quiet on election day, and instructing civil officers not to allow armed soldiers near the poles. Gold 230.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Two new Confederate cruisers are destroying American shipping near the coast—one called the *Chicamango* ran out of Wilmington on the 27th ult, and destroyed ship *Shooting Star*, and two Barks. The other cruiser, called the *Oluster*, from Wilmington on the 30th, destroyed Bark *Empress* on Thursday, and two schooners. Crews landed at New York..... *Tallahassee* reported on Thursday, destroying vessells at Deleware Breakwater..... Price again defeated, and retreating into Arkansas..... Heavy rains in vicinity of Richmond, prevent any movement .... Great excitement at Ogdensburg. A raid from Canada feared..... Steamers leaving New York to-day, take out over two million dollars in specie..... Blockade runner *Lady Sterling* captured off Wilmington on the 28th, has 980 bales cotton..... Reported that Butler will assume military command at New York during the Election..... Gold 245.

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## THE CONFERENCE AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Oct. 27, 1864.

Conference still engaged, it is reported, upon finance question. Serious difficulties, perhaps not insurmountable, present themselves. All other business about arranged..... Conference rises certainly to-morrow..... Imperial Act is to be applied for, under which each Province may enter Confederation or not at pleasure.

QUEBEC, Oct. 27.

The Conference closed its proceedings to-day. Nothing official has transpired, but the impression is prevalent that the operation has been successful..... The new Constitution is to be submitted to each Provincial Parliament on opening, or sooner.

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## THE DELEGATES IN CANADA.

(From the St. John Telegraph.)

Friday evening of last week the Lower Province Delegates were entertained at a Dinner by the people of Montreal. About 300 gentlemen sat down. Music was furnished by the Rifle Brigade. Speeches were made by General Williams, Lieutenant Governor McDonnell, of Nova Scotia, Hon. E. M Archibald and Hon. Dr. Tupper, of Nova Scotia; Hon. Mr. Gray, of New Brunswick; Hon. E. Whelan and T. Haviland, of Prince Edward Island; Hon. Messrs. Cartier, Galt and McGee of Canada, and Hon. Mr. Shea of Newfoundland. The speeches, as reported in the Montreal papers, contain little that is new concerning the Confederation scheme. The Delegates, owing to the lateness of the season, are prevented from partaking of the hospitalities of Hamilton and Kingston. They have visited Ottawa, where and at Toronto, they have already been further dined and wined. They return home *via* Niagara, and are expected to arrive here by the Boston steamer on Tuesday evening.

We notice that the Hon. Mr. Whelan, in the course of his address, said:

"The result of the deliberations in Quebec had been eminently satisfactory, and even though the time for a confederation might be yet distant, yet come it must. * * * The Conference had done nothing final; they had merely communicated information, smoothed down difficulties, and schooled the public mind, and would be for the constituencies at the hustings to do the remainder.

DEPARTURE OF THE COLONIAL DELEGATES FROM CANADA.—The Delegates will leave to-morrow afternoon or Friday morning, so as to be present at the ball in Montreal, Friday evening, and at the *dejeuner* on Saturday afternoon. They will thence proceed on Monday to Ottawa, where a *dejeuner* and a ball will be given in their honor on Tuesday. The day following they will proceed to Toronto where they will be feasted on Thursday. Friday they will go on to Niagara, and afterwards homewards via Boston.—*Quebec Mercury, Oct. 26.*

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# CORRESPONDENCE.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

I perceive a new paper has just been *heralded* into existence in your little city, the first No. of which has been kindly sent me by a friend. It is to be regretted that some editors betray such ignorance of matters in general, and the New York Printers' Union in particular. The first No. of this *Herald* contains an unjust and unwarrantable attack on the Printers of New York and their Union. Here is the paragraph:

"☞ The Printer's Union in New York has been abandoned. It destroyed itself by unreasonable and extravagant demands, going so far as to undertake to say what advertisements should or should not go into the paper. It was this last demand which finally convinced newspaper proprietors that the Union must be put down, as it had become intolerable. It is now announced to the printers throughout the country, that while compositors will always command good wages in New York, none who belong to a combination will be employed hereafter. Newspaper proprietors cannot afford to emyloy men who act on the highwayman's principle of "your money or your life," by striking for higher wages at 12 o'clock at night. Hereafter the workmen will meet their employers on equal terms, in adjusting the scale of the several offices."

The writer has but a faint idea of the workings of that body of which he presumes to speak; and I would advise him in future to make himself acquainted with a subject before he presumes to institute comparisons of such a nature as is contained in the above. No doubt the *kindness* of this *veracious* editor of the Charlottetown *Herald* will be duly reciprocated by the trade generally; and should fortune, that fickle mistress, direct his steps thitherward, the New York Printers' Union will be only too grateful to pass him around as the *humble* individual that compared them to highwaymen. As it is likely such paragraphs will tend to create wrong impressions regarding an honorable and hard-working body of men, allow me, through the columns of your admirably conducted and extensively read journal, to make a brief statement of facts concerning the Printers of New York and their Union.

Perhaps the editor of the Charlottetown Herald is not aware that the compositors on daily morning papers have to labor through the long, tiresome hours of night. That this labor is taxing and wearying to the system, and worth double that of ordinary toil in mid-day, I think he will readily admit. At least, had he to work in such a manner, I am inclined to the opinion he would be as clamerous for "more" as any Oliver Twist. The price paid was fifty cents per thousand ems. Owing to the increased rates of living, and the exorbitant prices of wearing apparel, &c, that have obtained, the men on newspapers here considered an increase of pay necessary, in order to enable them to live with some show of respectability. The Union, therefore, put the price up to sixty cents per thousand ems. (This was sometime during the last month.) The proprietors of the several newspapers readily came into the new arrangement, save the *Tribune* and *Times*. These papers paid it under protest, and set about defeating the Union in this new demand, and, if possible, smashing it up. The proprietor of the Tribune—Horace Greely—thought to insert an advertisement in his paper for workmen to work at a less price than that paid the Union men. The hands immediately left off work. The Times next issued a notice to their employees, discharging them from their employ, and stating that from henceforth no Union man would be employed by them. After two days' deliberation, the Printers' Union deemed the action of the *Tribune's* workmen ill-advised and hasty, as a Proprietor had a just right to insert whatever advertisement he thought proper in his paper. They, therefore, under such circumstances, perceiving that they had come into collision with a strong body of men—the Associated Press—suspended the newspaper scale of prices, allowing the men to go to work for such price as the Proprietors of those papers were willing to pay. All the old hands have gone back to work, since which time there has been no further trouble with the Union and employers. Meantime a paragraph went flying through the length and breadth of the land, that the Union was "dead," "burst up," &c. Such is not the case. It is yet alive, and as strong as ever. It is amusing to see an obscure editor of a country paper charging the Union of New York, of which he cannot possibly know the first thing, with "extravagance" in its demands for a higher rate of compensation, and comparing them to "highwaymen." I dare say the proprietor of the *Herald* cannot afford to employ men for anything like decent wages; and, therefore, as he is not likely to suffer much by the action of the New York Union, or any other Union or combination of workmen, I consider it a cool piece of impudence in him to attempt to cast aspersions on the craft. Did space permit, I could easily show that the demand was not extravagant. On the contrary, the New York *Herald* wished the Union had put their scale up to one dollar per thousand ems, instead of fifty cents. So much for the New York *Herald*, and so much for your *Herald*. Which of the two is best able to judge in the matter?

Yours fraternally,

QUAD.

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[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

"*De Mortuis Nihil Nisi Bonum.*"

This is a phrase so familiar to the ears of the unlearned, that I shall be assuredly exonerated from the charge of pedantry in its adaptation to my subject. From whence arose the maxim, I profess my entire ignorance; but bow with admiration to the spirit of Christian Charity which dictated a sentiment so fraught with benevolent forbearance; and it shall teach a lesson in other cases which are sufficiently imperative in their claims to our humanity. It is in defence of the *absent* I would rouse the sympathy of that being, hitherto dead to those exalted feelings of the heart, which restrain us from aspersing the character of the *absent*; and who, at times pursuing a system almost as culpable as that of detraction, becomes a passive hearer of calumnies, which, by the timely exercise of *charity*, might be entirely suppressed.

In regard to their helplessness, the *absent* have as little capacity of defence as the unfortunate who, by death, are removed from a possibility of refuting the attacks of malice, or in any way extenuating those charges which tend to implicate their integrity. Should not, therefore, that mercy which prompts us to refrain from vilifying the memory of the dead, urge us to defend the cause of the *absent*. There is another point in which the love of detraction may be regarded, little differing from the original view of the subject, but which relates more particularly to the prevailing system which exists among many, of disseminating, in every company they enter, anecdotes and tales of scandal, having no better foundation for their authenticity than the pages of venality, or the rancour of "*party spirit*," which, smarting under the feelings of disappointed ambition, emits from its "serpent's tongue" that venom which his fancied wrongs have engendered within the heart. The libeller who, though it is probable might subscribe to the justice of the motto selected for this essay; and might also be strictly conscientious in adhering to the clemency it inculcates, respecting "departed spirits," does not look upon the charge as extending towards the feelings of the living, and will continue, with all the acrimony of which language is capable, to asperse the character of any one who, unfortunately for their fame, are not, by death, removed from the attacks of systematic traducement. It is a strange perversion of right feeling in those who, with morbid sensibility, profess themselves *too tender* in their nature to disparage one who, from his removal to a happier state, is insensible to the unimportant concerns of this life; and yet, the refined sentimentalist will continue, with unabated zeal, to wound, by the shafts of malice, those living victims of his spleen, whose position or sex removing from them the opportunity of parrying the blow aimed at their reputation, are reduced, under such persecution, to the most pitiable state of helplessness. In such cases, philanthropy calls loudly upon us to close our ears against every babbler who enters society but to reduce to his own degraded level, the being who eclipses him by the possession of virtues he knows not of, and who, while industriously aggravating the *defects* of his victim, affects the most ungenerous silence on his virtues.

Well might Shakspeare make Emelia say, "O, Heaven, that such companions thou'dst unfold, and put in every honest hand a whip to lash the rascal naked through the world." "The evil such men do lives after them." We might transpose the following line, and add,

"Would that it were interred with their bones," ONLY.

# The Examiner.

Charlottetown, November 7, 1864.

## THE LAND QUESTION WITH REFERENCE TO THE PROJECTED UNION OF THE COLONIES.

THOROUGHLY convinced that, until our agricultural population shall have been completely freed from the bonds imposed upon them by the great land claimants, we shall never, as a people, make that material progress, or attain to that position of independence and contentment, to which the internal resources of our Island, its geographical position, and the indomitable spirit of industry and energetic desire of improvement, which pervade our whole community, most justly entitle us to aspire—we have never, in the whole course of our journalism, omitted to avail ourself of any fitting opportunity which has occurred, to advocate the indefeasible right of the people to the free occupancy, possession, use, and enjoyment of the lands of this Colony, as *a public domain*—to denounce the large grants made of them by the Crown, as a positive robbery of the people—and to show that *an authoritative* decision and declaration, altogether setting aside the claims and titles derived from such grants, and reinvesting the lands in the State, for the immediate common use and behoof of the people, could not be radically unjust. Whilst thus seizing every favorable opportunity, or conjuncture of circumstances, for the advocacy of the constitutional *rights of our agricultural colonists, and* maintaining that nothing short of a complete extinction of the proprietary claims by the power of the Imperial Parliament — an extinction completely exonerating the tenantry, and the people at large, from all pecuniary obligations whatever, either as arising out of contracts and agreements made and entered into by individuals with their *whilom* landlords, or in consequence of any compensatory agreement made with the grantee-proprietors by the Imperial Government — could, in justice or fairness, be accounted a proper basis or groundwork, on which, by *distributive* action, to afford at once individual and general redress to the improvers and cultivators of our soil; we have, nevertheless, invariably given our consent and support to every parliamentary scheme or measure—how far soever we may have considered it to fall short of the full amount of justice due to the Colony—which appeared to be calculated to ameliorate the condition, or to diminish the grievances, of the oppressed and struggling tenantry—persuaded that *immediate*, although *imperfect*, redress was preferable to the hope engendered by an uncompromising and stubborn struggle with superior powers — that of the proprietors and that of the Imperial Government, combined. In our acquiescence in, and support of, any incomplete measure of redress, we have, however, never denied the inherent right of the people to all the advantages and reparation of wrongs which, for a long time, they were delusively taught *to expect from the establishment of a Court of Escheat.* But seeing that—with the Imperial Government opposed to it, and fully determined to prevent the inquisition of such a Court—it was little less than mere fatuity to look in that direction for the desired relief, we honestly counselled the people to endeavour to procure it by some more feasible means.

Such means was pointed out in the advice which we gave them, some time ago, when we advised them to seek for the redress of their wrongs, not by applications or representations to the Imperial Government — for all applications and representations, however reasonable, just, and strong, made by them in that quarter, would be set aside through the secret influence possessed and exercised there by the great proprietors—but by a direct appeal to the Imperial Parliament. Had this means been had recourse to by the people, and firmly persevered in by them, we are fully persuaded that it would have been successful—even to the utmost extent that could, in reason, have been desired.

Since we thus counselled the people, a crisis, affecting not only the general but the separate and individual interests of the British North American Colonies, has arrived; and the Convention now being held, at Quebec, for the purpose of determining—so far as human wisdom and foresight may pretend to do so—the future of these Colonies, may, and most probably will, in the course of its deliberations arrive at such resolutions as, if fully carried into effect, will render each of them more independent of the control of the Imperial Government, as respects the *management of its own immediate affairs*, and the scope and direction of its internal policy, than any one of them has yet been, even with all the privileges connected with Responsible Government.

Should we then, as a result of the deliberations of this Convention, be placed in a position to assume the direct regulation of all our local affairs, wholly independent of the control of the Imperial Parliament, it would not be long—if true to our interests — before all our agrarian grievances would be fully redressed. From the moment in which we learned that the Hon. George Coles had been appointed one of our Island Delegates to the Convention, we felt assured that the evils and burthens—the direct consequences of our "*vicious system of land tenures*"—which harass the spirits and cripple the energies of our rural population, and have, from its infancy to the present time, retarded the material progress and improvement of the Colony: would, in their true colors and real magnitude, be brought before the convention; and, with a view to their removal, be made a subject of earnest enquiry and anxious deliberation by them.

This, it appears, the hon. gentleman sought and found an early opportunity to accomplish; and, we rejoice to find that the proposition with which he accompanied his statement of our agrarian difficulties, met with a cordial reception from the rest of the Convention; and—now especially that, in the good work, besides the support of his first-appointed *liberal* colleague in the delegation—the truly prudent, consistent, and independent Hon. Andrew McDonald—he is strengthened by the counsel and aid of his true, able and well tried friend and associate in political warfare, who has battled with him, both successfully and unsuccessfully, through many a "well-fought-en field"—the Hon. Edward Whelan—we can have no fear that, in the prosecution of any negotiation which he may have opened, in the Convention, for the especial relief of our oppressed tenantry, any thing will be agreed upon disadvantageous to the general interests of the Colony.

When, at first, we anticipated that, should a Union between Canada and the Maritime Provinces be effected, on strictly fair and equitable terms, a *consequence thereof* would be the placing of this Colony in a position to free itself from the evils of proprietary usurpations; we went no farther than to conclude that this emancipation would be brought about or accomplished by the direct action of our Federal or Confederate Parliament, *constitutionally* acting independently of any control on the part of the Imperial Government. But the fact—or that which has since been promulgated for a fact, through the press—namely, that provided Prince Edward Island shall become a party to the contemplated Union with Canada, that Province will advance us £200,000 to enable us to buy up the claims of the proprietors, and to raise our tenant farmers to the position of freeholders, placing before us the probability of the redemption of our *public domain* in a nearer and different point of view, has, in some respects, given a different character to our speculations concerning it. With what further understancing, if any—besides the one that we should become a party in said projected Union—this proposition has been made, on the one side, and listened to and entertained on the other, we have, however, no means of assuredly knowing. The *Protestant* and his correspondent, the Hon. George Beer, concur in assuming, *rather confidently*, that this proposition has been made, or agreed to, by the Canadian Delegates, solely on the express condition, that, in return for the £200,000, to be so advanced to us, we shall agree to assume a responsibility for an equivalent portion of the public debt of Canada; and in doing so, they very justly assert—although not in exactly the same words we are now using—that such an agreement, on the part of our Delegates, would be very much like engaging to execute a Bill of Sale, by which the people of this Colony would be sold as slaves to Canada. Our opinion, however, on the contrary,—*and we are rather confident in it too*—is that, if our *liberal* Delegates, in giving their assent to the *general* terms of the proposed Union—those terms being strictly fair and equitable to all parties concerned—find that they have it in their power to stipulate that, as a condition of that assent, a certain amount of money—say £200,000—shall be freely advanced to us, to enable us to effect at once the complete emancipation of our tenant farmers, they will firmly insist upon it; but that they will never consent to accept the money on conditions which, whilst enabling us to relieve our tenantry from their burthens in one shape, would necessitate our doubling, or, perhaps, quadrupling them in another. To such a fallacious mode of effecting a redress of our agrarian grievances, we cannot for one moment believe, that any of our Delegates would assent. We do not, however, think it at all improbable that the Canadian portion of the Convention, and even the Nova Scotian and New Brunswick portions of it—in contemplation of some peculiar and substantial advantages to be derived by themselves from a union with our Island—nay perhaps, anxious through the influence of a truly honorable and fraternal feeling experienced by them, to enable us to fraternize and unite with them, as their perfect equals, occupying the same social position as themselves, in full possession of all the rights and privileges of freemen; and not as helots, bound by, and subject to the will of proprietary masters; may be willing and ready *freely* to advance to us the pecuniary means, by a right application of which we may be able to cancel the obligations of all among us who are held in proprietary bonds.—Should it be found that, in such a spirit, the other provinces are prepared to extend their arms, and to give us a *fraternal embrace*, no one amongst us surely will say that we ought to refuse it, or that our Delegates would do wrong in engaging for us that we will gladly receive it.

Attempts may, perhaps, be made by Rail-road Kings, or others, to deceive and over-reach our Delegates, in the course of the pending negotiations; but, in their calmness, foresight, and wisdom, we have too much confidence, to fear that they will allow themselves to be either so "biologized or bamboozled," as to be induced to consent to any condition or arrangement which—whatever especial advantages it may hold out to any or all of the other Provinces—shall not, at the same time, afford them also a positive assurance of as real and substantial advantages to Prince Edward Island.

As respects our agrarian grievances, the redress of them is undoubtedly due to us from the Imperial Parliament, who, we feel confident, as we have already said, would, long ago, if properly appealed to, have afforded it. That redress for these grievances was not, in that way, long ago sought and obtained, is indeed much to be regretted; but if now placed *freely* within our reach—as perhaps it is—its having been so long withheld will render it only the more acceptable.

And now, in concluding this *rather conjectural* article, we feel it to be our duty to insist that—should the redemption of our *public domain* be effected by the means we have been speaking of—care should be taken, by the people themselves, that the redemption should be solely for the *public* good; and, to that end, that the whole should be made a fruitful source of revenue, under a *fixed* but moderate taxation, in lieu of rent, for public or state necessities, such as the encouragement of education, the making and levelling of roads, the erection of bridges, the construction of breakwaters, the dredging of river-beds, and general improvements of every kind.

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### SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE.

WE are pleased to find, by the Hon. Mr. Whelan's last communication from Canada, that, although we were not able to divine precisely in what way our Delegates to the Convention would, in the course of the preliminary negotiations for the projected union, stipulate for the abolition of our *leasehold tenure*, the monster evil of our Colony — an object, which, however, we felt confidant they, would keep earnestly before them—we have not greatly erred in our speculations concerning it.

In that communication, the hon. gentleman informs us, that, if the preliminary arrangements—the propriety of which appears to be unanimously recognized by the Delegates of the Provinces—be eventually confirmed by the several Legislatures, and the Union consequently be accomplished, we shall have the guarantee of the Federal Government for about £400,000; by which we could, at any time, effect the purchase of our Township lands. This guarantee—provided we should not be called upon to yield up too much to the Federal Government, in return for it—would certainly place the Island in an admirale position as respects its financial affairs. Mr. Whelan does not, however, say that the Township lands, if so purchased, would be made—as we have said that, in such case, they ought to be—a *public domain*, and a source, whence we might derive a revenue for our public or state necessities. Yet he informs us—when specifying the provincial property of a public character which, is to be transferred to the Confederate government, in consequence of its assuming the liability of the consolidated debts of the several Provinces—that from this *transfer* will be excepted such public property as may be set aside for the use of the local Legislatures, ordnance property, munitions of war, armories, and *lands set apart for public purposes.* In the "lands to be set apart for public purposes" in Prince Edward Island, may we not hope to find the *redeemed* Township lands? The probability is, we think, that these lands, and no other—for what other can there be? — are those which, it is contemplated, will be excepted from the general transfer, and so set apart. But we shall see.

In the New York *Albion* it is stated that "after a long discussion, *the Canadian Confederation has been decided on.*" This statement says something too much. It is, no doubt, true that, so far as the Delegates were empowered to deal with the Confederation Question, the business is at an end. They have agreed to a Confederation scheme; but more they could not do. Whether the scheme will be accepted or rejected by the several Provinces, remains to be seen. That it will be agreed to by them all, is, we think, notwithstanding the apparent excellence of what we know of it, very problematical; for, even though it should be entertained by each of the Legislatures, yet, as a writer upon the question very judiciously observes, "the provisions are so large and so elastic, that, on any one of a number of details which it embraces, the scheme may be easily wrecked, and the whole project may founder." The submitting of it to the existing Legislatures in all the Colonies, without a direct reference to the people, has, it is said, been determined on—as we noticed in a previous number—for the purpose of having it confirmed, even although it may be disapproved by the people. To attempt to decide the great question in so hasty and summary a manner, would, as we have already said,