

# 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."—Enripides.

Vol. AV.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, December 12, 1864.

New Series.—No. 2.

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

**WILLIAM H. WILSON**  
HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE  
STOCK OF  
**General Merchandise,**

CONSISTING IN PART OF—  
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in all the latest  
styles; Coburgs, Alpaca, &c., Delaines,  
Winters, French Merinos, and Delaines.

Grey, White, Striped, and Printed Cottons.  
SHIRTINGS, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Drills, Jeans,  
Sheetings in Grey and White.

White, Red, Blue, and Fancy FLANNELS.  
Broad Cloths, Doekings, Tweeds, &c., &c.  
Superior Meltons, very cheap; Manile Cloths,  
Mantles, and Ready-made CLOTHING.

FEATHERS, Hats, Shawls, Bonnets, Gloves,  
Hosiery, &c., &c.  
HARDWARE, Sawed Wood, Plough Mounting,  
Weavers' Reeds, Nails, &c., &c.

TABLE CUTLERY, Sheath Knives, Powder,  
Shot, Caps, Blister Steel, &c., &c.  
BOOTS and SHOES, Ladies' Wellington RUB-  
BERS, Rubber Shoes, &c., &c.

GROCERIES: TEA, superior quality; Sugar,  
Molasses, Raisins, Tobacco, &c., &c.  
HOOP SKIRTS, in great variety.

W. H. WILSON, in call special attention to his  
Stock of FURS, imported direct from the  
Montreal Factory, consisting of—  
BOAS, in Mountain Martin, Stone Martin, Fish,  
Moose, Fox, Lusted, Opuska, and Minnesota.

A few Princess Royal BOAS, very superior;  
CAPS, in Hair Oiled, Bucked Oiled, Grey  
Puffed, and all of other styles.

Dawson's Buildings, Nov. 7, 1864.

To the Tenantry on Lots 34, 51 and 59 the  
property of James Montgomery, Esq.  
**TAKE NOTICE:**

THE subscriber has been instructed to take  
legal proceedings to recover RENTS, and  
other amounts due on the above Estates, and  
also those indebted come forward and settle their  
Accounts forthwith, at my Office, in Charlottetown,  
action will be commenced without further  
notice. OFFICE HOURS, from 10 to 4.  
God. O'Connell, Barrister at Law.

Nov. 28, 1864.

From London: Liverpool: Demerara.  
Halifax and Boston!

**IN STORE AND BOND**  
252 CHESS PRISON CONGO TEA,  
110 boxes Fine Old Demerara RUM,  
25 boxes Biscuits, &c., &c.

100 boxes HENNESSY'S BRANDY,  
A few boxes of Cognac, &c., &c.  
100 boxes CAMBELL'S WHISKY,  
10 boxes S.G.A.T.,  
20 boxes of Champagne, &c., &c.

DELANY & BYRNE,  
Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

**Fall & Winter**  
1864.

**The Importations**  
OF  
**FALL GOODS**  
ARE  
**NOW COMPLETED**  
AT  
**LIVERPOOL HOUSE!**

**WILLIAM FULL**  
DESIRING to announce to his customers  
that he has received, per Barques  
Commodore and Undine, from LIVERPOOL,  
and Lotus from LONDON, his Fall Supply of—

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN**  
**MERCHANDISE,**  
which has been purchased in some of the BEST  
HOUSES in GREAT BRITAIN, and will be  
sold at his usual low prices.

THE STOCK COMPRIZES:  
**STAPLE DRY GOODS**—Cotton  
Warp in all colours Grey and White  
Cottons, Striped Shirtings, Tickings,  
Drills, Osnaburgh, and Flannels in  
Scarlet, White and Blue.

**SHIRTING FLANNELS** in great  
variety.  
Blankets, Rugs, Carpets, &c.  
A Choice assortment of WINTER  
CLOTHS, in Beaver, Pilot & Whiney  
MANTLE CLOTHS, in all colours  
and qualities.

**LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS,**  
in Plain and Checked Winneys, Kidderlockers,  
Cantlets, Coburgs, Alexandra Cloths, &c.  
Dress Trimmings and Linings,  
in great variety.

**MANTLES and SHAWLS,** in all  
the newest styles and materials.  
**LADIES' FELT HATS,** in all  
qualities. A choice assortment of  
**BONNET RIBBONS,** in all  
colours and widths. A select assortment of  
**ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,**  
Plumes, Feathers, Borders, &c., &c.

**WINTER GLOVES,** in great  
variety, in Cashmere, Cloth, Ringwood & Kid.  
**IN LADIES' WOLLEN GOODS,**  
a large assortment of Garibaldi Jackets,  
Polka Dots, Breakfast Shawls, Chest Protectors  
and Opera Hoods.

A great variety of FUR BOAS.  
**Gentlemen's Furnishing GOODS.**  
A large assortment of fashionable  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**  
in Over-Coats, Pants and Vests, Fancy  
FLANNEL SHIRTS.

**MUFFLERS, Fur Hats and Caps,**  
Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, &c., &c.

**ALSO,**  
THE USUAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**General Groceries,**  
Muscovado Sugar and Molasses,  
Prime COFFEE, TEA warranted, Coffee,  
Crushed Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Spices,  
Sopp, Candles, &c., &c.

**New York Sole Leather.**  
**IRON and SALT.**

The above GOODS have been  
well bought, and will repay in-  
spection at  
**THOMAS'S OLD STAND.**  
**WILLIAM FULL,**  
Charlottetown, Nov. 7, 1864.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber begs to announce that he  
has this day admitted Mr. EDMUND F.  
BYRNE into Co-Partnership. The business will  
be carried on under the style and firm of  
DELANY & BYRNE.

He also begs to tender his thanks to the public  
for the generous patronage extended to the late  
firm of Delany & Wilson, and respectfully solicits  
a renewal of the same for the new firm.  
T. DELANY,  
Charlottetown, Oct. 31st, 1864.

**Renfrew House,**  
GREAT GEORGE STREET,  
**A LARGE STOCK**  
OF  
**General Merchandise,**

Comprising:  
**LADIES' DRESS GOODS,**  
in all the new styles.

Wincies, Coburgs, Lustres, &c.  
Mantles, Shawls, Bonnets, Hats,  
Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

Grey, White and Printed Cottons,  
Shirtings, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Denims,  
&c., &c., &c.

Red, White, Blue and Fancy  
FLANNELS, Serges, &c.  
Black Cloths, Colored and Black  
Does, Fanny Tracels, Heavy Coatings,  
Fine Melton do., Clothing, Under do.,  
White Cotton Shirts, Fancy Flannel do.,  
Collars, Ties, Fur Caps, (some very cheap),  
Felt and Tweed Hats, Men's and Boys' Cloth  
Caps, &c.

**A large Stock of Ladies' Fashion-  
able FURS,** Sontags, Hoods, Skeletous  
Skirts and Skirtings, &c.

**Mens, Mrs., and Children's**  
**BOOTS and SHOES,**  
and a variety of other Goods.

**GROCERIES**—Tea, (warranted  
good) Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Raisins,  
Sopp, &c.

**HARDWARE**—Nails, Plough-  
mounting, Glass, Paint Putty, Rope, &c.

We respectfully request a call from Town and  
Country buyers, feeling satisfied of our own ability  
to give them satisfaction. We may observe  
that, with a view to obtain that patronage so  
necessary to success, we shall offer our customers  
such goods only as we can warrant, and at the  
lowest possible prices.

DELANY & BYRNE,  
Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

**Fall & Winter**  
1864.

**The Importations**  
OF  
**FALL GOODS**  
ARE  
**NOW COMPLETED**  
AT  
**LIVERPOOL HOUSE!**

**WILLIAM FULL**  
DESIRING to announce to his customers  
that he has received, per Barques  
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and Lotus from LONDON, his Fall Supply of—

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**MERCHANDISE,**  
which has been purchased in some of the BEST  
HOUSES in GREAT BRITAIN, and will be  
sold at his usual low prices.

THE STOCK COMPRIZES:  
**STAPLE DRY GOODS**—Cotton  
Warp in all colours Grey and White  
Cottons, Striped Shirtings, Tickings,  
Drills, Osnaburgh, and Flannels in  
Scarlet, White and Blue.

**SHIRTING FLANNELS** in great  
variety.  
Blankets, Rugs, Carpets, &c.  
A Choice assortment of WINTER  
CLOTHS, in Beaver, Pilot & Whiney  
MANTLE CLOTHS, in all colours  
and qualities.

**LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS,**  
in Plain and Checked Winneys, Kidderlockers,  
Cantlets, Coburgs, Alexandra Cloths, &c.  
Dress Trimmings and Linings,  
in great variety.

**MANTLES and SHAWLS,** in all  
the newest styles and materials.  
**LADIES' FELT HATS,** in all  
qualities. A choice assortment of  
**BONNET RIBBONS,** in all  
colours and widths. A select assortment of  
**ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,**  
Plumes, Feathers, Borders, &c., &c.

**WINTER GLOVES,** in great  
variety, in Cashmere, Cloth, Ringwood & Kid.  
**IN LADIES' WOLLEN GOODS,**  
a large assortment of Garibaldi Jackets,  
Polka Dots, Breakfast Shawls, Chest Protectors  
and Opera Hoods.

A great variety of FUR BOAS.  
**Gentlemen's Furnishing GOODS.**  
A large assortment of fashionable  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**  
in Over-Coats, Pants and Vests, Fancy  
FLANNEL SHIRTS.

**MUFFLERS, Fur Hats and Caps,**  
Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, &c., &c.

**ALSO,**  
THE USUAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**General Groceries,**  
Muscovado Sugar and Molasses,  
Prime COFFEE, TEA warranted, Coffee,  
Crushed Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Spices,  
Sopp, Candles, &c., &c.

**New York Sole Leather.**  
**IRON and SALT.**

The above GOODS have been  
well bought, and will repay in-  
spection at  
**THOMAS'S OLD STAND.**  
**WILLIAM FULL,**  
Charlottetown, Nov. 7, 1864.

**FALL OF 1864!**  
AND  
**WINTER OF 1865!**

**A Large Supply**  
OF  
**NEW GOODS**  
Just Received at the

**"LONDON HOUSE."**

**H. HASZARD**  
HAS RECEIVED, per recent arrivals  
from LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BOSTON  
and ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, A LARGE  
and WELL SELECTED STOCK OF—

**British Dry Goods,**  
Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Sta-  
tionery, Groceries and Hardware,  
&c., &c., &c.

All having been carefully selected, direct from  
manufacturers, and purchased on the best terms,  
they will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES FOR  
CASH, a liberal discount and easy terms made  
to wholesale customers, comprising A LARGE  
STOCK OF SUPERFINE and

**Winter Cloths & COATINGS,**  
in all the latest styles.

**Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS,**  
in great variety and latest styles.

**SILKS**—Black and Coloured, in  
Dresses and Pieces, Camlet Cloth, Alexandra  
Cloth, Kidderlocker Cloth, Barrettes (Black  
and Coloured), Cloth of Gold, York Rep, Pop-  
linettes, Plaid and Plain Winneys, &c., &c.

**SHAWLS and MANTLES,** large  
assortment in great variety and very cheap.

**BONNETS, HATS and CAPS,** in  
every variety, viz. Silk, Felt, Cloth, Fur,  
Flesh, Sateen, &c., and Ladies' Fur Skating  
or Skiff Caps.

**RIBBONS and VELVETS,** a  
choice selection—Ribbon Velvets, (Cotton and  
Silk), Terry Velvets, (black and coloured),  
Silk Velvets, German and Faced Velvets,  
&c., &c., &c.

**FLOWERS**—French and other  
Flowers, Borders, Cap Flowers, Cambrie Hand-  
kerchiefs, Gloves; HOSEY, in Cotton,  
Lambwool and Worsted, Madras, Linen, Steel  
and Paper Collars, Hair Nets, Under and  
Woolen Slaves in variety, &c., &c.

**DRESS BUTTONS and TRIM-  
MINGS** in great variety, Brands Tassel-  
and Cord, Laces, Worked Muslins, Edgings,  
Insertions, Vells, Silks, Tawls, Beels, Threads,  
Quillings, (plain and coloured), &c., &c.

**FURS**—Sable, Stone Martin,  
Fitch, Mink, Mountain Martin, Chinchilla,  
Kishid, Opossum, Musk Brimble, Mississippi  
Rabbit, Seal and Wolf, Stone Martin, Mink,  
Goat and Seal Tail Muffs, &c., Fur Gloves,  
Gambettes and Coat Collars, in Beaver, Russia  
Pup and Seal Fur.

**STAPLE GOODS**—Brown  
Cottons, Flannels, White, Striped and  
Checked Shirtings, in Linen and Cotton, Printed  
Fannel, Shirtings and Prints, in great variety,  
Shirtings, Prints, Furniture Cloth, Sheetings,  
Tucks, (Linen and Cotton), Sealing, Scotch  
and Kidderlockers, Hearth Rugs, Mats, Oram  
Cloths, &c., &c.

**4000 Pieces Paper Hangings,**  
English make—good and cheap.

**READY-MADE CLOTHING,** in  
Over Coats, Shooting and Sack Coats,  
Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Under  
Shirts, Waistcoats and Suits, Suits, Knicker-  
Boys and Suits, (very cheap), &c., &c.

**HARDWARE**—Iron, Steel, Cut-  
lery, Glassware, Glass, Pipes, Paints,  
Oils, Tar, Sheet Iron, Wire, Brass Tin, Oil  
and Cut Brushes, Brass and Plated Hardware  
Mounting, Big Whips, Bridges, Chain Tanes,  
Halter and Hook Chains, Plough Metal, Hames,  
Bridle Bits, Knives and Forks, Sissors, Brushes  
of all kinds, Broom, Tannant and Cross Cut Saws,  
&c., &c., &c.

**GROCERIES, &c.**—Tea, Molas-  
ses, Coffee, Crushed and Moist Sugar,  
Starch, Biscuits, Pearl Barley, Rice, Mustard,  
Soy, Agaves and Mustard, Beans, Currants,  
Blacking, Baking and Washing Soda, Sole Leath-  
er, Tobacco, Pipes, Buckets, Broom, Soap,  
Candles, Oil, Mustard, Peas, Flour, &c., &c.  
Upper Queen Street,  
Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1864.

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

THE SUPPLY OF  
**British & Foreign Merchandise,**  
COMPRISING OUR  
**STOCK IN TRADE,**  
WILL BE FOUND

**Second to None**  
IN THE CITY.  
For Variety, Quality, Style or Value.

Selected with the greatest care, purchased on the  
best terms, and sold at the lowest  
remunerative prices.

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

**Latest News by Telegraph!**  
SAYS England protests against the  
capture of the Florida in Brazilian waters; and  
I. ISAAC J. WALDRON, PROFFER against  
the price bill to change the people of this Island  
for the following description of GOODS, which  
I now offer for sale at unusually low prices, viz:

**GLASSWARE,** comprising large Globe  
Lamps, Swing Lamps, Chandeliers, Glass, Fruit  
Jars, Sugar Bowls, Pitchers, Tumblers, Lamp  
Chimnies, Lamp Wicks, &c., &c. White Stone  
China.

**JEWELLERY,** consisting of the largest  
Stock and greatest variety ever offered to the public  
of this country.

**CLOCKS, WATCHES,** Fancy Boxes,  
Concertinas, 500 Looking Glasses, Razor Straps,  
Ladies' Hats and Bonnet Trimmings, newest styles,  
Black Jet Bracelets, and a thousand other articles  
not enumerated.

**ALSO, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doo-  
skins, Boots and Shoes of all sorts and sizes. 300  
dozen pairs of Gents' Suspenders, &c., &c.**

The whole to be sold without reserve in  
lots to suit purchasers. Please call and examine  
my Stock, next door to BARNARD'S Drug Store,  
Queen Street, and you will say my PROFFER is based  
upon facts.

ISAAC J. WALDRON,  
Queen-street, next door to M. W. Skinner's,  
Charlottetown, 28th Nov. 1864.

**THRASHING MACHINE CASTINGS**  
BEER & SONS,  
August 4, 1864.

**POETRY.**  
THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY'S LEG.

The London Notes and Quarts has resuscitated  
the following clever verses, which appeared soon  
after the Battle of Waterloo, in which the Mar-  
quis lost a leg. They are supposed to have been  
written by the Right Hon. George Canning:—

Here rests—and let no sanny knave  
Presume to sneer or laugh,  
To learn that mouldering in the grave  
There lies—a British calf.

For he who writes these lines is sure  
That those who read the whole  
Will find that laugh was premature,  
For here, too, lies a wale.

And here five little ones repose,  
Twin born with their five;  
Unleaded by their brother toes,  
Who all are now alive.

A leg and foot, to speak more plain,  
Lie here of one commanding;  
Who, though he might his wife retain,  
Lost half his understanding.

And when the guns with thunder bright,  
Poured bullets thick as hail,  
Could only in this way be taught  
To give the foe leg bail.

And now in England, just as gay  
As in the battle brave,  
Goes to the rout the ball, the play,  
With one leg in the grave.

Fortune in vain has showed her spite,  
For he will still be found,  
Should England's sons engage in fight,  
Resolved to stand his ground.

But fortune's pardon I must beg,  
She meant not to disarm;  
And when she lopped the hero's leg,  
She did not seek his arm.

And but indulged a harmless whim,  
Since he could walk with one;  
She saw two legs were lost on him,  
Who never meant to run.

**THE ENGLISH PRESS ON CON-  
FEDERATION.**  
(From the London Examiner.)

This question of military aid to Canada  
our press has discussed, and the aim of  
British journalists has been to impress upon  
the Canadians the necessity of self-reliance  
and of being prepared for military defence.  
Carried away by the usual over-impulse of  
the ready writer, who must be quick and  
desires also to be emphatic, many a man  
has gone beyond the mark, and instead of  
reassuring the Canadians to get ready to  
rescue invaders, has helped to make them  
suspect a cowardly intention on our part to  
shrink out of the quarrel, and, in case of  
their being invaded by the Americans, to  
leave them to their fate. The policy of  
England in the Danish quarrel, and the  
opinion which we have covered and  
comforted our assistance from her, have  
come to corroborate the suspicion of the  
Canadians. They, as well as the continent,  
begin to think with the *Charivari* that the  
British lion is a stuffed one.

The Canadian leaves have therefore met,  
and the correspondence from Quebec no  
doubt truly represents them as about to form  
a Federation, chiefly for the purpose of  
bringing England to book. When once  
that Federation is formed, we shall be  
asked by the British Americans as a body,  
What we intend? Do we mean, in case of  
their being attacked by the Americans, to  
support them in war, *coute quel coute*?  
Or is it our aim merely to excite them to  
resistance, and leave them to carry it out  
with partial or small aid from England?  
If we are resolved to go aid, limited aid,  
and conditional aid, the Canadians want to  
know where are the limits, and what the  
conditions? We don't seek to compare the  
Canadians for putting these straightforward  
questions. The tone of our public men and  
of our press has put them upon it. We  
shall have to answer, and more than our  
contemporaries seem to expect must depend  
upon that answer.

Is England to defend Canada, or is she  
not? If not, or if only to such a degree  
as to give small additional confidence to the  
colonists; then no doubt, a Federation may  
be made eminently useful. It will not be  
so for defence; for, as we before observed,  
the central and maritime provinces of  
British America cannot help one another  
much more than they do. But the Federa-  
tion will prove highly useful for the  
purpose of making terms with the enemy. The  
Canadians would little like to join the Fed-  
eration, unless exonerated from an undue  
share of its indebtedness. As little would  
they like to be dragged into the  
conflict, the sacrifices, and the responsibility  
of the present war. And during the  
present war the menacing question of annexa-  
tion is not likely to be put to them. But  
the war may end in a sudden American  
barbarism against Canada. To this we have  
greatly contributed by our leggerly chatter  
with the Canadians, and by the inevitable  
publicity of the cross questions and answers  
passing between us and British America.

Thus, a Federation will prove of the  
highest convenience to the colonists and  
enable them to make terms, for they can  
not only cast off the English sovereignty  
and command, but carry with them in so  
doing the maritime ports and possessions  
which there was really no need of our  
guarding. All that we have said is in a  
great measure supposition. But is it  
impracticable? If not contemplated by all,  
even by the majority of those who propose  
the Federation, it is certainly regarded as  
no impracticable contingency by some, and  
those not the least sagacious or influential.  
All we ask is, that we should enter upon  
the important question with our eyes open,  
and not become the dupes of a blind belief  
in our own popular theories, and of that  
new popular philosophy which prefers econ-  
omy to either power, dignity or honor.

(From the London Telegraph.)

We see in the North American Confed-  
eration, not a hostile demonstration, but a  
natural development of opinion, and the in-  
auguration of a system upon which our  
colonial empire, in many cases, must hence-  
forth be ruled. It is hardly the duty of  
English politicians to enter into minute  
discussions as to the details of the arrange-  
ments which the associated colonies may  
think proper to adopt amongst themselves.  
All matters of that kind can be best deter-  
mined across the Atlantic. The Home  
Government would of course exercise its  
veto if the resolutions accepted were of a  
character likely to weaken the bond between

the provinces and the mother country; but  
the direct contrary of this is the case, and  
accordingly it is better to allow the utmost  
latitude to the colonial statesmen. The task  
before them is not a simple one—it will  
try their mettle; but they have the  
friendly feeling of a whole nation to back  
them up. Easy would it be to indicate the  
difficulties in their path; but as it is they,  
after all, who know those difficulties much  
better than we in England can pretend to  
do, it would be really absurd to lecture  
them upon the existence of facts which are  
under their own eyes, and not under ours.  
In Lower Canada, for instance, we can all  
see that the French element, although as a  
race loyal, is not untroubled with some  
malignant, who will doubtless raise all  
the objections in their power. Between the  
bulk of Canada, however, and the more ex-  
clusively maritime provinces there can be no  
reasonable hostility; there is, on the con-  
trary, a striking community of interests,  
which will be still more clearly seen when  
the Intercolonial Railway shall be com-  
pleted, and Halifax shall assume its proper  
place as one of the chief ports of the world.

"Given the confederation, how is it to  
be ruled? The suggestion has been made  
at Quebec, and it has been received with  
enthusiasm, that an English Prince of the  
Blood should be appointed viceroy. The  
idea may not prove to be practicable; but,  
at any rate, the fact that it met with cordial  
acceptance and support is another proof of  
the essentially loyal and British spirit  
which guides all these deliberations. There  
is a general feeling that the chief magis-  
trate, whatever his title, should be appointed  
by the Crown, and that the local govern-  
ment should either be selected by him, or else  
chosen by the votes of the people more im-  
mediately represented. Whether course  
may be adopted, it is clear that the colonists  
desire to preserve as much as possible the  
elements of a non-archical government. They  
have seen democracy tried by their imme-  
diate neighbours; and they don't like it.  
Accordingly, we may be sure that they  
will surround their next ruler with a re-  
production of English forms, adapted only to  
the special requirements of the nation.  
Over all will still reign the Lady Victoria,  
Queen, with a sway unfeigned except by the  
benefits it extends, and the protection it  
confers. Next will be a viceroy, next  
local governors, next the representatives of  
the people, senators or deputies; and  
throughout the whole of the organization  
there will run, like a silver thread binding  
it all together, the sense of personal affec-  
tion to the Queen, and of loyal fellowship  
with the mother country. It is even said  
that the colonies on the Pacific side will be  
invited to join in the confederation; though  
their admission could scarcely add material  
strength to it, and might indeed involve  
obligations which would have, in time of  
real need, to be discharged by the Home  
Government. Such obligations, however,  
so far as England herself is concerned, are  
ready to exist; and the admission of the Pacific  
Colonies to the new scheme would at any  
rate tend to increase its moral strength.

"Canada," or "Acadia," or "British North  
America"—whatever the name of the country  
is to be—we hail its consolidation with the  
warmest and heartiest delight. These  
sons of ours are joining hands in presence  
of a common peril; it is for the Old Land  
which they love so honestly to bid them  
God speed, and to give them all the help  
she can."

(From the Hull Advertiser.)

Some of the clearest public men in our  
North American Colonies have been holding  
a Conference in Halifax, Nova Scotia, for  
the purpose of discussing the question of  
uniting under one Legislature, Upper and  
Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brun-  
swick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland  
and the whole of the possessions of the Hud-  
son's Bay Company. It was stated that the  
Provinces contained four millions of inhabi-  
tants; that of this population more than  
three hundred and thirty thousand were  
farmers, while only some one hundred and  
sixty thousand were laborers. Thirteen  
millions of acres were under profitable cul-  
tivation, and an almost boundless extent of  
acreage was lying capable of profitable cul-  
tivation. Now, the only way to unite these  
Provinces is to adopt the suggestions of the  
Minister of Agriculture, made by ourselves  
many years ago—viz: elevate them to the  
rank of a kingdom, and place upon the  
newly established throne a Prince of the  
royal family of England.

The Canadians might be allowed to take  
their choice of any of the younger sons of  
our gracious Queen, and every encourage-  
ment given them to expand themselves into  
a great nation. We believe the elevation  
of the Canadian and the other Provinces to  
the rank of a Kingdom would have the  
effect of drawing an immense influx of  
people, many of them wealthy, into the  
country. The younger sons of our noble  
families would flock there, and bring with  
them no small amount of enterprise. In  
fact, in a very few years our North Ameri-  
can Provinces would become a powerful  
state, with an ever increasing, hardy, ad-  
venturous and thriving population. That  
has long been our remedy for the grievances  
of the Colonies, and it is the only one that  
will secure permanent peace and prosperity  
to that vast region. Were Canada a King-  
dom, our trade with it would be even  
greater and more profitable than our present  
trade with the United States. Its undevel-  
oped sources of wealth are immense, nor  
can they ever be made profitable till it  
ceases to be a colony.

**A FRENCH VIEW OF CANADIAN  
CONFEDERATION.**

(Translated from the Paris Presse.)  
One of the most remarkable changes  
which has taken place in the policy of Eng-  
land is the evident intention, which has for  
some time been manifest, to renounce the  
absolute dominion which she has exercised  
with such jealous solicitude over her colonial  
possessions. The abandonment of the Pro-  
tectorate of the Ionian Islands was the first  
step of this new policy.

Half a century of practical experience  
has taught England the true value of her  
large territories beyond the sea, acquired at  
the price of such long wars, such onerous  
sacrifices, often by acts inconsistent with  
morality and public faith. She has rigorously  
struck the balance of profit and loss of  
all these exterior acquisitions. She has  
determined to apply the principles of  
economy to the whole of her colonies and  
her conquests, to extract the utilitarian

quiescence from them, without burden-  
ing herself with costs and charges. She has  
commenced by graciously giving them par-  
liamentary freedom, and she is fully disposed  
to accord them complete emancipation, re-  
taining only a commercial supremacy, miti-  
gated